

The Gazette of India.

EXTRAORDINARY.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

DELHI, TUESDAY, MARCH 2, 1915.

MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 1st March 1915.

No. 784-M.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General will leave Delhi Main Station by special train on the evening of Tuesday, the 2nd March 1915.

His Excellency will open the Sara Bridge, visit Calcutta and Bankipore and return to Delhi on the 8th March 1915.

His Excellency's departure from Delhi, arrival at and departure from Sara Bridge, Calcutta, Bankipore and arrival at Delhi will be private.

Viceregal salutes will be fired to announce His Excellency's departure from Delhi, arrival at and departure from Calcutta and arrival at Delhi.

All covers intended to reach His Excellency the Viceroy and party during the Tour should be addressed 'Viceroy's Camp' without the addition of any post town.

The party accompanying His Excellency will be :—

The Hon'ble Diamond Hardinge.

Miss Ostell.

Sir Valentine Chirol, Kt.

Sir James DuBoulay, K.C.I.E., I.C.S., Private Secretary.

Lt.-Colonel F. A. Maxwell, V.C., C.S.I., D.S.O., Military Secretary.

Lt.-Colonel Sir James Roberts, Kt., C.I.E., I.M.S., Surgeon.

Major J. Mackenzie, C.I.E., Comptroller.

Captain W. A. Brown, A.-D.-C.

Captain J. O. C. Hasted, A.-D.-C.

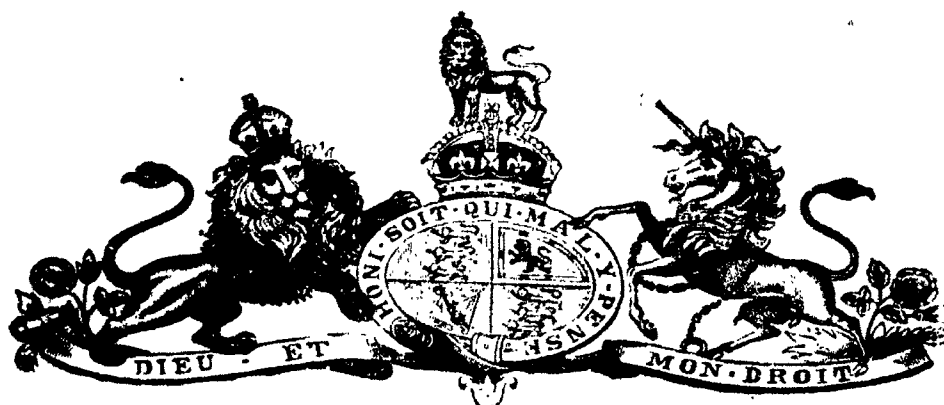
Captain the Hon'ble A. Hardinge, A.-D.-C.

All communications, *other than those of an urgent nature*, should as usual be addressed to the Headquarters of the several Departments at Delhi.

By Command,

F. A. MAXWELL, *Lt.-Colonel*,

Military Secretary to the Viceroy.



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DELHI, TUESDAY, MARCH 2, 1915.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

OF THE

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MARCH 1915

ACCOUNTS	1913-14
REVISED ESTIMATES	1914-15
BUDGET ESTIMATES	1915-16

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I.—General Statement of the Revenue, and Expenditure charged to

	For details, vide Statement.	Accounts, 1913-1914.	Budget Estimate, 1914-1915.	Revised Estimate, 1914-1915.	Budget Estimate, 1915-1916.
		£	£	£	£
Revenue—					
Principal Heads of Revenue—					
Land Revenue	A	21,891,575	21,874,100	21,243,000	22,049,800
Opium	"	1,624,878	1,889,100	1,555,100	1,798,000
Salt	"	3,445,305	3,436,900	3,637,800	3,882,100
Stamps	"	5,318,293	5,371,800	5,031,900	5,107,100
Excise	"	8,894,300	9,161,900	8,765,800	8,790,300
Customs	"	7,558,320	7,236,800	6,319,500	5,943,000
Other Heads	"	5,496,176	5,337,300	5,150,400	5,151,000
TOTAL PRINCIPAL HEADS . . . . .	...	59,728,746	54,057,700	51,764,000	52,221,100
Forest	A	1,352,119	1,376,000	1,008,800	1,067,100
Posts and Telegraphs	"	3,598,519	3,732,400	3,519,300	3,579,200
Post	"	339,841	243,800	57,900	71,300
Receipts by Civil Departments	"	1,408,286	1,437,300	1,483,500	1,584,000
Miscellaneous	"	772,579	731,700	759,800	583,200
Highways: Net Receipts	"	17,625,634	17,329,700	15,268,300	15,029,300
Regulation	"	4,713,159	4,559,300	4,713,300	4,795,300
For Public Works	"	298,640	239,400	266,400	256,100
Military Receipts	"	1,369,652	1,366,100	1,315,700	1,220,300
TOTAL REVENUE . . . . .	...	85,207,175	85,079,400	80,156,300	80,846,900
DEFICIT . . . . .	...	...	...	2,741,600	2,770,300
TOTAL . . . . .	...	85,207,175	85,079,400	82,897,900	83,617,200

Done,
Finance Department,
March 2, 1915.

R. A. GAMBLE,
Comptroller General.

venue, of the Government of India, in India and in England.

	For details, vide State- ment.	Accounts, 1913-1914.	Budget Estimate, 1914-1915.	Revised Estimate, 1914-1915.	Budget Estimate, 1915-1916.
		£	£	£	£
penditure—					
Direct Demands on the Revenue	B	9,374,597	9,341,000	9,018,600	9,539,£
Interest	"	1,515,653	1,607,800	1,480,900	1,465,£
Posts and Telegraphs	"	3,272,984	3,350,000	3,290,100	3,294,£
Mint	"	132,630	104,300	139,400	102,£
Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments	"	17,934,199	19,793,000	18,890,700	19,130,£
Miscellaneous Civil Charges	"	5,403,804	5,449,700	5,332,500	5,108,£
Famine Relief and Insurance	"	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,£
Railways: Interest and Miscellaneous Charges	"	12,836,101	13,409,000	13,354,700	13,850,£
Irrigation	"	3,531,867	3,651,400	3,729,000	3,650,£
Other Public Works	"	7,010,038	7,456,500	7,016,200	5,818,£
Military Services	"	21,265,765	21,866,100	21,802,400	21,320,£
TOTAL EXPENDITURE, IMPERIAL AND PROVINCIAL . . . . .	...	86,977,638	87,028,800	85,114,500	84,17,£
<i>Add—Provincial Surpluses: that is, portion of allotments to Provincial Governments not spent by them in the year.</i>	End of B	325,692	...	...	...
<i>Deduct—Provincial Deficits: that is, portion of Provincial Expenditure defrayed from Provincial Balances.</i>	"	608,578	3,305,900	2,216,600	1,0,£
TOTAL EXPENDITURE CHARGED TO REVENUE . . . . .	...	82,894,752	83,822,900	82,897,900	83,1,£
SURPLUS . . . . .	...	2,312,423	1,256,500	...	...
TOTAL . . . . .	...	85,207,175	85,079,400	82,897,900	83,1,£

H. F. HOWARD,
Controller of Currency.

J. B. BRUNYAT
Secretary to the Government of India

II.—General Statement of the Receipts and Disbursements of the

	For details, vide Statement.	RECEIPTS.			
		Accounts, 1913-1914.	Budget Estimate, 1914-1915.	Revised Estimate, 1914-1915.	Budget Estimate, 1915-1916.
		£	£	£	£
Surplus	C	2,312,423	1,256,500	...	...
Railway, Irrigation and other Capital not charged to Revenue—					
Capital raised through Companies towards outlay on State Railways	"	34,667	816,600	2,367,500	6,523,300
Capital contributed by Native States towards construction of State Railways	"	200,000	66,700	66,700	66,700
Capital raised and deposited by Railway Companies (net)	"	4,717,480	883,100	2,044,000	320,600
Debt, Deposits, and Advances—					
Permanent Debt (net incurred)	C	118,200	7,274,600	2,727,300	2,008,700
Temporary Debt (net incurred) . . . . .	"	...	...	14,333,300	...
Unfunded Debt (net incurred)	"	2,201,970	1,772,100	...	...
Deposits and Advances (net)	"	67,762	...	...	...
Loans and Advances by Imperial Government (net Repayments)	"	213,183	...	...	...
Loans and Advances by Provincial Governments (net Repayments)	"	...	62,200	...	406,000
Loans to Local Boards for Railway Construction	"	7,124	7,400	7,400	7,700
Remittances (net) . . . . .	"	...	...	...	306,200
Secretary of State's Bills drawn	"	29,050,827	30,000,000	6,900,000	7,700,000
TOTAL RECEIPTS . . . . .	...	38,923,686	32,144,200	28,448,100	17,348,200
Opening Balance—India . . . . .	...	19,293,131	14,707,131	15,608,253	18,795,851
England . . . . .	...	(a) 9,789,634	(a) 7,457,034	(a) 8,157,723	(a) 7,391,031
TOTAL . . . . .	...	68,006,401	54,308,365	52,212,086	33,535,082

(a) Include balances of the Gold Standard Reserve as shown.

	For details, vide Statement.	DISBURSEMENTS.			
		Accounts, 1918-1914.	Budget Estimate, 1914-1915.	Revised Estimate, 1914-1915.	Budget Estimate, 1918-1916.
		£	£	£	£
net	C	...	...	2,741,800	2,770,300
Railway, Irrigation and other Capital not charged to Revenue—					
Outlay on Irrigation Works	"	1,282,262	1,200,000	1,166,400	1,100,000
Outlay on State Railways	"	10,488,200	10,472,700	10,666,800	7,620,000
Initial outlay on new Capital at Delhi	"	447,184	666,700	363,400	366,000
Outlay of Railway Companies (net)	"	2,002,303	1,865,600	1,450,700	701,000
TOTAL CAPITAL ACCOUNT DISBURSEMENTS . . . . .	...	14,214,899	14,205,000	13,647,100	9,686,000
Debt, Deposits and Advances—					
Unfunded Debt (net Discharged)	C	...	...	5,070,900	210,000
Deposits and Advances (net)	"	...	2,588,900	1,483,600	1,350,000
Loans and Advances by Imperial Government (net Advances)	"	...	238,700	4,700	150,000
Loans and Advances by Provincial Governments (net Advances)	"	797,937	...	181,600	...
Remittances (net)	"	176,823	6,200	1,088,500	...
Secretary of State's Bills paid	"	29,050,757	20,000,000	6,857,200	7,000,000
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS . . . . .	...	44,240,416	37,033,800	31,025,200	21,200,000
Closing Balance—India . . . . .	...	15,608,253	12,378,031	13,795,853	12,500,000
England . . . . .	...	3,157,782 ^(a)	4,896,584 ^(a)	7,991,032 ^(a)	4,100,000
TOTAL . . . . .	...	68,006,401	54,308,365	52,212,085	38,000,000

in the notes on pages 14 and 15.

H. F. HOWARD,
Controller of Currency.

J. B. BRUNYATE,
Secretary to the Government of India

A.—Statement of the Revenue of

HEADS OF REVENUE.	ACCOUNTS, 1913-1914.					REVISED	
	India.	England.	TOTAL.	DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL BETWEEN		India.	England.
				Imperial.	Provincial.		
Principal Heads of Revenue—	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
I.—Land Revenue	21,391,575	...	21,391,575	10,384,600	11,006,975	21,243,000	...
II.—Opium	1,824,878	...	1,824,878	1,824,878	...	1,558,100	...
III.—Salt	3,445,305	...	3,445,305	3,445,305	...	3,697,300	...
IV.—Stamps	5,318,293	...	5,318,293	2,704,789	2,608,504	5,031,900	...
V.—Excise	8,894,300	...	8,894,300	2,498,883	6,395,417	8,783,800	...
VI.—Provincial Rates	180,210	...	180,210	398	179,812	37,100	...
VII.—Customs	7,558,220	...	7,558,220	7,558,220	...	6,319,500	...
VIII.—Assessed Taxes	1,950,250	...	1,950,250	1,068,870	881,380	2,008,700	...
IX.—Forest	2,229,872	...	2,229,872	74,198	2,155,676	2,005,200	...
X.—Registration	518,962	...	518,962	6,418	512,544	492,300	...
XI.—Tributes from Native States	616,881	...	616,881	616,881	...	607,100	...
TOTAL	53,728,746	...	53,728,746	29,983,438	23,740,308	51,764,000	...
XII.—Interest	1,032,754	319,365	1,352,119	1,067,516	284,603	825,900	182,500
XIII.—Posts and Telegraphs	3,593,734	4,785	3,598,519	3,598,519	...	3,509,500	8,900
XV.—Mint	339,777	64	339,841	339,841	...	57,900	...
Receipts by Civil Departments—							
XVI.—Law and Justice { Courts	373,791	...	373,791	19,220	354,571	405,600	...
XVI.—Law and Justice { Jails	288,448	...	288,448	31,236	257,212	291,700	...
XVII.—Police	130,339	...	130,339	3,909	126,430	132,200	...
XVIII.—Ports and Pilotage	153,609	...	153,609	...	153,609	138,900	...
XIX.—Education	247,905	...	247,905	5,853	242,052	258,900	...
XX.—Medical	79,712	876	80,388	1,271	79,117	86,200	700
XIIA.—Agriculture	65,897	...	65,897	8,861	57,036	65,600	...
XIIB.—Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments	66,947	962	67,909	10,473	57,436	103,000	900
TOTAL	1,406,648	1,638	1,408,286	80,823	1,327,463	1,481,900	1,600
Miscellaneous—							
XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation	144,941	61,859	206,810	150,968	55,842	158,100	49,200
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing	93,416	...	93,416	41,556	51,860	95,300	...
XXIV.—Exchange	119,741	...	119,741	119,741	...	71,700	...
XXV.—Miscellaneous	311,901	40,711	352,612	154,504	198,108	368,600	13,700
TOTAL	660,999	102,580	772,579	436,769	335,810	606,700	63,900
Railways—							
XVI.—State Railways (Gross Receipts)	37,545,905	230	37,546,135	37,537,881	8,254	35,639,300	400
Deduct :—Working Expenses	19,572,745	...	19,572,745	19,566,778	5,967	19,754,700	...
Surplus profits paid to Companies, etc.	440,857	...	440,857	440,857	...	686,700	...
Net Receipts	17,532,303	230	17,532,533	17,530,246	2,287	15,198,900	400
XVIII.—Subsidised Companies (Government share of surplus profits and Repayment of advances of interest)	16,331	76,770	93,101	93,101	...	21,700	47,300
TOTAL	17,548,634	77,000	17,625,634	17,623,347	2,287	15,220,600	47,700
Irrigation—							
XXIX.—Major Works: Direct Receipts	2,765,966	...	2,765,966	1,161,457	1,604,509	2,743,500	...
Portion of Land Revenue due to Irrigation	1,684,374	...	1,684,374	910,519	773,855	1,697,300	...
XXX.—Minor Works and Navigation	262,819	...	262,819	101,842	161,177	273,600	...
TOTAL	4,713,159	...	4,713,159	2,173,818	2,539,341	4,713,300	...
Other Public Works—							
XXI.—Civil Works	298,640	...	298,640	45,920	252,720	286,400	...
Military Receipts—							
XXII.—Army: Effective	765,804	315,027	1,080,831	1,080,831	...	710,900	320,100
Non-Effective	86,716	36,159	122,875	122,875	...	85,500	25,000
XXIII.—Marine	852,320	351,186	1,203,506	1,203,506	...	798,400	355,100
XXIV.—Military Works	89,542	...	89,542	89,542	...	89,300	...
TOTAL	1,018,466	351,186	1,369,652	1,369,652	...	966,600	355,100

in India and in England.

E, 1914-1915.			BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1915-1916.						Increase + Decrease — of Budget, 1915-1916, as compared with Budget Estimate, 1914-1915.	
DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL BETWEEN			Increase + Decrease — as compared with Budget Estimate, 1914-1915.	DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL BETWEEN			Increase + Decrease — of Budget, 1915-1916, as compared with Budget Estimate, 1914-1915.	Increase + Decrease — of Budget, 1915-1916, as compared with Revised Estimate, 1914-1915.		
Imperial.	Provincial.			India.	England.	TOTAL.				
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
10,388,100	10,879,900	—491,100	22,049,600	...	22,049,600	10,790,700	11,258,900	+ 375,500	+ 806,600	
1,538,100	...	—283,000	1,798,000	...	1,798,000	1,798,000	...	—41,100	+ 241,900	
3,697,300	...	+ 280,400	3,382,100	...	3,382,100	3,382,100	...	—54,800	—315,200	
2,564,500	2,487,400	—389,700	5,107,100	...	5,107,100	2,602,000	2,505,100	—264,500	+ 75,200	
2,470,500	6,295,300	—396,100	8,790,300	...	8,790,300	2,457,400	6,332,900	—371,600	+ 24,500	
400	38,700	+ 6,800	30,600	...	30,600	200	30,400	+ 300	—6,600	
6,819,300	...	—917,300	5,943,000	...	5,943,000	5,943,000	...	—1,293,800	—376,600	
1,103,000	903,700	+ 128,300	1,878,300	...	1,878,300	1,036,400	841,900	—2,100	—180,400	
55,500	1,949,400	—288,800	2,115,800	...	2,115,800	62,400	2,053,400	—178,800	+ 110,800	
6,200	486,100	—31,000	513,000	...	513,000	6,100	506,900	—10,000	+ 20,700	
607,100	...	—2,200	613,300	...	613,300	613,300	...	+ 4,000	+ 6,200	
28,749,500	23,020,500	—2,293,700	52,221,100	...	52,221,100	28,691,600	23,529,500	—1,836,600	+ 457,100	
700,500	307,800	—367,700	884,900	172,300	1,057,100	703,300	353,800	—318,900	+ 48,800	
3519,300	...	—213,100	3,498,900	80,300	3,579,200	3,579,200	...	—151,200	+ 59,900	
57,900	...	—191,900	71,300	...	71,300	71,300	...	—178,500	+ 13,400	
33,500	33,500	+ 8,900	408,900	...	408,900	34,200	374,700	+ 12,800	+ 3,900	
1,700	29,000	+ 4,600	304,200	...	304,200	28,900	275,300	+ 17,100	+ 12,500	
2,200	4,900	+ 5,100	140,100	...	140,100	4,900	135,200	+ 13,000	+ 7,900	
3,900	...	—18,300	150,900	...	150,900	...	150,900	—6,300	+ 12,900	
3,700	6,700	+ 2,700	274,900	...	274,900	6,400	268,500	+ 18,800	+ 16,100	
3,900	1,200	+ 8,500	86,900	600	86,900	1,200	85,700	+ 8,500	...	
35,500	7,700	—3,600	71,300	...	71,300	9,400	61,900	+ 2,300	+ 5,800	
93,900	12,900	+ 38,300	95,900	900	96,800	10,900	85,900	+ 31,200	—7,100	
33,500	95,900	+ 48,200	1,532,500	1,500	1,534,000	95,900	1,438,100	+ 96,700	+ 50,500	
37,300	143,900	+ 2,700	155,800	34,000	189,800	127,400	62,400	—14,800	—17,700	
38,300	45,200	+ 8,300	96,000	...	96,000	43,700	52,300	+ 6,000	—2,300	
71,700	71,700	+ 5,000	...	...	...	...	...	—66,700	—71,700	
82,300	207,200	+ 11,000	283,400	14,000	297,400	115,900	181,500	—73,000	—84,900	
59,600	468,000	+ 27,900	535,200	48,000	583,200	287,000	296,200	—148,500	—178,400	
39,700	35,632,100	—2,094,000	35,341,300	400	35,341,700	35,333,700	8,000	—2,392,000	—298,000	
54,700	19,747,000	+ 72,000	19,913,100	...	19,913,100	19,906,700	6,400	—8,400	—158,400	
55,700	685,700	—44,000	489,200	...	488,200	488,200	...	+ 153,500	+ 197,500	
99,300	15,198,800	—2,066,000	14,940,100	400	14,940,400	14,938,800	1,600	—2,324,900	—258,900	
68,000	69,000	+ 4,600	21,400	67,500	88,900	88,900	...	+ 24,500	+ 19,800	
388,300	15,267,800	—2,061,400	14,961,400	67,900	15,029,300	15,027,700	1,600	—2,300,400	—239,000	
743,500	1,116,900	+ 81,800	2,769,200	...	2,769,200	1,175,800	1,593,400	+ 107,500	+ 25,700	
397,200	917,000	+ 75,800	1,742,900	...	1,742,900	940,500	802,400	+ 131,500	+ 45,700	
272,600	102,900	—3,600	283,200	...	283,200	105,300	177,900	+ 7,000	+ 10,800	
713,300	2,136,800	+ 154,000	4,795,300	...	4,795,300	2,221,600	2,573,700	+ 236,000	+ 83,000	
266,400	45,000	+ 27,000	256,100	...	256,100	42,200	213,900	+ 16,700	—10,800	
931,000	1,081,000	—38,500	682,900	301,700	984,600	984,600	...	—104,900	—66,400	
120,500	120,500	—2,300	83,500	27,000	110,500	110,500	...	—12,300	—10,000	
151,500	1,151,500	—40,800	746,400	328,700	1,075,100	1,075,100	...	—117,200	—76,400	
89,300	89,300	—4,600	68,200	...	68,200	68,200	...	—25,800	—21,000	
75,000	75,000	—5,000	77,000	...	77,000	77,000	...	—7,000	+ 2,000	
315,790	1,315,700	—50,400	891,500	328,700	1,220,300	1,220,300	...	—145,800	—95,400	
...	...	...	...	...	...	—2,285,100	+ 2,285,100	...	...

B.—Statement of the Expenditure charged to the

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE	ACCOUNTS, 1913-1914.					REVISED	
	India.	England.	TOTAL.	DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL BETWEEN		India.	England.
				Imperial.	Provincial.		
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Demands on the Revenues—							
Refunds and Drawbacks	336,142	...	336,142	224,418	109,724	277,900	...
Assignments and Compensations in respect of Collection, &c. :—	1,241,101	...	1,241,101	548,566	692,535	1,276,500	...
Land Revenue	3,984,693	1,729	3,986,422	298,917	3,687,505	3,954,100	1,800
Opium (including cost of Production)	1,011,696	744	1,012,440	1,012,440	...	657,200	600
Salt (including cost of Production)	384,580	793	385,373	365,873	...	367,100	1,500
Stamps	66,598	106,545	173,143	92,182	80,961	52,700	61,000
Excises	437,433	96	437,529	140,082	297,447	482,300	400
Customs	260,518	434	261,352	261,252	...	268,600	600
Assessed Taxes	31,254	...	31,254	15,748	15,506	38,000	...
Forest	1,169,575	4,913	1,174,488	76,146	1,098,342	1,287,100	4,700
Registration	255,453	...	255,453	1,832	253,621	261,600	...
TOTAL	9,159,343	115,254	9,274,597	3,033,956	6,240,641	8,948,000	70,600
Interest on Debt	3,421,622	5,912,796	9,334,418	8,462,492	881,926	8,873,300	6,078,000
<i>Deduct—</i> Amounts chargeable to Railways†	<i>3,596,912</i>	<i>3,704,233</i>	<i>7,303,145</i>	<i>7,303,145</i>	<i>...</i>	<i>4,007,500</i>	<i>3,685,000</i>
<i>"</i> Amounts chargeable to Irrigation	<i>1,186,167</i>	<i>118,679</i>	<i>1,304,846</i>	<i>642,590</i>	<i>662,256</i>	<i>1,246,000</i>	<i>120,800</i>
Remainder chargeable on Ordinary Debt	-1,361,457	2,087,884	7,642,7	508,757	219,670	-1,560,200	2,322,400
Interest on other obligations	789,226	...	789,226	789,226	...	738,700	...
TOTAL	-572,231	2,087,884	1,515,653	1,295,983	219,670	-841,500	2,322,400
Posts and Telegraphs	3,005,156	267,328	3,272,984	3,272,984	...	3,070,300	19,680
Mint	122,066	10,564	132,630	132,630	...	129,900	9,500
Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments—							
General Administration	1,593,763	390,539	1,983,647	1,108,784	874,863	1,661,300	408,700
Law and Justice { Courts	3,088,001	159	3,088,160	75,681	3,012,579	3,287,700	1,300
{ Jails	982,746	157	982,903	131,893	851,010	1,009,300	...
Police	4,883,360	1,630	4,884,990	244,764	4,640,226	5,239,400	1,300
Ports and Pilotage	204,426	200	204,626	200	204,426	212,600	100
Education	3,166,426	10,383	3,176,809	120,566	3,056,243	3,214,600	10,300
Ecclesiastical	127,564	148	127,712	127,712	...	127,300	400
Medical	1,329,616	8,319	1,337,935	138,661	1,199,274	1,502,300	6,400
Political	1,144,044	15,146	1,159,190	917,042	241,548	1,130,100	24,000
Agriculture	633,632	1,257	634,889	84,691	450,948	508,000	...
Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments	436,759	33,529	470,288	339,537	133,751	443,300	42,600
TOTAL	17,472,732	461,467	17,934,199	3,289,231	14,644,968	18,395,700	495,000
Various Civil Charges—							
Territorial and Political Pensions	209,581	11,189	220,720	220,720	...	205,800	10,300
Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances	1,280	450,326	451,606	451,606	...	900	355,000
Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	1,344,840	2,064,647	3,399,487	2,167,018	1,232,469	1,443,800	2,064,000
Stationery and Printing	624,448	106,308	726,756	214,117	512,639	647,800	118,100
Miscellaneous	555,875	46,360	602,235	341,334	255,901	402,500	141,200
TOTAL	2,735,974	2,667,830	5,403,804	3,399,795	2,004,009	2,700,900	2,691,600
Relief and Insurance—							
Famine Relief	157,511	...	157,511	157,511	...	289,900	...
Construction of Protective Railways	7,835	741	8,576	8,576	...	-1,500	...
Construction of Protective Irrigation Works	475,267	16,167	491,424	491,424	...	482,500	19,000
Reduction or Avoidance of Debt	342,489	...	342,489	92,489	250,000	210,100	...
TOTAL	983,102	16,898	1,000,000	750,000	250,000	981,000	19,000
Carried over	32,906,143	5,627,725	38,533,867	15,174,579	23,359,288	23,384,300	5,537,900

ACCOUNTS, 1913-1914.

REVISED ESTIMATE, 1914-1915.

India.	England.	TOTAL.	India.	England.	TOTAL.
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B.—Statement of the Expenditure charged to the

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	ACCOUNTS, 1913-1914.					REVISED	
	India.	England.	TOTAL.	DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL BETWEEN		India.	England.
				Imperial.	Provincial.		
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Brought forward	32,906,142	5,827,725	38,533,867	15,174,579	23,359,288	33,384,300	5,827,900
Railways—							
8.—State Railways: Interest on Debt	3,357,109	3,530,733	6,887,842	6,887,842	...	3,991,100	3,553,800
Annuities in purchase of Railways	...	3,379,581	3,379,581	3,379,581	...	...	3,357,700
Sinking Funds	...	191,707	191,707	191,707	...	...	199,400
Interest chargeable against Companies on Advances	239,803	175,500	415,303	415,303	...	16,400	81,200
Interest on Capital deposited by Companies	229,839	1,722,577	1,952,416	1,952,416	...	56,000	1,982,800
9.—Subsidised Companies: Land, etc.	55,146	...	55,146	52,587	2,559	114,000	...
1.—Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure	—45,894	...	—45,894	—45,863	—31	52,800	...
TOTAL	3,836,003	8,000,098	12,836,101	12,833,573	2,528	4,230,800	9,134,400
Irrigation—							
2.—Major Works: Working Expenses	1,214,429	14	1,214,443	551,539	662,904	1,268,000	...
Interest on Debt	1,186,167	118,679	1,304,846	642,590	662,256	1,246,000	120,600
A.—Expenditure on Protective Irrigation Works in addition to that charged under Famine Relief and Insurance	83,689	...	83,689	83,689	...	66,800	...
3.—Minor Works and Navigation	927,733	1,166	928,899	295,099	633,799	1,032,300	300
TOTAL	3,412,018	119,849	3,531,867	1,572,917	1,958,950	3,608,100	120,900
Other Public Works—							
4.—Construction of Railways charged to Provincial Revenues	1,414	...	1,414	...	1,414	1,600	...
5.—Civil Works	6,907,440	101,184	7,008,624	1,058,800	5,949,824	6,928,200	86,400
TOTAL	6,908,854	101,184	7,010,038	1,058,800	5,951,238	6,929,800	86,400
Military Services—							
6.—Army: Effective	13,903,995	2,638,876	16,542,871	16,542,871	...	14,829,400	2,380,800
Non-Effective	736,495	2,515,873	3,246,368	3,246,368	...	786,000	2,531,000
	14,634,490	5,154,749	19,789,239	19,789,239	...	15,615,400	4,911,800
A.—Marine	955,703	257,142	512,845	512,845	...	240,400	244,300
7.—Military Works	905,607	41,690	947,297	947,297	...	977,400	39,600
1.—Special Defences (1902)	7,148	9,236	16,384	16,384	...	10,500	13,000
TOTAL	15,802,948	5,462,817	21,265,765	21,265,765	...	16,593,700	5,208,700
TOTAL EXPENDITURE, IMPERIAL AND PROVINCIAL	62,865,965	20,311,678	83,177,638	51,905,634	31,272,004	64,746,200	20,368,300
-Portion of Allotments to Provincial Governments not spent by them in the year	325,692	...	325,692	...	325,692	...	...
4.—Portion of Provincial Expenditure defrayed from Provincial Balances	608,578	...	608,578	...	608,578	2,216,600	...
Total Expenditure charged to Revenue	62,583,079	20,311,678	82,894,752	51,905,634	30,989,118	62,529,600	20,368,300

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	ACCOUNTS, 1913-1914.		
	India.	England.	TOTAL.
	£	£	£
Total Expenditure not charged to Revenue—			
3.—State Railways	7,484,613	2,998,587	10,483,200
1.—Irrigation Works	1,232,467	58,795	1,291,262
TOTAL	8,708,080	3,057,382	11,765,462

dues of India, in India and in England—continued.

ATE, 1914-1915.			Increase + Decrease — as compared with Budget Estimate, 1914-1915.	BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1915-1916.						Increase + Decrease — of Budget, 1915-1916, as compared with Budget Estimate, 1914-1915.	Increase + Decrease — of Budget, 1915-1916, as compared with Revised Estimate, 1914-1915.
BAL.	DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL BETWEEN			India.	England.	TOTAL.	DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL BETWEEN				
	Imperial.	Provincial.					Imperial.	Provincial.			
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
12,200	14,810,800	24,401,600	-1,433,600	34,340,800	7,299,000	39,639,800	14,798,800	24,841,000	-1,008,000	+427,600	
14,900	7,544,900	...	+497,400	4,081,700	3,595,600	7,677,300	7,677,300	...	+629,800	+132,400	
37,700	8,357,700	...	...	...	3,357,700	3,357,700	8,357,700	...	...	...
38,400	192,400	...	...	...	208,100	208,100	208,100	...	+8,700	+8,700
37,600	97,600	...	-246,100	17,700	81,200	98,900	98,900	...	-244,800	+1,300	
88,300	1,988,800	...	-199,300	66,900	2,181,400	2,253,300	2,253,300	...	+65,700	+265,000	
14,000	113,300	700	-90,300	201,100	...	201,100	200,000	1,100	+6,800	+87,100	
52,800	52,800	...	-26,000	53,600	...	53,600	53,600	...	-25,200	+800	
54,700	13,354,000	700	-54,300	4,421,000	9,429,000	13,850,000	13,818,900	1,100	+441,000	+495,300	
383,000	588,400	679,700	+13,600	1,271,400	...	1,271,400	596,100	675,300	+22,000	+8,400	
386,600	684,600	682,000	+1,800	1,301,100	122,200	1,423,300	722,400	700,900	+58,500	+56,700	
66,800	66,800	...	+33,300	...	...	...	...	...	-33,500	-66,800
132,600	319,800	712,800	+28,900	956,100	...	956,100	817,700	638,400	-47,600	-78,500	
729,000	1,654,500	2,074,500	+77,600	3,528,000	122,200	3,650,800	1,636,200	2,014,600	-600	-78,200	
1,600	...	1,000	-300	1,300	...	1,300	...	1,300	-600	-300	
114,600	1,047,500	5,987,100	-440,000	5,797,100	21,200	5,817,600	921,100	4,896,500	-1,637,000	-1,197,000	
116,900	1,047,500	5,988,700	-440,300	5,797,700	21,200	5,818,900	921,100	4,897,800	-1,637,600	-1,197,300	
110,200	17,010,200	...	-30,100	14,794,700	1,754,700	16,549,000	16,549,000	...	-491,300	-461,200	
267,000	3,267,000	...	+1,500	1,034,100	2,213,000	3,282,100	3,282,100	...	+16,600	+15,100	
277,200	20,277,200	...	-28,600	15,833,600	3,997,700	19,831,100	19,831,100	...	-474,700	-446,100	
484,700	484,700	...	-20,200	234,900	388,000	623,800	623,800	...	+118,900	+139,100	
1,017,000	1,017,000	...	-5,400	726,300	18,000	744,300	744,300	...	-278,100	-272,700	
23,500	23,500	...	-9,500	14,000	65,000	21,100	21,100	...	-11,900	-2,400	
1,802,400	21,802,400	...	-63,700	16,809,100	4,410,300	21,220,500	21,220,300	...	-645,800	-582,100	
1,114,500	52,609,000	82,445,600	-1,914,300	61,897,100	19,282,300	84,179,800	52,425,300	31,754,500	-2,849,000	-934,700	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	} +2,143,300	+1,154,000
216,600	...	2,216,600	+989,300	1,062,600	...	1,062,600	...	1,062,600			
3,897,900	52,689,000	80,228,900	-925,000	62,834,900	19,281,300	83,117,200	52,425,300	30,691,900	-705,700	+219,500	

REVISED ESTIMATE, 1914-1915.			BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1915-1916.		
India.	England.	TOTAL.	India.	England.	TOTAL.
£	£	£	£	£	£
8,258,500	2,408,100	10,666,600	5,530,800	2,189,900	7,620,200
1,106,400	69,000	1,166,400	1,061,000	39,000	1,100,000
9,364,900	2,468,100	11,833,000	6,591,800	2,128,900	8,720,200

C.—Statement of Receipts and Disbursements of the

	ACCOUNTS, 1913-1914.			REVISED ESTIMATE, 1914-1915.			BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1915-1916.		
	India.	England.	TOTAL.	India.	England.	TOTAL.	India.	England.	TOTAL.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
ine (from Statement A) .	84,350,557	858,618	85,207,175	79,493,700	659,600	80,153,300	79,648,300	698,600	80,346,900
388 of Revenue er Expenditure arged to Reve- e			2,312,423			-2,741,600			-2,770,300
way, Irrigation, other Capital charged to Reve- e—									
Capital raised through Companies towards out- lay on State Railways .	34,667	...	34,667	2,867,500	...	2,867,500	6,538,300	...	6,538,300
Capital contributed by Native States towards construction of State Railways	200,000	...	200,000	66,700	...	66,700	66,700	...	66,700
RAY OF RAILWAY COM- ANIES—									
epayments . . . . .	...	5,637	5,637	...	19,400	19,400	...	2,400	2,400
Net			0			0			0
RED AND DEPOSITED BY AILWAY COMPANIES— n account of Subscribed Capital	164,682	4,832,788	4,997,480	496,700	1,557,300	2,044,000	820,600	1,998,600	2,817,200
Net			4,717,480			2,044,000		...	2,817,200
manent Debt In- red—									
pling Debt—									
India Stock . . . . .	...	...		...	...		...	...
ase Debt—									
upees Loan	2,000,000	...		3,333,300	...		3,000,000	...	
TOTAL Net	2,000,000	...	2,000,000	3,333,300	...	3,333,300	3,000,000	...	3,000,000
Temporary Debt In- red—									
emporary Loans . . . . .	...	...	...	3,333,300	7,000,000	15,333,300	...	7,000,000	7,000,000
Net			0			14,333,300			0
unded Debt—									
osits of Service Funds .	89,541	...		88,300	...		88,700	...	
ings Bank Deposits . .	8,783,483	...		7,466,300	...		6,414,200	...	
TOTAL Net	8,873,024	...	8,873,024	7,554,600	...	7,554,600	6,502,900	...	6,502,900
			2,201,970			0			0
osits and Ad- cess—									
ences of Provincial Allot- ments	325,662	...		...	...		...	...
ropriation for Reduction r Avoidance of Debt . .	342,489	...		210,100	...		492,900	...	
osits of Local Funds—									
istrict Funds	5,260,391	...		5,210,400	...		4,764,800	...	
ther Funds	1,343,956	...		1,285,900	...		1,229,900	...	
osits of Sinking Funds .	43,825	...		59,000	...		61,000	...	
d Standard Reserve . .	4,286,872	9,728,845		3,000	10,021,200		...	8,238,600	
partmental and Judicial Deposits—									
Var transactions . . . .	...	...		1,587,000	...		681,000	...	
ther	30,305,951	...		30,418,100	...		29,944,300	...	
ances	5,800,480	16,538		6,897,500	1,045,400		8,130,400	1,075,700	
ences Accounts	87,499	...		77,800	...		16,200	...	
ellaneous	37,832	56		110,200	...		2,900	...	
TOTAL Net	47,584,727	9,745,487	57,280,164	45,853,800	11,066,600	56,920,400	45,833,300	9,314,300	54,647,600
			67,768			0			0

Government of India, in India and in England.

	ACCOUNTS, 1913-1914.			REVISED ESTIMATE, 1914-1915.			BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1915-1916.		
	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue, Imperial and Provincial (from State- B)	62,865,965	20,311,673	83,177,638	64,740,200	20,368,300	85,114,500	64,897,500	19,282,300	84,179,800
Provincial Surpluses transferred to "Deposits"	825,892	...	825,892	...	...	...	...	...	...
Provincial Deficits charged to "Deposits"	608,578	...	608,578	2,216,600	...	2,216,600	1,062,600	...	1,062,600
TOTAL	62,883,079	20,311,673	82,894,752	62,529,600	20,368,300	82,897,900	63,834,900	19,282,300	83,117,200
Way, Irrigation, and other Capital not charged to Revenue—									
EXPENDITURE ON IRRIGATION	1,228,467	58,795	1,282,262	1,108,400	60,000	1,168,400	1,081,000	39,000	1,100,000
EXPENDITURE ON STATE RAILWAYS	7,484,613	2,998,587	10,483,200	8,258,500	2,408,100	10,666,600	6,530,300	2,089,900	7,620,200
EXPENDITURE ON CAPITAL AT DELHI	470,733	36,411	447,134	365,500	57,900	363,400	183,200	83,500	266,700
EXPENDITURE OF RAILWAY COMPANIES—									
Payments for Capital Outlay	214,823	1,793,117	2,007,940	—125,500	1,595,600	1,470,100	—425,900	1.1	708.60
NET			2,002,303			1,450,700			701.20
PAID AND DEPOSITED BY RAILWAY COMPANIES—									
Payments for Discharge of Debentures	...	280,000	280,000	...	...	...	...	1,936,800	1,996,800
NET			0			0			
Permanent Debt Discharged—									
Existing Debt—									
Madras Railway Debentures	...	170,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indian Midland do.	...	1,111,200	...	...	...	...	...	407,500	...
India Bonds	...	500,000	...	...	500,000	...	...	500,000	...
Special Debt—									
4 p. c. Loans	1,293	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 p. c. Loans	81,047	...	...	108,500	...	...	80,700	...	...
4 p. c. Loans	...	...	...	100	...	...	100	...	...
4 p. c. Loans	18,253	...	...	2,500	...	...	2,800	...	...
Provincial Debentures	7	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...
TOTAL	100,000	1,781,200	1,881,800	106,100	500,000	606,100	83,800	907,500	991,300
NET			0			0			
Temporary Debt Discharged—									
Temporary Loans	...	...	...	1,000,000	...	1,000,000	...	7,000,000	7,000,000
NET			0			0			
Unfunded Debt—									
Special Loans	213	...	...	200	...	...	200	...	...
Deposits of Service Funds	93,093	...	...	93,900	...	...	97,400	...	...
Savings Bank Deposits	6,577,745	...	...	12,629,400	...	...	6,623,200	...	...
TOTAL	6,671,054	...	6,671,054	12,623,500	...	12,623,500	6,722,800	...	6,722,800
NET			0			5,070,900			219,000
Deposits and Advances—									
Balance of Provincial Allotments	608,578	...	...	2,216,600	...	...	1,062,600	...	...
Deposits of Local Funds—									
District Funds	4,388,070	...	...	5,218,200	...	...	5,122,700	...	...
Other Funds	1,208,258	...	...	1,393,200	...	...	1,213,900	...	...
Deposits of Sinking Funds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gold Standard Reserve	4,900,000	10,709,547	...	25,200	10,038,000	...	...	8,238,500	...
Departmental and Judicial Deposits—									
War transactions	...	...	...	644,700	...	...	1,168,000	...	...
Other transactions	29,782,370	...	...	30,682,900	...	...	20,980,500	...	...
Advances	5,893,406	76,878	...	7,002,300	1,088,500	...	8,137,000	1,072,000	...
Suspense Accounts	183,803	...	...	36,400	...	...	10,300	...	...
Exchange on Remittance Account (net)	190	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	21,879	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	46,425,954	10,786,448	57,212,402	47,279,500	11,124,500	58,404,000	46,895,100	9,310,500	56,205,600
NET			0			1,403,600			1,380,000
				183,085,800	36,114,400		123,085,200	41,838,800	

C.—Statement of Receipts and Disbursements of the

	ACCOUNTS, 1913-1914.			REVISED ESTIMATE, 1914-1915.			BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1915-1916.		
	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Balance forward . . .	143,157,887	15,440,480		147,492,800	20,302,900		141,405,100	19,011,900	
Grants and Advances Imperial Govern- ment . . .	377,694	...	377,694	198,400	...	198,400	185,000	...	185,000
Net . . .			213,183			0			0
Grants and Advances Provincial Governments . . .	1,082,099	...	1,082,099	1,448,200	...	1,448,200	1,576,200	...	1,576,200
Net . . .			0			0			405,000
Grants to Local Boards Railway Con- struction . . .	7,124	...	7,124	7,400	...	7,400	7,700	...	7,700
Net . . .			7,124			7,400			7,700
Remittances— and Money Orders . . .	37,604,247	...		38,666,700	...		39,966,700	...	
for Local Remittances . . .	...	...		5,948,100	...		4,855,600	...	
of Departmental Ac- counts . . .	21,301	...		...	...		...	...
Receipts by Civil Treas- ure from— Posts and Telegraphs . . .	985,861	...		...	...		...	...
Railways . . .	14,486,413	...		11,087,000	...		12,461,500	...	
Receipts from Civil Treas- ure by— Posts and Telegraphs . . .	...	...		6,090,100	...		1,265,700	...	
Marine . . .	247,052	...		4,936,400	...		3,483,900	...	
Military Works . . .	736,861	...		923,300	...		610,800	...	
Military . . .	13,323,625	...		16,825,800	...		18,811,700	...	
Balance Account between India and India— remitted from India . . .	...	...		...	604,800		...	...
transfers through Paper Currency Reserve . . .	...	...		...	1,000,000		...	...
transactions . . .	...	...		604,000	9,298,000		254,000	8,630,000	
Issue of Silver . . .	4,528,611	...		...	...		...	...
coin transactions . . .	5,008,320	8,855		4,684,900	2,858,500		3,230,700	7,016,500	
Net . . .	959,722	2,150,713		961,800	1,238,500		1,180,800	1,260,000	
TOTAL . . .	77,931,213	2,159,568	80,090,781	90,728,100	14,464,800	105,222,900	85,550,300	16,915,500	102,465,800
Net . . .			0			0			306,200
Grants of State's funds drawn . . .	...	(b) 29,050,827	29,050,827	...	(a) 6,900,000	6,900,000	...	7,700,000	7,700,000
Receipts . . .	232,555,797	46,850,875		239,574,700	41,597,700		238,724,800	43,627,400	
Opening Balance . . .	19,293,181	(a) 9,789,634		15,608,253	(a) 8,157,732		13,795,853	(a) 7,891,032	
GRAND TOTAL . . .	241,848,928	56,440,509		255,482,953	49,855,432		242,520,153	51,018,432	

(a) Of this amount £21,005,664 represents the funds of the Gold Standard Reserve.

(b) £24,962

(c) In addition to £600,000 for remittance of the Gold Standard Reserve.

B. A. GAMBLE,

Government of India, in India and in England—continued.

	Accounts, 1913-1914.			REVISED ESTIMATE, 1914-1915.			BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1915-1916.		
	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Brought forward	125,114,313	38,046,231		133,085,600	36,114,400		123,685,200	41,838,800	
Advances and Advances by Imperial Government.	164,511	...	164,511	203,100	...	203,100	238,700	...	338,700
Net						4,700			153,700
Advances and Advances by Provincial Governments	1,880,036	...	1,880,036	1,579,800	...	1,579,800	1,171,200	...	1,171,200
Net			797,937			131,600			
Remittances—									
Land Money Orders	37,532,110	...		38,666,700	...		39,966,700	...	
Other Local Remittances	448,415	...		5,048,100	...		4,355,500	...	
Other Departmental Accounts	12	...		...	...		...	...
Payments into Civil Treasuries by—									
Posts and Telegraphs	992,064	...		...	...		...	...
Railways	14,823,021	...		11,287,000	...		12,461,500	...	
Payments from Civil Treasuries to—									
Posts and Telegraphs	...	...		6,036,100	...		1,265,700	...	
Marine	247,345	...		4,966,400	...		3,463,900	...	
Military Works	737,178	...		933,300	...		610,800	...	
Military	13,323,472	...		16,825,500	...		18,811,700	...	
Remittance Account between England and India—									
Gold remitted from India	...	...		604,800	...		...	...
Transfers through Paper Currency Reserve	...	...		1,000,000	...		...	...
War transactions	...	...		10,024,300	604,000		8,387,000	254,000	
Purchase of Silver	555	4,528,056		...	...		...	...
Railway transactions	920	5,016,044		2,325,200	4,718,200		6,500,000	3,747,200	
Other	1,925,966	692,446		1,349,700	1,027,800		1,349,900	1,036,200	
TOTAL	70,031,058	10,236,546	80,267,604	99,961,400	6,350,000	106,311,400	97,122,200	5,087,400	102,129,600
Net			176,823			1,088,500			
Secretary of State's Bills paid	(b) 29,050,757	...	29,050,757	(c) 6,857,200	...	6,857,200	7,660,000	...	7,660,000
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS	226,240,675	48,282,777		241,687,100	42,464,400		229,977,300	46,876,300	
Closing Balance	15,606,253	(e) 8,157,782		13,795,853	(d) 7,891,082		12,542,853	(f) 4,143,282	
GRAND TOTAL	241,846,928	56,440,509		255,482,953	49,855,482		242,520,153	51,019,582	

(b) In addition to £2,150,000 for remittance of the Gold Standard Reserve.

(d) Of this amount £3,162 represents the funds of the Gold Standard Reserve.

(f) £3,262 " " " " " "

H. F. HOWARD,

J. B. BRUNYATE,

Secretary to the Government of India

D.—Statement of Revenue, Expenditure and Balances of Provincial Governments.

	Accounts, 1913-14.	Revised, 1914-15.	Budget, 1915-16.
Madras—	R	R	R
Balance on April 1st	2,28,58,879	1,75,60,000	1,02,92,000
Total Revenue including transfers from Imperial revenues—			
Special grants from Imperial revenues	31,83,500	24,51,000	24,50,000
Other revenue	7,20,09,014	7,84,95,000	7,37,69,000
Total Expenditure	8,10,40,925	8,32,14,000	7,60,33,000
Closing Balance	1,75,60,468	1,02,92,000	84,78,000
Bombay—			
Balance on April 1st	1,79,75,519	1,95,34,000	1,51,78,000
Total Revenue including transfers from Imperial revenues—			
Special grants from Imperial revenues	20,78,000	20,68,000	20,80,000
Other revenue	7,71,51,211	7,24,21,000	7,20,20,000
Total Expenditure	7,78,70,845	7,88,63,000	7,71,77,000
Closing Balance	1,95,34,085	1,51,78,000	1,29,01,000
Bengal—			
Balance on April 1st	3,13,30,270	3,18,11,000	2,74,81,000
Total Revenue including transfers from Imperial revenues—			
Special grants from Imperial revenues	34,81,000	34,92,000	34,90,000
Other revenue	5,86,60,472	5,74,14,000	5,83,17,000
Total Expenditure	6,16,60,630	6,52,36,000	6,48,29,000
Closing Balance	3,18,11,112	2,74,81,000	2,44,59,000
United Provinces—			
Balance on April 1st	1,84,23,473	1,84,74,000	1,48,95,000
Total Revenue including transfers from Imperial revenues—			
Special grants from Imperial revenues	23,41,600	24,22,000	22,27,000
Other revenue	6,56,64,396	6,31,44,000	6,53,15,000
Total Expenditure	6,79,55,292	6,91,45,000	6,90,25,000
Closing Balance	1,84,74,177	1,48,95,000	1,34,12,000
Punjab—			
Balance on April 1st	1,77,64,102	70,92,000*	54,00,000
Total Revenue including transfers from Imperial revenues—			
Special grants from Imperial revenues	14,11,000	16,84,000	13,55,000
Other revenue	4,47,31,810	4,59,66,000	4,73,51,000
Total Expenditure	4,68,34,852	4,93,42,000	4,91,64,000
Closing Balance	1,70,91,590	54,00,000	49,42,000
Burma—			
Balance on April 1st	1,30,22,199	1,89,36,000	94,13,000
Total Revenue including transfers from Imperial revenues—			
Special grants from Imperial revenues	11,82,000	24,92,000	9,92,000
Other revenue	5,49,63,223	5,26,45,000	5,52,25,000
Total Expenditure	5,52,31,197	5,96,60,000	5,81,27,000
Closing Balance	1,39,36,225	94,13,000	75,03,000
Bihar and Orissa—			
Balance on April 1st	2,60,84,199	1,91,64,000	1,55,63,000
Total Revenue including transfers from Imperial revenues—			
Special grants from Imperial revenues	24,56,000	14,64,000	14,61,000
Other revenue	2,81,83,818	2,85,47,000	2,92,33,000
Total Expenditure	3,15,59,375	3,36,12,000	3,40,03,000
Closing Balance	1,91,64,137	1,55,63,000	1,22,54,000
Central Provinces—			
Balance on April 1st	90,72,033	1,09,53,000	95,00,000
Total Revenue including transfers from Imperial revenues—			
Special grants from Imperial revenues	10,34,000	9,14,000	9,14,000
Other revenue	2,96,49,750	2,82,94,000	2,83,78,000
Total Expenditure	2,88,02,505	3,06,61,000	2,95,53,000
Closing Balance	1,09,53,278	95,00,000	89,35,000
Assam—			
Balance on April 1st	78,08,494	55,89,000	31,43,000
Total Revenue including transfers from Imperial revenues—			
Special grants from Imperial revenues	5,12,500	4,48,000	4,48,000
Other revenue	1,55,94,449	1,40,53,000	1,45,59,000
Total Expenditure	1,83,24,840	1,60,47,000	1,61,07,000
Closing Balance	55,88,803	31,43,000	20,43,000
Total—			
Balance on April 1st	15,83,57,168	14,41,13,000	11,08,65,000
Total Revenue including transfers from Imperial revenues—			
Special grants from Imperial revenues	1,76,29,600	1,74,55,000	1,54,17,000
Other revenue	44,72,07,168	43,59,79,000	44,49,62,000
Total Expenditure	46,90,80,061	48,66,82,000	47,63,17,000
Closing Balance	15,41,13,875	11,08,65,000	9,49,27,000
Total (in sterling)—	£	£	£
Balance on April 1st	10,537,144	9,607,800	7,891,000
Total Revenue including transfers from Imperial revenues—			
Special grants from Imperial revenues	1,175,807	1,163,700	1,027,800
Other revenue	29,813,811	29,063,300	29,664,100
Total Expenditure	31,272,004	32,445,500	31,734,500
Closing Balance	10,274,359	7,891,000	6,328,400

* The figure here given for the opening Provincial balance of 1914-15 differs from that given for the closing Provincial balance of 1913-14 owing to the surrender by the Government of the Punjab of ₹1 crore of its balance in lieu of a recurring contribution from Imperial revenues of ₹3,50,000 per annum with effect from 1st April 1914.

R. A. GAMBLE,
Comptroller-General.

H. F. HOWARD,
Controller of Currency.

J. B. BRUNYATE,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

E.—Abstract Statement of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Government of India, in India and in England.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.		ACCOUNTS, 1913-1914.				REVISED ESTI- MATE, 1914-1915.		BUDGET ESTI- MATE, 1915-1916.		
		Revenue.	EXPENDITURE.		Net Receipts.	Net Charges.	Net Receipts.	Net Charges.	Net Receipts.	Net Charges.
			Refunds and Assign- ments.	Cost of Collection and Pro- duction.						
Revenue Heads.		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
Principal Heads of Revenue	Land Revenue (excluding that due to Irrigation)	21,391,575	770,094	3,986,422	16,635,059		16,491,200		17,117,900	
	Opium	1,824,878	6,090	1,012,440	606,348		893,000		841,500	
	Salt	3,445,305	262,804	365,373	2,817,128		3,059,600		2,724,200	
	Stamps	5,318,293	58,173	173,143	5,086,977		4,856,110		4,886,400	
	Excise	8,891,300	103,523	437,529	8,351,248		8,193,800		8,197,000	
	Provincial Rates	18,110	522	...	179,688		36,800		30,400	
	Customs	7,558,220	147,374	261,252	7,149,594		5,874,500		5,574,000	
	Assessed Taxes	1,950,250	13,478	31,254	1,905,518		1,958,000		1,829,000	
	Forest	2,229,872	9,936	1,174,488	1,045,448		753,200		810,500	
	Registration	518,962	186	255,453	263,623		229,000		247,000	
	Tributes	616,881	204,263	...	412,618		399,000		400,000	
	TOTAL		53,728,746	1,577,243	7,697,354	41,454,149		42,745,400		42,681,800
	Total deduction from Revenue				9,174,597					
Expenditure Heads.										
Debt Services	Interest	1,352,119	1,515,653			163,534		472,000	408,000	
	Posts and Telegraphs	3,598,519	3,272,984	325,535			229,200	284,800		
Commercial Services	Railways	17,025,034	12,836,101	4,789,533			1,913,600	1,179,800		
	Irrigation	4,713,159	3,531,867	1,181,292			984,300	1,144,500		
Other Public Works	Civil Works, etc.	298,640	7,010,038		6,711,398		6,749,800	5,562,800		
Mint	Mint	339,841	132,630	207,211			81,500			
Civil Depart- ments	Civil Departments	1,408,286	17,934,199		16,525,913		17,407,200	17,599,000		
	Superannuation	203,810	3,399,487		3,192,677		3,294,600	3,853,000		
Miscellaneous Civil Services	Exchange	119,741	...	119,741		71,700				
	Miscellaneous	352,612	602,235		249,623		170,100	212,000		
	Other heads	93,416	1,402,082		1,308,666		1,239,900	939,000		
Famine Relief and Insurance	Famine Relief	...	157,511		157,511		289,900	7,000		
	Other heads	...	842,489		842,489		710,100	99,000		
Military Ser- vices	Army { Effective	1,080,631	16,542,871		15,462,240		15,979,200	15,584,000		
	Non-effective	122,875	3,246,308		3,123,493		3,146,500	3,171,000		
	Marine	89,542	512,845		423,303		395,500	555,000		
	Military works	76,601	947,297		870,696		842,000	617,000		
	Special Defences (1902)	...	16,384		16,384		23,500	21,000		
TOTAL		85,207,175	83,177,638	2,029,537			4,958,200	3,892,000		
Provincial Ad- justment	Surplus		282,886	282,886		2,216,600		1,062,600		
	Deficit									
TOTAL		85,207,175	82,894,752	2,312,423			2,741,600	2,770,000		
Capital Account	Surplus			2,312,423						
	Deficit						2,741,600	2,770,000		
	Railway and Irrigation Capital not charged to Revenue:—									
	Capital raised through Companies towards outlay on State Railways				34,667	2,367,500		6,533,300		
	Capital contributed by Native States towards construction of State Railways				200,000	66,700		66,700		
	Capital raised and deposited by Railway Companies (net)				4,717,480	2,944,000		320,600		
	Outlay on Irrigation Works					1,282,532	1,168,400	1,100,000		
	Outlay on State Railways					10,483,200	10,626,600	7,620,000		
	Initial outlay on new Capital at Delhi					447,134	863,400	200,000		
	Outlay of Railway Companies (net)					2,102,303	1,450,700	700,000		
	Permanent Debt (net)				118,200		2,727,200	2,008,700		
	Temporary Debt (net)						14,333,300			
	Debt, Deposits, Advances, and Remittances	Unfunded Debt (net)			2,201,970			5,070,900		
Loans and Advances by Imperial Government (net)				213,183			4,700			
Loans and Advances by Provincial Governments (net)					797,937		131,600	403,000		
Loans to Local Boards for Railway Construction (net)				7,124		7,400		7,700		
Deposits and Advances (net)				67,762			1,483,600		1,350,000	
Remittances (net)					176,823		1,088,500	306,200		
Secretary of State's Bills drawn				29,050,827		6,900,000		7,700,000		
Secretary of State's Bills paid					29,050,757		6,857,200		7,860,000	
Cash Balance	Opening Balance			38,923,636	44,240,416	28,446,100	31,025,200	17,348,200	21,850,000	
	Closing Balance			29,082,765	23,765,985	23,765,985	21,186,885	21,186,885	16,000,000	
TOTAL		68,006,401		68,006,401	68,006,401	52,212,085	52,212,085	38,535,085	38,535,085	

R. A. GAMBLE,
Comptroller General.

H. F. HOWARD,
Controller of Currency.

J. B. BRUNYATE,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DELHI.



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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
FINANCE DEPARTMENT

**SPEECH OF THE HONOURABLE FINANCE MEMBER
PRESENTING THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT
FOR 1915-1916.**

Speech of the Honourable Finance Member

INTRODUCING THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR 1915-16.

Introductory.

General effects of the War on trade and finance.

MY LORD,

I rise to present the Financial Statement for 1915-16. Our procedure will be the same as on previous occasions: that is, there will be no debate today, but from the 8th March onwards time will be allotted for the examination and discussion of the budget proposals. The figures in the Financial Statement will then undergo such amendments as may be required by our later information or suggested by the discussions in Council. The Budget in its final form will be presented on the 22nd March, the usual closing debate taking place on the 25th.

2. Since I last addressed the Council on financial matters, India has been, and is still, passing through a crisis which has subjected her financial and economic system a supreme test. It is true that, save for some vivid but happily transient experiences in the autumn, she has not felt the direct impact of war. But she has not been able to escape the consequences of that economic solidarity which binds her closely to the outside world. All her recent development has been on lines of diminished isolation. Her currency system connects her with the money markets of London and the world. She relies for internal development largely upon borrowings in London. Her prosperity is increasingly bound up from year to year with her rapidly growing foreign trade. Her internal financial arrangements, and above all her system of credit, in many respects follow Western models. Finally she is a part of a mighty Empire which is one of the foremost belligerents in this general war. It is inevitable therefore that India should feel the effects of the war from top to bottom of her economic system; they are written large over the Statement which I have to present to the Council today, and are affecting still more deeply the trade and production of the entire country. From the general financial and economic point of view—both to those of us who have studied the working of our fiscal system from the inside, and to Honourable Members here who represent India's agricultural and industrial activities of every kind—the history of the last few months is thus a matter of compelling interest; and I feel that the Council will look to me in the first place for some account of this period of crisis. I propose, then, at the outset to bring together some of the main financial incidents of the last seven months, to narrate how we have got through this difficult period, and then to take up the recital of those facts regarding our revenue and expenditure which in normal conditions it is the first object of this Statement to present.

3. Before doing this, however, I must premise that, as the Council must have anticipated, the task of preparing revised estimates of our financial position at the end of 1914-15 and a budget for the coming year has been one of very special difficulty. Ordinarily we have a large mass of data of past years to go upon; and, although budgeting must always be to a certain extent what one may term scientific guess-work, we have merely to consider how far the experience gained during the portion of the current year for which figures are available when our forecast is made, and the circumstances prevailing at the time with reference to commercial or agricultural prosperity or depression, the position in regard to railways and so forth, warrant us in departing from the standards of normal development which can be deduced from past actuals. This year we are in an entirely different position. The sudden outbreak of war and the dislocation of trade that has followed it, the vague and

unwarranted sense of insecurity' which has led, for instance, to large withdrawals from our savings banks, are all (on this scale) totally new features, and it is most difficult to prognosticate how far there will be a recovery and in what specific directions. We have also the fact that nobody knows how long the war will endure, but we must at present budget on the supposition that it will last through 1915-16. All things considered, I have thought it necessary, in framing forecasts, to adopt an attitude of caution. We must not be too pessimistic, but at the same time, with all the surprises that the war and its economic results may yet have for us, sanguine estimating is entirely out of place. We are really groping in the dark and can only go as carefully as possible.

4. When the war came upon us we were fortunately in a very satisfactory financial position. Our total Treasury balances on 1st April in England and India had been found to exceed by about £1½ million the anticipation we had been able to make on the figures available when preparing this year's budget. Our large 5-crore loan had been a brilliant success, thanks largely to the patriotic enterprise of the Bank of Bengal, and the south-west monsoon gave full promise of agricultural prosperity. There was, therefore, reason to anticipate that, had circumstances continued normal, our Imperial surplus for this year would have been larger than the £1½ million which we provided in the budget, being then obliged to estimate cautiously by reason of the agricultural situation in Northern India. Trade, it is true, had been somewhat dull owing to the preceding agricultural depression, to the after-effects of the banking crisis of 1913-14 and to the glut of piece-goods; and the consequent weakness of exchange had made the Secretary of State's council drawings much lower than is usual during the first four months of the official year, a circumstance which proved later on to be a fortunate one for us on this side. But at the end of July there was every reason to anticipate that the trade depression which I have mentioned would clear off and that we should have a really good year.

Owing to the conditions I have mentioned, our Treasury balances in India were very high, while the amount of gold held by or for the Government in London and in India taken together stood at £23½ million, of which nearly £5 million was in the Gold Standard Reserve and the rest mostly in our Paper Currency balances. In addition, the Secretary of State held in the Gold Standard Reserve, besides the ordinary Reserve investments, a considerable amount in special short-term securities, some of which were about to mature.

The Presidency Banks, too, were in an exceptionally strong position with regard to their balances, after allowing for the fact that a portion of these consisted of Government deposits.

5. The first effect of the European war, which began to operate even before Great Britain had actually been drawn in, was a threatened break in exchange. The Government of India took immediate steps to deal with this aspect of the general situation, and were able to make a preliminary reassuring announcement on the 1st August. On the 3rd August we publicly formulated, with the approval of the Secretary of State, the measures which we had decided to adopt. In the first place, we formally undertook to support exchange by all the means in our power. This was a policy which the Royal Commission on Indian Finance and Currency had recommended in their recently published Report: it fell to us to declare our adhesion to it at the outset of a crisis of unprecedented magnitude and totally uncertain duration.

In the second place, we announced our intention, in pursuance of this object, to sell sterling bills on London, or "reverse bills" as they may conveniently be termed, up to a maximum limit of £1 million a week until further notice. This, too, was an innovation on previous policy. In the exchange crisis of 1907 and 1908 the amount sold had usually been £½ million a week, and occasionally £1 million, but the exact amount was settled afresh just before each successive weekly sale. The present was the first occasion on which the Government of India undertook beforehand to maintain sales on an ample scale. Again, to adapt the system still more fully to trade requirements, we combined with the sale of bills the practice of selling telegraphic transfers also, thus providing a guarantee of immediate remittance when required. A few days later, too, we arranged that bills should be payable in London 16 days after the departure of the weekly mail, thus eliminating the uncertainty due to possible delay in the arrival of the bills by mail steamer.

The object, and, as events have shown, the actual effect of these arrangements was to promote confidence by assuring the banking and commercial public of adequate and continuous facilities for remittance, secured by the whole resources of Government. Incidentally, also, it prevented purely speculative competition for reverse bills and transfers by removing the possible apprehension that Government might at any moment reduce the amount available. Only in the first week following the declaration of this policy did the applications exceed the £1 million limit. Thereafter the volume of weekly tenders was gradually reduced; and after the first demand for remittance had thus been met, it rose and fell, within moderate limits, in correspondence with the fluctuating requirements of the time, until eventually the demand sank to a quite small amount, and has latterly disappeared altogether, at any rate for the time being.

In all we expect, by the end of this year, to have sold bills and transfers to the total extent of about £8½ million. The sums thus received have been credited to the Gold Standard Reserve in India *pari passu* with the Secretary of State's withdrawals from the Reserve in England in order to meet the bills and transfers falling due for payment by him from week to week. The net result has, of course, been a great strengthening of the Gold Standard Reserve on this side.

Lastly, in the early days of the crisis, we strengthened that Reserve by exchanging £4 million of silver held therein on this side for an equivalent quantity of gold previously held by us in the Paper Currency Reserve.

6. At the same time as we first notified the selling of reverse bills and transfers, we took steps to restrict the dissipation of our gold in India by laying down that no gold should be issued to any one person or firm to a less extent than £10,000. The object of this was to secure what we thought would be a rough test as between applications for gold for eventual remittance purposes and those which were merely for hoarding or for local requirements. This limitation, however, was defeated by various individuals and firms clubbing together so as to make between them a demand which conformed to our minimum. Between the 1st and the 4th August we had already lost about £1,800,000 of our gold; and on the 5th August, when it was announced that Great Britain was actually at war with Germany, we took the further step, for which we had previously obtained the Secretary of State's approval in anticipation of that contingency, of refusing the issue of gold altogether to private persons.

We had then a stock of about £10 million of gold on this side in the Paper Currency and Gold Standard Reserves taken together, and that aggregate figure still remains practically unaltered. I may mention here, as regards the local rates of exchange as between sovereigns and rupees, that the Calcutta figures show that a sovereign exchanged for R15-6 instead of the normal R15 by the end of August, and that the rate varied between R15-5 and R15-8 until November. In December, however, it fell steadily and it now fluctuates from R15-1 to R15-3 only.

7. The next grave difficulty that the outbreak of war brought upon us was in regard to our savings banks deposits and currency notes. The general trade and credit position which the war set up was most serious in Bombay, mainly as a result of the banking and commercial crisis of the preceding year which had been more severe there than elsewhere. There was also considerable uneasiness in the Punjab, which had likewise suffered from the late banking crisis, but it was in Bombay that the difficulties I have mentioned arose in the most acute form. The deposits in our Post Office savings banks amounted in all to somewhat over 23 crores at the beginning of this year and by the 31st of July had risen to 24½ crores, the increase being due mainly to the more liberal conditions announced in paragraph 58 of my speech introducing the last Financial Statement. From the second week of August there was a heavy and excited run by savings banks depositors upon their funds, and in August and September together there was a net withdrawal of about 6 crores (£4 million) of these deposits, due to misguided apprehension in regard to the effects of the war upon the stability of the Government of India, which was every now and then fanned by wild stories of imaginary reverses sustained by our allies or ourselves, and by the untoward incidents connected with the career of the late *Emden*. Since then the drain has materially slackened, but in all we calculate that by the end of this year we shall have lost about £7 million of savings banks deposits which we have had to pay out from our general balances. I may say here that we did what we could to promote confidence

by putting the Post Offices in adequate funds and enjoining the prompt payment of all claims; and it is perhaps a welcome indication of the way in which the strength of our financial position is really viewed by our enemies that a number of German prisoners at Ahmednagar have themselves opened accounts with the Government savings banks.

8. The demand for the encashment of currency notes was most serious in Bombay, and the total abnormal encashment in that Presidency as a result of the crisis has been estimated at about $2\frac{1}{2}$ crores in August and September out of $4\frac{1}{2}$ crores in respect of India as a whole. Outside Bombay the largest encashment occurred in Burma, and in the Punjab too it was considerably larger than in ordinary years; but in these cases the increase appears to be due as much to the special trade conditions of the year as to uneasiness arising directly from the crisis.

The Government at once took steps to check any panic by issuing instructions that every endeavour should be made to meet promptly all demands for encashment at district treasuries, whereas ordinarily, it will be remembered, a note is only encashable as of right at a Currency centre. A very large number of notes were cashed in this way in the districts, especially in Bombay and the Punjab, and it may be hoped that when the crisis passes away, the measures we took will have the effect of ensuring a permanent increase in the popularity of currency notes and consequent extension in their use. It must be borne in mind, however, that the very fact that we were obliged to strengthen the cash resources of district treasuries and of the savings banks, besides adding to our deposits with *muffasal* branches of Presidency Banks, imposed an extra strain on our balances by preventing the economy which we usually obtain by their concentration, so far as possible, at the Presidency towns and other important commercial centres.

The abnormal run on our notes was of relatively short duration. Nevertheless, owing to depressed trade conditions resulting from the war, our net note circulation, excluding the holdings by Reserve Treasuries and by the Presidency Banks at their head offices, remained nearly 7 crores (£4 $\frac{1}{2}$ million) less at the end of January than on the corresponding date in 1914.

9. Having regard to the present abnormal trade conditions and to the extraordinary strain on our credit generally, I consider that the position of our paper money calls for full satisfaction. Our notes circulate freely, and apart from very minor temporary local incidents, there has never been any question of their being depreciated as compared with coin. We may also regard with pleasure the present position, in quite exceptional conditions, of our Government paper, as well as of the somewhat analogous securities of our great Municipal Corporations and Port Trusts. Our $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. rupee paper was quoted at Rs. 95-14 this time last year, and it now stands at only some Rs. $3\frac{1}{2}$ less—a striking testimony, surely, to the strength and stability of our financial position.

10. As I have already said, the Secretary of State's council drawings had been relatively small before the war began, and owing to the fall in exchange caused mainly by the dislocation of our export trade, they have been since then, and until quite lately, at a very low level. In all, we estimate that during the current year he will have obtained £6·9 million* by ordinary council bills and telegraphic transfers, against £20 million which we estimated in the Budget as being the extent of his requirements for Ways and Means purposes. In the earlier stages of the crisis he also transferred to his treasury £1 million of the gold held in London on account of the Paper Currency Reserve, an opposite payment to that Reserve being made in India; and he has been helped by gold remittances from India to the extent of about £600,000. Also we have had to spend here, in connection with the war, sums largely in excess of the amount which India contributes as an equivalent of what she would have spent in normal times on the expeditionary forces she has sent in aid of the Home Government. This excess outlay is recoverable from His Majesty's Government, and is periodically realised from them by the Secretary of State. To that extent, he is in the same position as if he had actually drawn money on council bills, as we meet the expenditure and he gets the equivalent.

Taking his ordinary council drawings together with these other sources of supply, we estimate that in the current year he will, in all, have obtained about £17 million against the Budget estimate of £20 million above referred to.

* Exclusive of £600,000 which he will appropriate to the Gold Standard Reserve from his sales towards the close of the year.

The Secretary of State has thus been far more fully financed than might at first have seemed possible in view of the weakness of exchange in the earlier part of the year and the reversal of the remittance current as soon as the war broke out.

11. I now turn to the effects of the war on the commercial and credit position in India, which of course materially influences our revenue receipts, especially under Customs and Railways. In the first place, internal credit was seriously prejudiced by the attitude of a large part of the Marwari community, who play such an important rôle in conducting and financing the trade of the country. Speaking generally, instead of conforming to the excellent British maxim of 'business as usual,' they departed to their homes, taking with them as much of their capital as they could readily lay hold of, and thus materially hampering the working of the credit machinery with which they are so intimately connected. As regards the banks, the position of the Presidency Banks was, as I have already said, very strong before the crisis, and in order to promote public confidence the large Government deposits which they already held were further increased at the outset of the war, and have since been kept at as high a level as our resources permitted. We have preferred, in fact, to borrow somewhat more freely from the Gold Standard Reserve—a matter to which I shall refer later—rather than curtail unduly the resources placed at the disposal of trade.

The bank rate was low when the war commenced, as is usual at that season of the year, being 3 per cent. in Calcutta, 3 per cent. in Bombay, and 4 per cent. in Madras. As a measure of protection, the Bank of Bengal raised its rate to 5 per cent. on the 6th August, and the Bank of Bombay to 4 per cent. on the same day, and to 5 per cent. on the 13th; while later on the rate was increased, at somewhat different dates, to 6 per cent. for all three banks, at which figure it now stands. It is understood that the Indian branches of the Exchange Banks were also in a strong position at the commencement of the crisis.

As regards other banks, the previous year saw the collapse of a large number of (generally speaking) recklessly managed banking institutions. In the light of subsequent events, however, we may reckon it as fortunate that the disappearance of these banks occurred before the present crisis. Though the want of confidence engendered by their failure tended to accentuate the difficulties in Bombay and the Punjab, the situation would have been far more acute had the banks in question been still in existence and then collapsed as they must have done. As it was, two banks which had been badly shaken by the previous crisis, though they survived it, now fell. One of these, the Punjab Co-operative Bank, established in 1905, was compelled to close its doors on the 14th September. Another, the Bank of Upper India, established as far back as 1862, suspended payment on the 8th October. It is probable, however, that these events had been largely discounted beforehand, for they did not produce any widespread panic.

12. I now pass on to the direct effects of the war upon our foreign and internal trade and production. As I have previously said, there had already been a period of depression, though we had every reason to assume that, ordinarily, this would presently have passed away. The first result of the war was naturally to stop our considerable trade with Germany and Austria. India's total import trade in private merchandise was in 1913-14 valued at £122 million, and of this £8·4 million (nearly 7 per cent.) was with Germany, and £2·9 million (or 2·3 per cent.) with Austria-Hungary. Of the exports from India, valued in 1913-14 at £166 million, £17·6 million (10·6 per cent.) represented trade with Germany and £6·7 million (4 per cent.) with Austria-Hungary, the chief items being food-grains, raw cotton and jute, and seeds and hides and skins.

The shutting-off of the export trade to these countries was of course even more serious than the closure of the import trade, both by reason of its greater value and because, while the imports were largely capable of replacement from other sources, the removal of these two customers for exported Indian goods, concurrently with dislocation of trade in other directions, resulted in a reduction in the demand for, and in the price of, certain important commodities, so that in some cases values have been seriously affected as well as volume. Moreover the much higher loss of trade on the export side has, of course, special significance from the point of view of exchange.

The war has likewise produced a complete stoppage of our trade with Belgium, and a very large diminution of that with France, and here again the principal items of export are those just mentioned. Since November, too, we have been at war with Turkey, but our trade with her is much less important. Its chief item is the export of rice to Turkey-in-Asia.

There have also been necessary restrictions in regard to the export of certain articles, dictated in some cases by direct military requirements and in others by the necessity of preventing supplies reaching our enemies through neutral countries. Hides and skins, jute (raw and manufactured), wool, and wheat are among the articles in respect of which the free course of trade has thus been interfered with.

13. The dislocation which resulted from the war was not, however, limited to the shutting down or curtailment of particular elements of India's trade, but extended to her sea-borne commerce as a whole, and especially to the export portion. The main difficulties were not only those of finance, which I have already touched on, and which were aggravated by a general disturbance of the world's exchanges, but also a serious shortage of shipping arising primarily from the necessity for taking up vessels for military transport purposes.

14. The most immediate problems which arose were those connected with jute. Very high prices had been realised for this commodity in the preceding year, and these had actually touched Rs90 per bale of raw jute. With the consequent large sowings in the current year, accompanied by favourable agricultural conditions, a record crop was grown which would in any case have resulted in a very substantial drop in prices. Apart from this, as a consequence (due to the war) of the inability of buyers to take delivery under existing contracts, the jute mills were naturally not prepared to buy largely or except at very low rates. The reluctance of buyers of jute to come into the market at first caused apprehension that the cultivator would decline to sell at the prices offered and would prefer to allow a substantial portion of the crop to remain uncut. This fortunately proved not to be the case, though the price of raw jute necessarily showed a great drop from the record figure obtained in the preceding year, falling as low at one time as Rs31 a bale. The difficulties of the mills were subsequently to some extent removed, as tonnage for the shipment of their goods became more readily available, and this caused some rise in jute prices. But the initial paralysis of the internal trade is clearly indicated by the fact that whereas between August and October 1913 the issue of rupees from the Calcutta Currency Office in connection with the financing of the jute crop, amounted to some 13 crores of rupees, the issue in the corresponding period of 1914 was about 56 lakhs only.

As regards the ryots, although the sudden change from abnormally high to abnormally low prices has gravely affected, for the time being, the general prosperity and well-being of the jute districts, the winter harvest in these tracts has fortunately been quite fair; and we may well hope that, with the better prospects of the jute trade which now seem probable, there will be economic recovery in the supplying areas.

15. While Bengal was thus affected in regard to jute, there were also grave difficulties, mainly on the Bombay side, in respect of another great staple—cotton. The position when the war broke out was itself unsatisfactory, since previous over-trading, and the depression caused by the banking crisis of 1913-14, had led to the accumulation of stocks of piece-goods and the lock-up of capital in connection therewith. Then came the war, and with it the cutting off of large markets and a concomitant world-slump in the price of raw cotton, which in India was further threatened by the fact that the incoming crop promised to be a good one. Moreover, traders who ordinarily take a large part in the internal financing of the cotton crop had, as already stated, left for their homes. The position, and its possible consequences both to traders and ryots, naturally excited grave apprehension in Bombay, and towards the close of November the Government of India called a representative conference, over which I had the honour to preside, to consider the situation, and how far it might be feasible and legitimate for Government to intervene. The action taken as the result of that conference has already been made public by a Government *communiqué* and was further explained a few days later in the speech made by Your Excellency in opening the present Legislative Session. It will suffice to say here that we came to the conclusion that the best method by which we could afford financial assistance—one which would, moreover, be also applicable in the case of other branches of trade that might be threatened by similar disturbance—was to

facilitate an extension of credit which would assist the holding up of existing stocks where occasion required, without prejudicing the supply of capital required for fresh undertakings. The Presidency Banks undertook to give liberal advances for this purpose, while the Government agreed to place them in funds where necessary by loans of public money, which would not be called up till the special circumstances requiring them had passed away. In order to provide us with the necessary resources for doing this, and also to assist us in meeting our other liabilities in the event of unexpected emergency, we obtained the sanction of the Secretary of State to the temporary adoption of a measure which had been recommended by the Royal Commission on Indian Finance and Currency, *viz*, a further investment of £4 million from the Paper Currency Reserve, which the Government could thus draw upon for these purposes by creating a special loan *ad hoc* when they needed to do so.

I may observe here, as an instance of the way in which depression in one branch of trade reacts on another, that a decline in prices of commodities such as jute and raw cotton necessarily restricts the purchasing power of the cultivators and their demand for imported commodities, such as piece-goods.

16. Another staple which has been adversely affected by the war is the ground-nut crop of Madras, which is largely exported to France for the purpose of being made into table oil there. Difficulties were also experienced in connection with tea. After the United Kingdom, India's largest customer for this commodity is Russia, and the disturbance to finance which accompanied the war rendered it impossible at first for the Russian buyers to make their usual purchases. This difficulty was, however, subsequently surmounted, in part, by financial arrangements made between His Majesty's Government and that of Russia which supplied funds in London towards exchange facilities for Russo-British trade.

17. The Council are also aware that a heavy rise in local prices has compelled us to take drastic measures to restrict the export of wheat, and although this action is, I consider, amply justified in the interests of our own people, it necessarily prejudices our export trade.

18. I have said enough to show how seriously and how variously our outward and inward trade has been affected by the conditions arising out of the general war. It is too soon yet to hope for any decisive turn of the tide; but the situation has been eased to some extent by the recovered security of Indian waters, and there are welcome indications, too, of increased confidence and trade activity in India itself. In this connection the following figures, which I owe to the department of Statistics, will be of interest. They show month by month since the war began the falling off in trade as compared with 1913-14, and also compare the totals for the first 9 months of the year with those of the corresponding period in each of the two preceding years.

		IMPORTS.		EXPORTS (INDIAN MERCHANDISE).		
	1914 R (lakhs).	Decrease R (lakhs) as compared with 1913	Percentage decrease.	1914 R (lakhs).	Decrease R (lakhs) as compared with 1913.	Percentage decrease.
August	12,53	3,20	20	9,63	7,61	44
September	7,40	9,25	56	7,56	11,91	61
October	12,35	4,19	25	9,97	11,71	54
November	11,91	4,52	27	15,80	3,24	17
December	10,20	4,23	29	12,80	6,08	32
Total for five months	54,83	25,39	32	55,76	40,55	42
Total for April—December 1914	1,09,60	...	...	1,37,80	...	...
Do. 1913	1,36,28	...	...	1,74,45	...	...
Do. 1912	1,17,13	...	...	1,74,68	...	...

19. I have now concluded my general review of the financial events of the war period up to the present date. We have in truth been much buffeted, but the inherent strength of our financial and economic position has been demonstrated at every turn. Our loans and our paper money stand practically unimpaired in public estimation. An unprecedented drain on our savings banks has been met, and though withdrawals still continue they are now on quite a small scale. So far as India is concerned, there has been no crash in exchange such as pessimists sometimes threatened us with in a world-crisis: on the contrary, the measures taken to maintain the stability of the rupee have met with full success. As regards both foreign and internal trade, after some natural bewilderment and dislocation at the outset, readjustment is already taking place, and at no time has it been necessary to give serious consideration to the expedient of a *moratorium*—the panacea found necessary in so many other countries. Above all, while India has steadily faced all her obligations, she has not had to fall back on outside resources for any extraordinary measure of help. She has borrowed of course more freely, but without prejudicing her credit; and, to a large extent, her additional borrowings have been taken from her own reserves. We cannot say what the future has in store for us, but we are entitled, in the light of our recent searching experience, to look forward to it with sober confidence. That confidence is materially strengthened by the agricultural situation, which affords a most welcome contrast to the conditions prevailing when I presented my last Financial Statement. The south-west monsoon and the winter rains have alike been abundant, and we can now look forward to exceptionally bountiful crops.

Changes in forms of account.

20. I now pass on to the task of laying before Council our estimates of the present and coming years. To enable me to do this, however, I must first explain certain changes which we have adopted, with the approval of the Secretary of State in Statements A, B and D of the Financial Statement, and which will, I hope, be found to make these more clear.

In the first place, we have got rid of the confusing accounts expedient described as a 'transfer through the Land Revenue head.' At present, as Honourable Members are aware, if the Land Revenue of a province is divided, say, in equal shares between Imperial and Provincial, it is not shown as so divided in our Budget statements and accounts, because any contributions which we may happen to be making to the province are treated as diminishing the Imperial half share and enhancing the Provincial half share, and conversely with any adjustments at the expense of a province in favour of the Government of India. Contributions of the former character are numerous and, in the aggregate, important, especially those which are made under the terms of the Provincial settlements and subsequent allotments in respect of education and sanitation. The method hitherto in force is confusing and, as I have always thought, unscientific. It tends to obscure the real share of Imperial and Provincial Land Revenue according to the settlement and, as brought out in paragraph 23 of my speech last year, it prevents our explaining variations in Land Revenue in the concise way which we can adopt in regard to other heads. There is also the disadvantage that, if new Budget proposals involve further grants to Provincial Governments, the effect of these has to be explained in connection with Land Revenue transactions, whereas they could more conveniently be dealt with by themselves or along with other proposals.

We are accordingly going to confine the Land Revenue transactions to their proper scope, and to show all the adjustments above referred to under a new head entitled 'Transfers between Imperial and Provincial Revenues,' which will be found at the foot of Statement A of the accounts which I am now presenting. All such assignments to Provincial revenues will appear as *deduct* items in the Imperial columns and as *add* entries in the Provincial, the signs being reversed in those relatively infrequent instances in which, for some special reason, a net assignment has to be made from Provincial to Imperial.

21. Secondly, we have eliminated rupee figures from Statements A and B, and have so made it possible, without adding to their size, to arrange them in a form which brings out at once, for both revenue and expenditure, the two main lines of distinction, viz., (a) the distribution as between India and England, and (b) the

distribution as between Imperial and Provincial. I may add that we have not made any change as regards the figures contained in the Financial Secretary's Explanatory Memorandum, which are primarily expressed in rupee currency.

22. Thirdly, we have somewhat amplified Statement D, which shows the transactions of Provincial Governments, following generally the lines adopted in the appendix to the Financial Secretary's Memorandum explaining the Budget estimates for the current year—*vide* page 262 of the Financial Statement for 1914-15. The information now given in the amended statement will, I hope, be of assistance to Honourable Members who are interested in the course of Provincial finance.

23. I have also to draw attention to two further changes which we have made in Statements A and B. The heads of account numbered XXI and 26 used to deal with 'Scientific and other minor Departments' and have hitherto included Agriculture. But in view of the importance of agricultural development and the desirability of readily tracing the progress of outlay thereon, we have now placed agricultural expenditure under a separate head, 26-A, while the other expenditure, hitherto brought together under head 26, now figures under '26-B, Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments.' The same sub-division has been made in the corresponding Receipt head (XXI) of Statement A.

The second of the two changes above mentioned is the amalgamation of the hitherto separate heads of Post Office and Telegraph, following on the amalgamation of the administration of these two Departments.

Forecast of Financial Conditions in 1914-15 and 1915-16.

Revised Estimate of Revenue and Expenditure for 1914-15.

24. The general position, as far as we can now forecast it, is brought out in the following table which compares the current year's Budget and the Revised estimate now put forward.

[In millions of £.]

	Budget, 1914-15.			Revised, 1914-15.		
	Imperial.	Provincial.	Total.	Imperial.	Provincial.	Total.
Revenue	54·237	30·842	85·079	49·927	30·229	80·156
Expenditure	52·981	34·048	87·029	52·669	32·446	85·115
Surplus + or deficit —	+ 1·256	—3·206	—1·950	—2·742	—2·217	—4·959

Revenue—Imperial.

25. We budgeted this year for a total Imperial revenue of about £54½ million. The Revised estimate shows only about £50 million, or a total decrease of £4½ million, a result which is, speaking generally, entirely attributable to the war, and more especially to the decrease in the two large sources of revenue which have been most severely affected by the consequent dislocation and depression of trade, *viz.*, Railways and Customs.

26. The largest decline in revenue is that expected under State Railways. The Budget estimate of gross receipts for the current year, £37·7 million, was taken at practically the same figure as the actuals of 1913-14. In the first four months of the year, *i.e.*, prior to the outbreak of war, the Railway revenue was some £260,000 in advance of the corresponding period of the preceding year; but in the six months following the outbreak of war there has been a decline of £1,490,000. The Railway revenue has also been affected by the fact that the closing months of 1913-14 and the earlier months of 1914-15 were depressed by the crop failures in Northern India and the commercial and banking crisis in the north and west. Having regard to the

continued depression of trade, we estimate that the total gross receipts this year will be £35·6 million, or about £2 million less than the Budget.

Under working expenses, on the other hand, there is a reduction, as compared with Budget anticipations, of £73,000 only. With a large and sudden drop in a previously established standard of receipts, it is impossible to effect forthwith a proportionate reduction in working expenses. The railways are equipped to carry a certain amount of traffic and, as much of the expenditure is of a fixed character, there are obvious difficulties in reducing its scale, especially when the decline in traffic is temporary, as we expect it to be on the present occasion. Secondly, a large amount of comparatively unremunerative military traffic has been carried in recent months, a fact which evidently tends to raise the general average of working expenses to gross receipts.

Allowing for a small increase in the payment of surplus profits to companies based on the traffic of 1913-14, the actual profits earned in that year being higher than had been anticipated, we take the total decline in net Railway receipts at £2,063,000.

27. Under Customs we now estimate our total revenue at £6,320,000, which is £917,000 less than the Budget anticipation. The most important decreases occur under manufactured articles, sugar, export duty on rice, cotton manufactures, and metals (other than silver) and manufactures thereof, while on the other hand we expect some considerable increase under silver and petroleum.

28. There is also a large fall, amounting to £361,000, in the Interest receipts. About a third of this is due to the depletion of balances in London on which, in normal times, the Secretary of State would have been earning money, pending their eventual employment. The rest of the decrease is nominal and is practically counterbalanced by a like reduction under expenditure. It arises from a technical change in the treatment of advances to, and overdrafts of capital by, the Bengal-Nagpur Railway Company in accordance with the provisions of the new contract with them.

29. Under Opium, there is a loss of £283,000, which is due, in large measure, to the war and the consequent disturbance of foreign trade. This led to a heavy fall in prices, which we had to meet by fixing a substantial upset price (Rs. 1,600 per chest) below which we refused to sell. The result is that out of the 13,200 chests which we originally expected to sell at an average price of Rs. 1,700 a chest, we now expect that about 1,500 chests will remain unsold, and that the average price realized by the remainder will amount to Rs. 1,589 only.

Stagnation of business, and interference with telegraphic communication entailed by war conditions, also account for a fall of £213,000 in the gross receipts of Posts and Telegraphs.

30. Economic depression has likewise left its mark on other heads, though in their cases the loss is shared with Provincial. Our Excise revenue has naturally fallen much below budget anticipations. The same is true of Stamps; and under Land Revenue too there is a considerable decline, to which other circumstances have also contributed. Scarcity conditions at the outset of the war, and economic depression afterwards, have caused a return of small coin from circulation, with a corresponding diminution of our anticipated profits on coinage. The only head of revenue in which an important betterment on budget anticipations has occurred is Salt; and here, I regret to say, the improvement is almost wholly illusory, as it represents advance payments of duty effected in the expectation of increased salt taxation.

Revenue—Provincial.

31. The aggregate Provincial revenue was estimated in the current year's budget at £30·8 million, and is now taken at £30·2 million. As I have just mentioned in connection with the Imperial figures, there has been a heavy fall under Excise (£266,000), Land Revenue (£255,000) and Stamps (£167,000). The Forest revenue, too, falls short of expectations by £271,000, the decrease occurring mainly in Burma, where war conditions have affected the teak market, and the United Provinces, where a scheme for the supply of railway sleepers has been delayed, with a consequent

reduction on both the revenue and expenditure sides. The Irrigation revenue, owing partly to last year's deficient rainfall, has improved.

Expenditure—Imperial.

32. We budgeted for a total Imperial expenditure of almost £53 million, which is now reduced to about £52·7 million. Of this decrease, £200,000 under "Interest on capital deposited by companies" follows automatically on the revised procedure in respect of interest charges referred to in paragraph 28. The estimates for Military Services have naturally been much disturbed by the war, but owing to the operation of several counterbalancing factors, the total figures show relatively little divergence from the Budget, a saving being now anticipated of £64,000 in the gross expenditure and of £13,000 in the net. I may also mention incidentally, with reference to paragraph 16 of my speech of last year, that the present estimate provides for the completion of the payment to the Mysore Durbar in respect of the surplus revenues of the Bangalore Assigned Tract.

Expenditure—Provincial.

33. The aggregate Provincial expenditure was taken in the Budget at £34 million. It is now estimated at £1½ million less, viz., about £32½ million. The principal reductions occur under Education (£738,000), Medical (£352,000) and Civil Works (£380,000), and are due to the Local Governments not having spent in full the grants placed at their disposal for the development of education and sanitation and for other purposes. As I suggested in paragraph 28 of my speech last year, I was a little sceptical then as to their ability to spend all that they hoped; and it may be that some lapse would have occurred in any case. But it is only fair to add that, in view of the present financial situation and after reference to the Secretary of State, we issued orders that expenditure not specifically provided for in the Budget should not, save in very special circumstances, be embarked on this year, so that outlay of this description, which would in ordinary years have been found by reappropriation from items where savings were anticipated, has not been incurred.

General Results—Imperial and Provincial.

34. I can now sum up the final position of our revenue account for the current year. As I have shown, the greater portion of the loss of revenue resulting from the war has fallen against the Imperial side, Imperial revenues being more dependent on those resources which are specially responsive to trade conditions; and our expected surplus of £1½ million has thus been converted into a deficit of £2¾ million. In the case of the Local Governments the total loss of revenue, though widely diffused, has been much less, and the scope for retrenchment was greater, owing to the specially heavy provision made in this year's budget for new outlay. The Provincial account has thus improved, the deficit, i.e., drafts on provincial balances, being reduced from the total of nearly £3½ million allowed in the Budget estimate to about £2¼ million only. Doubtless those Honourable Members who have followed our Railway and Customs returns since the war broke out will be already fully prepared for some such broad results as those which I have just stated, and I think they will agree with me in not being unduly perturbed at this inevitable outcome of war conditions. On the whole account, that is combining the Imperial and Provincial sides, and taking into account retrenchment of expenditure in relief of loss of revenue, the net deterioration, as compared with our expectations when the budget of the year was framed in peace conditions, is just about £3 million.

Revised Estimate, 1914-15. Ways and Means position.

35. Next as regards the Ways and Means position. Honourable Members will recollect that our main task in preparing our financial programme for the current year was

to find means of financing a railway programme of £12 million, in addition to heavy expenditure, amounting to nearly £3½ million, by Local Governments in excess of the provincial revenues of the year. For these and other less important commitments falling outside the revenue account, we had a satisfactory opening balance to look to, and the promise of a normal surplus in the current year, and of a substantial amount of new deposits in our savings banks which we hoped would be increased by the more elastic rules referred to in paragraph 58 of my last year's speech. For the rest, we proposed to rely, in the main, on a scale of borrowing which had not hitherto been customary. Until the advent of the war, our anticipations promised, as indicated in paragraph 4 above, to be amply fulfilled. There was thus every prospect of our financing the programme of capital outlay which we had laid down for the current year, and of being left with a helpful margin of funds to assist in meeting the requirements of 1915-16. The whole position has, however, been entirely modified by the war. As already stated, our budgeted Imperial surplus of £1½ million is turned into a deficit of £2½ million, i.e., a total worseness of £4 million. Under Unfunded Debt, the head into which the savings banks transactions referred to in paragraph 7 enter, the net addition to our resources of over £1½ million which we assumed in the budget is turned into a net drain amounting to more than £5 million, that is a further worseness of nearly £7 million. In these two ways alone the war has therefore taken from us nearly £11 million of the resources on which we relied for capital outlay on railways and irrigation, for the construction of Delhi, for the financing of the expenditure of Local Governments from the large balances to their credit, and a variety of other requirements; and we have lost a further sum of somewhat less than £1 million owing to a larger withdrawal from our treasuries of funds deposited therein by local bodies and other parties which are allowed to bank with us.

36. This aggregate loss of approximately £12 million was partly counterbalanced, as I have said in paragraph 4, by an improvement of about £1½ million in the opening balance of the current year, while Local Governments have curtailed their drawing on our balances by £1 million. There has also been a lapse of £303,000 on the grant for the construction of New Delhi, to which I shall refer at a later stage, and one of £370,000 in the capital grant for railways. These improvements, however, still left a large gap to be filled, as will be seen from the statement below which shows in a concise form how the situation has been met:—

Outlay	[In millions of £.]			
	Budget Estimate, 1914-15.	Revised Estimate, 1914-15.	Assets.	Budget Estimate, 1914-15. Revised Estimate, 1914-15.
(1) Capital outlay on—			(1) From balances	4.9 2.8
(a) Railways	12.0	11.6	(2) Imperial surplus or deficit of 1914-15.	1.3 -2.7
(b) Irrigation	1.2	1.2	(3) Rupee borrowing	3.3 10.6
(c) Delhi	.7	.4	(4) Sterling borrowing	5.9 10.9
(2) Repayment of India Bonds, etc.	.7	.6	(5) Unfunded debt	1.8 -5.7
(3) Outlay from Provincial balances	3.2	2.2	(6) Famine insurance allotment and minor items.	.7 -.2
(4) Local loans account, Imperial and Provincial	.1	.1		
Total	17.9	16.1	Total	17.9 16.1

37. Special reference is invited to items (3) and (4) under 'Assets,' which show that our total borrowings at home and in India have amounted to £12½ million more than our budget provided for. This completely covers the shortage of funds which we had to meet, and leaves us, for the time being, as I show directly, with very strong cash balances.

In England, the Secretary of State has raised £7 million by India bills in lieu of obtaining about £4½ million by a permanent issue of stock as provided for in the Budget; and has increased by over £2½ million the borrowings through companies which he originally contemplated. In India, besides raising our five-crore loan before the war broke out, we have taken advantage of a spontaneous offer by His Highness the Maharaja Scindia to place 50 lakhs (£½ million) at our disposal, and for the rest of our borrowings, namely £7 million, have fallen back upon the Gold Standard Reserve, in which we now hold a large and otherwise unemployed sum of

money through the sale of reverse bills and telegraphic transfers, to which I have already referred. Our advances from this source at one time reached a maximum of £8 million. Subsequently £1 million has been paid back, and a further repayment could have been made had we only the requirements of the current year in view.

39. In any case, however, we have many reasons, in conditions like the present to maintain our balances at a high level. Our resources have to be widely dispersed in order to keep treasuries and savings banks well supplied with funds, so as to meet the claims of depositors or demands for encashment of currency notes, without delay or embarrassment. We desire, too, as I have already said, to avoid as far as possible curtailment of our deposits with the Presidency Banks in view of possible trade conditions. We have also been obliged to spend large sums on account of His Majesty's Government in connection with the expeditionary forces, and war requirements generally, sometime before the outlay could be recovered. Our aggregate cash balances in India and England are consequently now expected to stand at about £21 million on 31st March 1915, as against the budget anticipation of £17½ million and the £16½ million which is usually accepted as our normal requirement. As I shall show later on, the excess of some £1½ million over the latter sum will be fully required next year.

Budget Estimate of Revenue and Expenditure for 1915-16.

39. I now turn to the Budget figures for 1915-16. The general results are exhibited in the statement below:—

[In millions of £.]

	Revised, 1914-15.			Budget, 1915-16.		
	Imperial.	Provincial.	Total.	Imperial.	Provincial.	Total.
Revenue	49·927	30·229	80·156	49·655	30·692	80·347
Expenditure	52·669	32·146	84·815	52·425	31·755	84·180
Deficit (—)	—2·742	—2·217	—4·959	—2·770	—1·063	—3·833

40. It will be seen that we estimate for a deficit on the Imperial side amounting to about £2·8 million, and that Local Governments are being permitted to draw on their balances to the extent of £1 million. The aggregate excess of expenditure over revenue on the combined Imperial and Provincial account is thus about £3·8 million, against £5 million in the current year. As already stated, our Budget is based on the assumption that war will continue throughout the year, and on this hypothesis, we must allow for a deterioration of revenue extending over twelve months, as compared with the eight months of war conditions experienced in the current year. On the other hand, we may fairly assume that there will be some recovery—of which indeed there are already signs—from the general dislocation of trade which was specially acute in the opening stages of the war; and also, in view of present agricultural prospects, that, apart from the war, the position under such heads as Land Revenue will be better in certain provinces than it has been in the present year. On the whole, therefore, so far as present indications point, we need not anticipate that the eventual general results will differ widely from those of 1913-14.

Revenue—Imperial.

41. Thus, we budget for a total Imperial revenue of about £49½ million against nearly £50 million taken in the Revised estimate for the current year. The principal further decreases occur under Customs, Salt and Railways, to which heads I shall presently refer more fully. Military receipts too will naturally suffer from the absence of so many troops. On the other hand, according to present prospects, we look, as already stated, for a large improvement under Land Revenue, of which the Imperial share will be £428,600. Under Opium, we expect a betterment of £242,000,

in the anticipation of somewhat improved prices. Our transactions will include a certain amount to be sold direct to the Government of the Straits Settlements, on terms which have now been settled by agreement for a series of years. There is no other important betterment under the principal heads of revenue, which have continued, up to a late stage of estimating, to show the effects of the depression resulting from the war. But some saving (£138,000) will be obtained on the Imperial side by the absence or diminution of certain assignments to Local Governments which appear in the Revised.

42. Under Salt, the advance payments of duty in anticipation of enhanced taxation, which have inflated the revenue of the current year as explained in paragraph 30, will tend to depress it in 1915-16, and we have taken the Budget at £315,000 less than the Revised estimate.

43. Under Customs, we anticipate a further decline of £377,000. We have, in this case, to allow definitely for the probable effect of the war on our import trade during 12 months in 1915-16, as against 8 months of the current year. The goods available for import into India are likely to be materially less than in the present year, owing to the stoppage of trade with enemy countries throughout 1915-16 and other restrictions, and also to the partial withdrawal of the industrial population in the other belligerent countries either to the fighting line or to the manufacture of stores and materiel for war purposes. The set-back to economic prosperity in India itself must also result in some reduction in the demand for imported commodities. On the other hand, the trade routes, it may be anticipated, will continue to be safe throughout 1915-16, and we may look for an appreciable revival of credit and confidence. We have not, therefore, considered it necessary to write down our revenue very heavily as compared with the Revised, except in the two special cases of silver and cotton manufactures. Under the former sub-head, we expect this year a revenue of close on £1 million. This is abnormally high even under peace conditions, and for the coming year we have assumed a yield of £¾ million only. Under cotton manufactures, again, we have provided for a decrease of £100,000 owing to the congestion which has prevailed in the market for some time, which will probably be accentuated in present conditions. On the other hand, in the case of the export duty on rice, we have felt able to assume a substantial improvement (£170,000) on this year's revenue. The export of Indian rice to foreign countries has been specially low this year owing partly to the cessation of supplies to enemy countries, and also to the diversion of shipments to India proper in the early months of 1914-15 as a result of the shortage of crops in Northern India. With the present favourable agricultural outlook, we may expect that this latter factor will be no longer operative.

44. Under Railways, we take the net receipts at £260,000 less than the Revised estimate, and the gross receipts at £35·3 million, or £298,000 less. Here, too, the favourable agricultural outlook, and some degree of general trade recovery, may be expected to go far to counterbalance the loss of revenue in the extra four months during which war conditions are assumed to be operative.

Working expenses are taken at £19·9 million or £159,000 more than the Revised. As I have already explained, we could not in any case have hoped that the temporary decline of our railway revenue would be accompanied by a proportionate fall in the cost of carrying the reduced traffic. But apart from that, we have found it necessary to make considerable additional provision for the improvement of the equipment of the railway lines, which was represented to us to have fallen somewhat behindhand in recent years, and to have become a pressing requirement.

With the reduced traffic, the profits payable to companies will also be less and we have provided £197,000 less on this account, thus arriving at the net reduction given above.

Revenue—Provincial.

45. The aggregate Provincial revenue is estimated at £468,000 more than the Revised. Almost the whole of this improvement is contributed by the Provincial share—£379,000—of the increase under Land Revenue to which I have already referred. Apart from this, we cannot look, under continued war conditions, to any strong recovery from the position which the revenue returns for the later months of the present year have disclosed.

Expenditure—Imperial.

46. The total Imperial expenditure for 1915-16 is estimated at about £52·4 million, being £244,000 less than the Revised. Our chief economy occurs under the Military services where we are budgeting for a reduction of £582,000. I shall revert to this branch of expenditure in a separate section of my speech, and need only say here that in the present situation we have thought it incumbent upon us to postpone all military expenditure of an ordinary kind which is not immediately required. We shall be faced with some difficult and pressing problems under this head when the war is over, but the present is not the time and occasion when they can suitably be taken up. Apart from the Military charges, the circumstances of Imperial expenditure do not offer great scope for any drastic reduction of grants. We have, however, curtailed the provision for Imperial Civil Works by some £127,000. We also save automatically (to the extent of £272,000) by the recall of officers from leave. That of course implies an additional charge in India under salaries, but this is chiefly borne by the Provincial Governments. Against these economies, we have to provide an additional £320,000 to meet the interest charges on the borrowing programme which I shall shortly lay before Council; and Opium expenditure shows a considerable increase, arising from the necessity of supplementing our supply of 'Bengal opium,' which we obtain from the Gangetic valley, by special purchases in Malwa.

The relief from Famine expenditure in 1915-16, while it eases our Budget under one head, adds to it under another, as it requires us to make a larger provision under the Famine Insurance Grant for reduction or avoidance of debt.

Expenditure—Provincial.

47. We estimate this at £31,755,000, or £691,000 less than the Revised and £2,293,000 less than the current year's Budget. As Honourable Members are aware, the fluctuations in the scale of outlay of the Provincial Governments are at present largely dependent, under the conditions established by the special grants of recent years, on the extent to which it is found possible for them to draw upon their large accumulated balances. When this year's Budget was framed, we authorised such overdrawals to the extent of £3·2 million, which has come down in the Revised, as I have already explained, to £2·2 million. We propose in the current year to allow Local Governments to draw on their balances to the extent of about £1 million only.

In present financial circumstances we might *prima facie* have been expected to require Local Governments not to draw on their balances next year at all, i.e., to restrict their total expenditure to the revenue raised within the year. But as I have previously mentioned, Provincial revenues too are being affected by the war, and a restriction such as that suggested would have involved a drastic curtailment of normal standards of expenditure, besides arresting all further immediate development on education and sanitation, and interfering with the *quasi*-commitments into which Local Governments have entered in carrying out a programme of special expenditure on these objects which they had every reason to expect to be able to maintain. We find ourselves obliged therefore to recognise the practical need of some relief in this direction. The curtailment of total outlay which will still be necessary, and in regard to which we have received the most loyal co-operation from Local Governments, has resulted, as is natural, in a large reduction (£1,070,000) in the grants for expenditure on public works. Provision is made, however, for some additional outlay under Land Revenue, Police, and some other heads.

48. We expect that with this restricted programme the aggregate Provincial balances on the 31st March 1916 will amount to £6·3 million. Of this, £2·5 million may be taken as accruing from special grants, mainly non-recurring, which have been made by the Government of India, mostly for expenditure in connection with education and sanitation.

General Results—Imperial and Provincial.

49. Reverting to the table in paragraph 39, we estimate that in 1915-16 the total revenue, Imperial and Provincial, will be £80,347,000, and the total expenditure £84,180,000, resulting in an Imperial deficit of £2,770,000 and a Provincial deficit of £1,063,000, the latter to be met by drawing on the balances to the credit of Local Governments.

Ways and Means Estimate for 1915-16.

50. This brings me to the question of the financing of our requirements in the second year of war. I will first give the main figures in millions of pounds, and then explain what they imply:—

<i>Outlay.</i>		<i>Assets.</i>	
Imperial deficit	2·8	From balances	4·5
Provincial deficit	1·0	Rupee borrowing	8·0
Capital outlay—		Sterling borrowing	6·5
Railways	8·0	Famine Insurance and miscellaneous items	·4
Irrigation	1·1		
Delhi	·3	Total	14·4
	9·4		
Discharge of debt	1·0		
Unfunded debt	·2		
Total	14·4		
<i>Add—Discharge of temporary debt raised in 1914-15</i>		<i>Add—Renewal of temporary debt raised in 1914-15</i>	
14·0		14·0	
Grand total	28·4	Grand total	28·4

51. We have to find funds from which to meet the Imperial deficit of the coming year and the expenditure by Local Governments in excess of the revenue which they expect to raise in the same period. £1 million of debt, mainly in connection with the purchase of the Indian Midland Railway some years ago, is also due for discharge. By way of precaution, too, we are assuming the possibility of a withdrawal of £1 million more of savings banks deposits during the coming year. This counts as a liability against Unfunded Debt. We still get, however, as in normal years, some credits under this head, more particularly the substantial deposits annually paid into the State Provident funds, so that there is a considerable set-off to the withdrawals from the savings banks for which this estimate makes provision. There remains the head of Capital outlay, under which alone it is optional to us to curtail our commitments. We are very reluctant to do this in the case of Irrigation, and are accordingly providing the entire amount (£1,100,000) which our Public Works advisers consider they can spend. In the case of Railways, however, it is inevitable that some considerable reduction should be made, and in any case, even if funds had been available, it is unlikely that, in the present circumstances of manufacturing establishments at home, anything like the £12 million provided in the current year could again be spent. We have accordingly taken the next year's programme at £8 million. In considering the adequacy of this figure—and I regard it myself as the outside sum which it would be justifiable to provide under present conditions—it must also be remembered that, as stated in paragraph 44, a specially large provision has been made, on the revenue side, for closely connected expenditure on the equipment of our present lines. In the case of Delhi, we have made a very large reduction, confining the next year's grant, as I shall explain in a later section, to a working minimum.

52. The total of these liabilities comes to about £14½ million. In addition, as the statement shows, we have to include, as pending obligations requiring to be dealt with in connection with the coming year's financial programme, the discharge of the £7 million of India bills which the Secretary of State has raised in the current year, and the repayment of our loan of the same amount from the Gold Standard Reserve. Our total obligations are thus raised to some £28½ million.

53. The first of the resources on which we can draw as against these requirements is afforded by the large cash balances with which we shall close the current year. As I have already said, owing to the loans taken from the Gold Standard Reserve, we expect these to stand on 31st March next at about £21 million. Ordinarily we regard £16½ million as a sufficient amount to hold in our treasuries in India and at home at the close of a financial year; and we thus have about £4½ million which can be regarded as available towards meeting our liabilities generally and still leave a little margin over the normal closing balances. We shall also set aside from revenue, under

the Famine Insurance Grant head, close on half a million for reduction or avoidance of debt, thus raising our assets to about £5 million. Even so, we are left, however, with some £9½ million still to find, and have also the £14 million of temporary debt still to consider. The question now is, how is this shortage to be dealt with?

No additional taxation.

54. The first method of adding to our resources which would naturally suggest itself—one, indeed, which we have very seriously considered—is to follow the lead of the mother country and impose special taxation; and I have no doubt that the majority of the members of this Council have been asking themselves for some time past what line we shall take on this question. Those who have followed my remarks on the revenue position will, however, have already had their anxiety relieved. We do not propose on this occasion to raise any money by increased taxation. We should not hesitate to do so to meet a deficiency in revenue which promised to be of a more or less abiding character. But the present circumstances are altogether peculiar. We know that, ordinarily, we can count on surpluses. India too has a very small unproductive debt; and, with trade conditions depressed, and the present abnormal rise in food prices in a large part of the country, we have come to the conclusion that we ought not to add to existing taxation unless it is absolutely necessary. We hold that this necessity has not yet arisen, since the deficits of the current and coming years are, as already stated, entirely the product of special and temporary circumstances; while, as regards ways and means, we see our way, in spite of these deficits, to financing all outlay immediately necessary. We have to bear in mind, too, in dealing with an essential point of policy like this, the possibility that an improvement of conditions, whether by the conclusion of peace or otherwise, may, after all, take place sooner than we are yet entitled to assume. When this occurs, we shall, I have no doubt, rapidly regain at any rate a large portion of the savings banks deposits which have been withdrawn from us, and may hope for improvement in other directions as well.

Borrowing programme for 1915-16.

55. I return, then—the taxation alternative being rejected—to the question of how we are to finance the needs of the coming year. In the first place, we propose to continue the loan of £7 million from the Gold Standard Reserve and leave it still outstanding on the 31st March 1916. As I have already said, the money we shall thus employ would otherwise lie inert and the proposed transaction makes no difference to our actual stock of gold or our freedom to use it in supporting exchange. It merely requires the transfer from the Gold Standard to the Paper Currency Reserve of a certain amount of the gold we should otherwise hold in the former, since the gold thus added to the Paper Currency Reserve will enable the transfer therefrom of a corresponding quantity of rupees in aid of our Treasury balances.

The Secretary of State also intends to renew in 1915-16 the £7 million of India bills which he has raised this year. This disposes of the temporary debt for the time being, but still leaves us the original £9½ million to find.

56. We propose to obtain £3 million (1½ crores) of this amount in India. We shall of course raise this by a public loan if, when the time comes, this is found to be feasible. We raised Rs 5 crores in the current year and with great success; but that was before the war, and I fully recognise that the circumstances are now entirely different. I must therefore in any case reserve the consideration of the time and the best method of borrowing in India next year, including, that is, the terms to be offered and the character of the loan. I recognise too that the circumstances prevalent in July, when we usually float our loans, may prove to be so unpropitious that we may find it desirable to have recourse to other methods for raising either a part or the whole of this amount: for example, one alternative open to us might be to increase our borrowing from the Gold Standard Reserve.

57. In addition to the funds which we thus find in India, it is the Secretary of State's intention to raise £6½ million by fresh borrowing in England, either direct or through the agency of companies working State lines. I should add, however, as regards this, what I have already made clear as regards rupee borrowing, that this announcement is subject to the usual reservation that the amount may be varied later on if circumstances should render this advisable.

58. To sum up this examination of a complicated and difficult position, I may briefly state that we propose a reduced but still considerable Railway programme, a full standard of expenditure on Irrigation, and a minimum outlay on Delhi; while to meet our capital outlay and revenue deficits and our other various requirements, we contemplate renewing the temporary loans raised in the current year, and finding a further £9½ million by additional borrowings, whether permanent or temporary, in England or in India. We thus put ourselves in a position to finance all requirements with which, as far as we can at present see, we are likely to be confronted in the coming year, while at the same time providing for the maintenance of an adequate closing balance.

59. I have not taken into account in the above calculations the £4 million up to which the Secretary of State has permitted us to reduce the cash holdings of the Paper Currency Reserve. This money will be primarily held available for loans to banks for the encouragement of credit and trade, without reducing our Treasury balances beyond what is prudent, while if there is any remainder it ought to be treated as a special reserve against unforeseen contingencies. In a year in which there may be so many surprises, it is most desirable to have a reserve of this character.

. Remarks on certain special heads.

60. I now furnish some supplementary information in regard to certain special and important heads.

A.—Military Services.

61. The table below shows the gross and net expenditure on Military Services for the coming year and the four years preceding :—

	SA.					NET, i.e., DEDUCT- ING RECEIPTS.
	Army.	Marine.	Military Works.	Special Defences.	Total.	All Military heads.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1911-12	19,536,546	450,728	909,657	1,706	20,901,637	19,558,580
1912-13	19,576,526	479,928	887,379	9,267	20,953,100	19,565,466
1913-14	19,789,236	512,845	947,297	10,384	21,263,765	19,896,113
1914-15 (Budget)	20,305,800	501,000	1,022,400	33,000	21,866,100	20,500,000
1914-15 (Revised)	20,277,200	481,700	1,017,000	25,500	21,802,400	20,486,700
1915-16 (Budget)	19,831,100	623,800	744,300	21,100	21,220,300	20,000,000

62. The net expenditure in the current year is expected to fall below the Budget provision framed in March last by £13,000 only, due to an anticipated decrease of £64,000 in expenditure, partly counterbalanced by a fall of £51,000 in receipts. The war has necessarily affected the Military estimates of the year in a very considerable degree. On the one hand it has led to some temporary savings in charges as a consequence of exchanges and re-arrangements of troops, of the partial suspension of the Arms Traffic operations in the Persian Gulf, and of the usual trooping service, and also with reference to diminished supply of stores from Europe. *Per contra*, extra expenditure had to be incurred for the protection of India and in connection with the internment of citizens of hostile countries; the prices of food supplies throughout the year show an increase; and the receipts from payment-issues of clothing, provisions, etc., have fallen below the normal standard.

63. For the coming year the net Military expenditure has been fixed at £20 million, or £487,000 lower than the Revised, and £500,000 less than the Budget provision of the present year. In consequence of the war, expenditure is being restricted to what is considered essential for the maintenance of efficiency and the protection of the country, while a further fall in receipts must be anticipated and has been taken into account. Provision has been made for a continuance of work

on certain Royal Indian Marine vessels now on order, for the improvement of the accommodation of Indian combatants and non-combatants, and for progress with the new cantonment of Delhi. A considerable amount of expenditure usually incurred on trooping and the prevention of gun running on our borders temporarily disappears. The trend of food prices, however, continues upward, and this has been provided for by a 5 per cent. increase on the Budget provision of 1914-15 on this account.

64. The figures given above do not include very considerable expenditure which is being undertaken on behalf of the Imperial Government, in the matter of the supply of munitions of war and other stores to the forces of the Empire engaged in active operations, since such outlay is made good to us by His Majesty's Government.

They do, however, include—and I desire to lay special emphasis on this fact—the sums which, under arrangements with His Majesty's Government, initiated by a Resolution brought forward in this Council last autumn, India contributes towards the cost of the war, that is the portion of the total expenditure incurred on the expeditionary forces despatched from this country which she would have had to defray had they remained in India under peace conditions. These arrangements, I may remind the Council, have received constitutional ratification by Resolutions passed in both Houses of Parliament. Your Excellency, speaking in this Council on the 8th September last, mentioned that, on a rough estimate, these arrangements would cost India about £1 million during the current year. That estimate, however, was framed with reference to the expeditionary force we originally sent to Europe. The scale and the directions in which troops from India have since been utilised for the operations which the armies of the King-Emperor are carrying on against his enemies in various parts of the world have since been greatly enlarged; and we now anticipate, though the complicated calculations involved are still subject to further examination, that India's contribution towards the cost of the troops she has furnished will amount to £1·9 million during the current year, and to £1·8 million in 1915-16, on the assumption, which has governed our estimates throughout, that the war will continue to the end of March 1916.

65. The figures just given do not, however, represent the full measure of India's offering towards the expenses of the war. The Indian Princes who have placed their Imperial Service Troops at our disposal in connection with the expeditionary forces are also bearing the normal charges which would fall upon them in peace time, only the additional or war charges being met by His Majesty's Government. Further, some of the Princes have also made generous pecuniary contributions towards the general cost of the war; and I may make special mention here of the fact that His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, as indicated in Your Excellency's speech to this Council on the 8th September, has given Rs 50 lakhs (£333,000) in this way, while His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad has made a contribution of Rs 60 lakhs (£400,000). Other similar contributions bring such aggregate donations to £768,000, of which we expect that £480,000 will be paid in the current year, and the balance in 1915-16. Though these loyal and spontaneous contributions are, in the first instance, paid in to us, we have no intention of deriving any benefit therefrom. They will be passed on to His Majesty's Government by an equivalent deduction in the charges we should otherwise have to make against them in connection with special war expenditure.

B.—Famine Relief.

66. Speaking at this time last year, I said that actual famine conditions in the United Provinces were then confined to four districts and that scarcity had been declared in seven others. To the scarcity districts two were subsequently added, but the afflicted area has fortunately been much less than we at one time feared, and, although the calamity has been a severe one, special measures were only found necessary in an area of about 20,000 square miles with a population of nearly 7½ millions.

The number on relief of all kinds reached a maximum of 219,000 at the end of May, but with the advent of the monsoon the number fell rapidly and operations were finally closed down in October. The March rains and a good monsoon helped matters, but, apart from this, distress was confined within comparatively narrow limits not only by the manner in which relief was distributed, by fodder concessions, by liberal *takavi*, and by the suspension and remission of revenue; but also, we are

told by Sir James Meston, by the remarkable capacity which the people themselves have shewn in facing their troubles without direct measures of famine relief. This he ascribes not merely to a succession of excellent seasons, but to a widespread confidence, based on experience, that Government will come to their aid when real necessity arises, and to a stronger power of resistance, due to something more than purely temporary causes, among nearly all classes of the people.

I need not refer to the affected areas in other parts of India, as nowhere was distress anything like so widespread or severe as in the United Provinces.

67. The Budget estimates for the current year provided for an outlay of £299,000 on famine relief, mainly in the United Provinces: the probable expenditure is still estimated at £290,000 of which £106,000 will be borne by Provincial revenues and the balance of £184,000 will fall on Imperial. Agricultural prospects in the areas which were affected by famine are now very satisfactory, and as the estimates for next year are as usual framed on the assumption of a normal monsoon, no outlay on relief is anticipated in that year apart from some small expenditure (about £7,000) in adjustment of this year's accounts.

68. I explained in paragraph 41 of my speech introducing the last Financial Statement that the amount available from the Famine Insurance Grant of £1 million for the reduction or avoidance of debt, after providing for an expenditure of £500,000 on protective works, varies with the actual outlay on famine relief in each year. The amount available for that purpose is estimated at £210,000 in the current year and £493,000 in the next, of which £15,000 and £328,000 respectively, will be charged in the Imperial section.

69. In paragraph 42 of the same speech, I referred to the system of Provincial famine credits, and in a debate in this Council on the 7th March 1914, I promised that I would consider the possibility of modification in the application of this as between the various Provinces. I have fulfilled that promise and, as the result of the investigation made, we have put suggestions to the Local Governments for the simplification of what is now a very complicated system. After full consideration of their replies we shall decide on the precise action which may be necessary and refer the matter to the Secretary of State.

C.—Expenditure from Special Grants, Education, Medical, etc.

70. I went into this matter fully last year, and on the present occasion I need only give a table similar to that exhibited in paragraph 46 of my last year's speech:—

[In thousands of £]

	TOTAL GRANTS GIVEN (1911-12 TO 1915-16).		TOTAL EXPENDITURE INCURRED* (1911-12 TO 1915-16).	BALANCE EXPECTED TO BE AVAILABLE ON 1st APRIL 1916.
	Recurring.	Non-recurring.	Non-recurring.	Non-recurring.
(1) Education	763	3,166	2,078	1,088
(2) Sanitation	245	1,723	1,112	611
(3) Medical relief, etc. . . . .	...	58	53	5
(4) Agriculture, etc. . . . .	...	177	166	11
(5) Grants for other special purposes . . . . .	...	1,545	1,416	129
(6) Grants for general purposes—(Discretionary grants) . . . . .	...	667	388	279
TOTAL	1,008	7,836	5,218	2,123

Add—Savings on recurring grants during foregoing period (about) 395

Total amount expected to be available from special grants
on the 1st April 1916 2,518

* Non-recurring figures only are given, as the recurring grants are treated as having been fully worked up to, any savings obtained from those grants in particular years being added at the foot of the statement.

The large balance still in hand is in considerable measure due to the fact that, as already stated, we have found it necessary, in existing circumstances, to debar Local Governments from drawing on their balances with us during the coming year beyond an aggregate amount of about £1 million.

D.—Financial position of the Provinces.

71. The new form of Statement D, to which I have already referred in paragraph 22, exhibits the general financial condition of the Provinces so fully that I need not make any explanatory comment. But it is desirable to say, with reference to the concluding remarks in paragraph 49 of my last year's speech, that we have decided, with the concurrence of the Local Governments concerned, to extend for the present the temporary financial settlements with Bengal, Bihar and Orissa and Assam, which would normally have been put on a permanent basis from the 1st April next. The reason is, of course, that the present time is not an opportune one for dealing with permanent settlements, which can be much more safely framed when the Government of India are in a normal financial condition.

72. We have, however, made a modification in the Burma settlement. I mentioned in paragraph 24 of my last year's speech that we had under consideration a proposal to make some addition to the resources of the Burma Government, and that we had in the meantime given them a non-recurring grant of £100,000. We have now decided, with the approval of the Secretary of State, to make this grant a recurring one, since it was found, on careful examination of the calculations upon which the existing financial settlement with Burma was concluded, that the method adopted was not so favourable to the Local Government as was the case in the permanent settlements concluded about the same time with other provinces. Our present grant is to afford redress in this respect and, as I indicated last year, implies no departure from the general principles upon which our permanent settlements with the provinces are based.

73. Lastly, I may say that we have effected an arrangement with the Punjab Government by which that Government hands over to us a crore of rupees from its very large balances (which have been obtained in great measure by non-recurring receipts from the sale of Government lands) in exchange for a fixed assignment of ₹3½ lakhs per annum. It will be realised, of course, that, as the Provincial balances form part of our general resources, this arrangement does not put an additional crore of rupees into our pockets, but merely saves us from being drawn on to that extent at some subsequent date.

E.—Railways (Capital Outlay).

74. The following statement gives the figures of railway capital expenditure on State-owned lines included within the Railway programme for the coming year and the four years preceding:—

	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15 (Revised).	1915-16 (Budget).
			£	£	
Open lines including rolling stock	5,058,890	7,134,200	10,303,100	10,372,700	6,947,000
Lines under construction—					
(a) Started in previous years	2,403,853	2,658,700	1,871,500	1,259,700	719,700
(b) Started in current year	452,150	103,200	131,700	...	333,300
	7,914,893	9,896,100	12,306,300	11,632,400	8,000,000

As I have already explained, the financial position necessarily requires a material curtailment of the Railway programme for 1915-16 as compared with the figures reached in the three preceding years. The greater part of the money included within the reduced programme is as usual devoted to the improvement of open lines and rolling stock.

75. As regards railways under construction, the Lower Ganges Bridge, which has for the past few years made so heavy a call upon our resources, will be opened

for traffic in a few days, and the outlay required for its final completion is very small. The Itarsi-Nagpur Railway is not yet completed, and we propose to spend £333,000 on this important project in order that, if possible, it may be opened to public traffic before the close of the next financial year. The only other important lines still under construction are the Burdwan-Howrah Chord, and the scheme for an overhead connection of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway in Bombay with its Harbour branch. These are both equivalent to works of open line improvement, since they are primarily designed for the relief of traffic on existing routes, and we propose to allot funds which will permit of a full rate of progress being maintained throughout the year.

We have also reserved funds for several new projects. Among these, the Vishnupur-Santragachi Chord is, like the Burdwan-Howrah, primarily intended for the relief of the existing lines between the coal-fields and Calcutta. The Dholka-Dhanduka Railway, again, is a project for which we made provision in our programme of the current year, but the commencement of which had for unavoidable reasons to be deferred. Provision is also made for the last section of the Southern Shan States Railway. The construction of this important pioneer line has been completed up to the plateau which divides the Inle valley from the rest of Burma, and it was at one time proposed that the construction of the remaining section, between the plateau and the Inle lake, should be temporarily deferred. It has been represented, however, that the further development of the Southern Shan States will be seriously hampered if this extension is not carried out at once, and the matter is now being taken up.

76. We are thus still able to provide for an appreciable amount of railway extension at the cost of Imperial funds; while the progress of construction by the agency of private enterprise and District Boards, though retarded by the war, will not by any means be stopped. Last year I informed the Council that in 1913-14 seven different undertakings, with an intended mileage of 292, had been sanctioned for construction either under branch line terms or as feeder lines financed by District Boards in Madras, and, but for the war, there would doubtless, as I anticipated then, have been at least as good progress this year, for in its first six months branch line companies had been successfully floated for the construction of 172 miles of railway. Since then, in spite of the war, the capital required for three branch lines of railway, involving a mileage of 62, has been successfully raised, while several District Board projects are likely to mature in the near future.

77. The following figures show the capital outlay on all State lines up to the end of each year from 1911-12 and the net return obtained after deducting working expenses and interest charges :-

[In thousands of £]

	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.
Capital at charge at end of each year .	331,247	340,103	351,302	361,756	
Net working profit from railways excluding interest charges.	15,813	17,272	17,616	15,102	14,774
Percentage of net working profit to capital outlay.	4.77	5.08	5.01	4.18	4.01
Net working profit from railways after meeting interest charges.	3,788	4,503	4,790	1,914	1,179
Percentage to capital outlay of net profits after meeting interest charges.	1.14	1.41	1.36	.53	.32

78. I have amplified the statement, as compared with the information given last year, so as to discriminate the profits obtained before meeting interest charges from those finally arrived at by the inclusion of the interest burden. I may explain too that the capital outlay now shown represents the amount which it has actually cost Government to acquire and construct its railways, including the portion of the liability in connection with purchased lines which remains to be discharged by the

operation of annuity and sinking fund payments. In the case of purchased railways, it has hitherto been the practice to show in the capital outlay the capital issued by the companies before purchase instead of the sums which it has cost Government to acquire the lines. The latter figures are what we are concerned with in working out the profit we obtain from State outlay, and I have substituted them for the capital issued by the companies in arriving at the figures shown in the foregoing table. I have also deferred to an occasional criticism of our figures by deducting debt which has been extinguished by the operation of annuity and sinking fund payments.

79. The final net profit on railways was estimated in the current year's budget at 1.14 per cent. of the capital on the method then adopted, and would have been 1.08 per cent. on the altered basis above explained. We now estimate it at only 0.53 per cent. this year and 0.32 next, the result, of course, of the falling off in net railway earnings which I have already dealt with in my review of the revenue estimates. It must, however, be remembered that, as I said last year, the foregoing figures include some capital outlay on protective railways, and also that, in accordance with the instructions of the Secretary of State, the interest charges include certain annuity and sinking fund payments which really go to the discharge of debt.

F.—Irrigation (Capital outlay).

80. The financial position of our great irrigation undertakings may be gathered from the following table, which brings up to date the information given in previous Financial Statements. The figures are in thousands of pounds.

Particulars.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15. (Revised.)	1915-16. (Budget.)
<i>Productive Works</i>					
Capital outlay to end of each year	31,929	32,347	34,645	35,523	36,931
Total receipts, including land revenue due to irrigation	3,662	4,065	4,338	4,339	4,397
Total expenses, including interest on debt	2,163	2,263	2,306	2,391	2,438
Net profit	1,499	1,802	2,032	1,948	1,959
Percentage of net profit to capital outlay	4.70	5.40	5.87	5.44	5.30
<i>Protective Works.</i>					
Capital outlay to end of each year	3,804	4,295	4,796	5,354	5,840
Total receipts, including land revenue due to irrigation	71	81	112	102	115
Total expenses, including interest on debt	165	188	213	239	257
Net loss	94	107	101	137	142
Percentage of net loss to capital outlay	2.48	2.55	2.10	2.56	2.43
<i>Minor Works and Navigation.</i>					
Direct receipts	247	266	263	273	283
Expenditure	836	842	914	1,021	949
Net loss	589	576	651	748	666

81. Taking productive, protective and minor works together, on the 31st March last, 61,864 miles of main and branch canals and distributaries had been constructed, which will, it is expected, be increased to 62,901 miles by the end of the current year. They commanded an area of more than 50 million acres of culturable land, of which more than 24 millions were irrigated in 1913-14, and an almost equal area during the current financial year.

82. In addition to the canals in use, there are 41 major projects which are either under construction, awaiting sanction, or being examined by the professional advisers of Government. Of these, 20 are productive and 21 protective; they are designed to irrigate about 9½ million acres at an aggregate cost exceeding £39 million.

83. No new works of any magnitude were sanctioned during the current year, but a large project of the protective class, known as the Gokak extension scheme, is awaiting the orders of the Secretary of State. This work is estimated to cost about £1·3 million. It will irrigate some 132,000 acres in parts of the Belgaum and Bijapur districts of the Bombay Presidency, including Kolhapur and certain adjacent native states.

84. None of the large projects mentioned in paragraph 73 of my speech last year have progressed to a stage at which they can be put up for sanction. The Sukkur Barrage scheme is undergoing fresh investigation, and the questions involved in the Cauvery scheme are not yet fully settled. The Kistna, Sarda, and Sutlej Valley projects are being investigated by the Local Governments concerned, while the Koch dam scheme is now before the Government of India.

85. The Triple Canal project in the Punjab is the most important work at present under construction. Of the three canals constituting this great work, the Upper Chenab and Lower Bari Doab, although not yet finished, are actually in use and are serving considerable areas of *kharif* crops. Extensive *rabi* irrigation will not be possible until a sufficiency of water becomes available in the cold weather through the opening of the Upper Jhelum canal, the third link in the chain. This canal was expected to be in operation last autumn, but owing to damage to the head works caused by an unfortunate flood which occurred early in 1914, it has been necessary to postpone its opening till October 1915.

Arrangements are now in progress for colonising the extensive waste land commanded by the Lower Bari Doab canal, and already some auction sales have taken place. In the North-West Frontier Province the Upper Swat canal was opened for irrigation in April 1914, and in the Central Provinces the Mahanadi canal has begun supply for irrigation. While numerous tank works exist in this province, this is the first canal system to be constructed there. Good progress has also been made on the Wainganga canal and the Tendula reservoir.

86. In the United Provinces, progress is being made with the construction of permanent head works for the Ganges canal at Hardwar, a measure which will greatly increase the efficiency of that system.

In the Bombay Deccan, two important protective works, the Pravara and Godavari canals, are nearing completion, while the Tribeni canal in Bihar and Orissa has been completed.

G.—Delhi expenditure.

87. The expenditure under the capital head, "51—Initial expenditure on the new Capital," during the current year will, according to present expectations, amount to £363,000 as compared with the budget provision of £666,000. As I said last year, the exact degree of progress to be expected in work immediately connected with the intended buildings could not be settled with any precision until the project estimate had been fully considered and eventually sanctioned. If the somewhat conjectural budget estimate has thus proved to be unduly sanguine, the cause is to be found mainly in the care which has been exercised in considering the various main projects before expenditure was incurred. Thus, in the case of the irrigation scheme for the new city, it was decided to consider several alternative methods of solving the problem before setting work in hand, and the allotment for irrigation works thus remained unutilised. Similarly, work cannot safely be commenced on the larger sanitary projects, such as water supply and sewerage, until the detailed plans and estimates have been prepared and sanctioned, and much of the time of the Delhi Committee's staff has been occupied in work of this kind. Moreover, in

view of the outbreak of war, we have welcomed a slower rate of progress than was originally contemplated. The lapse which has occurred is a useful addition to our general resources, and the avoidance of large commitments in the current year has facilitated the curtailment of the grant in 1915-16, to which I shall shortly refer.

88. As regards work done in the current year, the preliminary task of preparing the site by filling up depressions and removing excrescences has been vigorously prosecuted, and is now well on towards completion. Nearly a third of the works expenditure has been absorbed in this and other preliminary work. More than a third, again, was incurred on the purchase and erection of the machinery and plant required for construction purposes, and the scheme for the supply of electric power for these purposes is now completed and in operation, while some 28 miles of construction light railway have been laid. The Committee have also completed construction roads on the alignment of the future permanent roads. Work has been started on the foundations and basements of the Secretariat, and 6 houses for gazetted officers and over 200 for clerks are already in course of erection. There has also been some small expenditure on the acquisition of further land.

In the special circumstances of the present time, we have thought it desirable to reduce the grant for the coming year to a minimum. The Budget accordingly includes a provision of £267,000 only, which will suffice to carry on, in some degree, the work already in progress, and so obviate the deterioration of material and the disbanding of establishments.

89. In accordance with the undertaking given by the Government of India on previous occasions, a *pro forma* account of expenditure on Delhi and the Delhi province is published in an appendix to the Financial Secretary's memorandum, together with a prefatory note explaining its scope and the relation between it and our regular accounts. As Honourable Members will see from the prefatory note, the form in which the Delhi accounts are now published was approved by the Comptroller General before its submission to the Secretary of State, who has telegraphed his general acceptance of the proposals put to him in this connection.

Cash Balances, Secretary of State's Council Drawings and Exchange.

90. I have dealt with these matters in a previous portion of my speech and need only remind the Council of the following facts:—

(1) We budgeted this year for an aggregate closing cash balance of £17½ million, *viz.*, £12·4 million in India and £4·9 million in England. We now expect the total balance to be a little over £21 million, *viz.*, £13·8 million in India and £7·4 million in England.

(2) We estimate that the coming year will close with a practically normal cash balance of about £16½ million, *viz.*, about £12½ million in India and about £4 million in England.

(3) The Secretary of State's drawings were estimated in the current year's Budget at £20 million. For reasons already explained, it is now estimated that he will only have drawn £6·9* million against Treasury balances, while on the other hand we shall have sold £8·7 million of reverse bills and telegraphic transfers. The Secretary of State will, however, have obtained further resources amounting to £8·7 million by recovery from the War Office of sums expended in India on behalf of His Majesty's Government, besides a sum of £1·6 million by transfer from the Paper Currency Reserve in London and by gold remittances.

91. Postulating the continuance of war conditions, we estimate for the present that the amount up to which the Secretary of State will require to draw in the coming year will be £7·7 million only, since he will also be able to finance himself to the extent of £8·4 million by recoveries from the War Office of the character mentioned above, and the Home charges will be less than usual owing to the reduced Railway programme. As usual these announcements are merely provisional, and full discretion is retained to vary the amounts in such a manner as may be found advisable.

92. The average rate of exchange during the present year, calculated on the Secretary of State's drawings, is taken at 16·017 pence per rupee.

* Besides £600,000 on account of the Gold Standard Reserve—*vide* footnote to paragraph 10 *supra*.

Currency and Coinage.

93. I have dealt so fully with questions of exchange and currency in the earlier part of my speech that I need not now dwell on the subject at any length. I must, however, refer to the final Report of the Royal Commission on Indian Finance and Currency, which had not been received at the time I presented the Financial Statement of the current year. We have welcomed it as a pronouncement of the highest interest and value, and as affording ample vindication of the general policy of the Government of India in matters of finance and currency in past years. I do not enlarge on the particular recommendations made as they are still *sub judice*. Last summer we referred them for the opinions of Local Governments and representative commercial institutions, but meanwhile war broke out, and, acting upon a suggestion which some of the authorities consulted themselves put to us, we told them that the expression of their views might be deferred until normal conditions had been restored, so that both they and we might bring to bear upon these questions the valuable practical experience which would meanwhile have been gained from the present crisis. Provisionally, however, and without prejudice to the final settlement, we have adopted two of the Commission's proposals by replacing the silver previously held in the Gold Standard Reserve in India by gold, and by taking power to increase the fiduciary portion of the Paper Currency Reserve by £4 million.

We have also, as I have already said, given a public and unqualified assurance of our determination to support exchange by all the means in our power, thus adopting a third and very important recommendation with an emphasis that gives it definite finality.

94. Before the war broke out, we also had under our consideration certain questions connected with the paper currency, the two most important being, perhaps, first, a radical improvement in the form and design of our currency notes—a matter which we have now had to set aside for a time owing to the crisis; and, second, the adoption of measures to facilitate the encashment of notes and so extend their use. As regards this latter question, the war crisis, instead of being a stumbling block, appears to be likely to hasten a solution. In the period of general apprehension and incipient panic which immediately followed the outbreak of war, we regarded it as our foremost duty to secure the unimpeded encashment of our notes in every practicable way; and I think we have had our reward in the confidence which this policy has gained for us. It will be our object, as far as is feasible, to maintain, as a permanent measure, the facilities which we have granted in this period of emergency, and gradually to improve and develop our administrative arrangements with this end in view.

95. As regards gold, our existing stock has naturally, in the conditions of the present year, not been augmented to any material extent from outside, and the net private imports of sovereigns and half-sovereigns in the present year are, so far, but little in excess of £½ million. As, however, I have already stated, we now hold in India a large stock, namely £10 million, which we are in a position to use for the support of exchange, should circumstances at any time require this.

There has also of course been no further rupee coinage, and the growth of the Gold Standard Reserve has thus been limited to the amounts obtained as interest on the invested portion. On the other hand, the value of the securities held in the Reserve has been written down with reference to the market prices ruling at the beginning of January. The total amount at credit, in England and India combined, thus stood on the 31st January last at £25·6 million. The sale of sterling bills to the extent of about £8½ million has of course implied a transfer of that amount from the Reserve in England to that in India. But the Home balance, which amounts, at the present valuation, to about £13 million of gold and sterling securities, is still strong, and can be supplemented, if occasion requires, by the shipment of our gold from India. Meanwhile exchange has gone above par, and for several weeks past the demand for reverse drafts has wholly ceased.

Public Debt of India.

96. I should like, in drawing to the conclusion of this speech, to add a few words on the question of India's financial preparedness for war. I said at the outset that our system here has been subjected to a supreme test. If we win our way through

this crisis without drawing upon other resources and other credit than our own, our success will be due to the wise dispositions and the financial self-denial in the past which have built up for India a position of quite exceptional strength. With our restricted money markets here, we stand in need of exceptionally large liquid resources immediately available, and these we possess in our Treasury balances, our Paper Currency Reserve, and our Gold Standard Reserve, the combined efficiency of which is much enhanced by the elasticity of our system, under which, in periods of emergency, one reserve can freely assist another. But more important still is the credit which India has established, through good and evil times alike, by restricting her outlay to her available means, and so avoiding the accumulation of wasteful debt. Almost the whole of her debt today represents productive outlay, normally yielding a return far in excess of the interest which she has to pay on the amount borrowed; sufficient indeed to cover also the interest on the small margin of debt which can be described as unproductive, and still to leave an ample margin. She is thus entirely exempt from the dead weight of interest charges which hamper the finances of most Western countries, and will hamper them to a vastly increased extent by the time this war is finished.

97. The subject was discussed by my predecessor in introducing his Financial Statement for 1909-10. In present circumstances it possesses, I think, a special interest and relevance, and I have thought it worth while to bring up-to-date and present again the figures which he then gave:—

[In millions of £]					
	Ordinary debt.	PRODUCTIVE PUBLIC WORKS DEBT.			Grand total of debt (columns 1 and 4.)
		Mailways.	Irrigation.	TOTAL.	
	1	3	4		
on 31st March—					
1888 .	78.0	59.2	17.3	76.5	149.5
1898 . . .	65.0	91.0	19.3	110.3	175.3
1898	70.0	106.0	21.7	127.7	197.7
1903	59.1	128.1	24.8	152.9	212.0
1908	37.4	177.7	29.9	207.6	245.0
1913	25.0	211.8	37.6	249.4	274.4
1914	12.8	222.0	39.4	261.4	274.2*

I may explain that for the purpose of these figures rupees have been uniformly converted into pounds sterling at the rate of R15 to the pound.†

98. It will be seen that out of a total debt of £274 million at the end of March last, only about £13 million represented ordinary or unproductive debt. The annual interest on the latter was £ $\frac{3}{4}$ million only, and on the productive debt about £8 $\frac{1}{2}$ million, so that our total interest charges amounted to some £9 $\frac{1}{4}$ million. Railways and Irrigation works in the same year (1913-14) yielded us a return of £15 $\frac{1}{4}$ million. Thus we still had left some £6 million of clear revenue from our great capital undertakings, after meeting the interest charges on our entire public debt.

99. These figures refer, of course, only to our permanent or funded debt. We have also a certain amount of unfunded debt and other floating liabilities representing savings banks deposits, deposits of State provident funds, balances of local bodies, and so forth, which amounted at the end of 1913-14, to about £33 $\frac{1}{4}$ million. On the

* The reduction of total debt here shown is due to the discharge of debt (India bonds and debentures of purchased rupee loan of the year (£2 million). There was no issue of India stock in 1913-14.

† I mention this, as, in the Finance and Revenue Statistics of British India, the compiler, prior to the year 1899-1900, obtained his sterling figures by conversion of rupees at the rate of R10 to the pound, and thus introduced some superficially confusing results.

other hand, we had due to us on the same date a considerable body of loans given to agriculturists, local bodies, etc., which at the end of 1913-14 aggregated £12½ million. Our indebtedness outside our regular loans was thus represented by a net figure of £20½ million—a sum which may properly be included in the reckoning, but does not materially affect the broad results already brought out

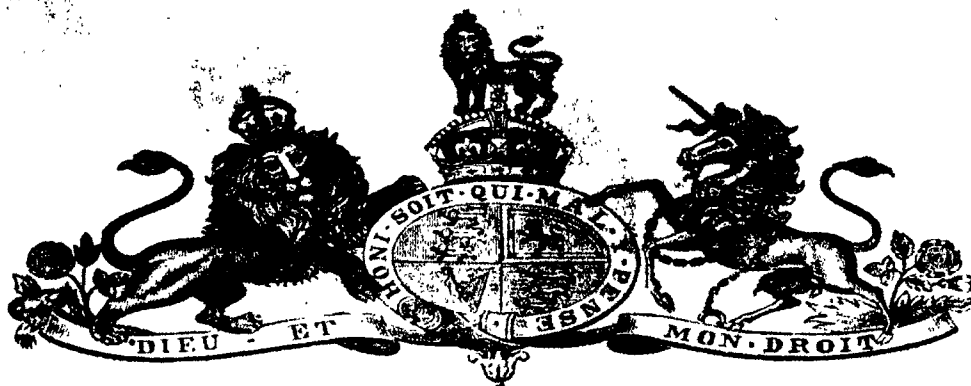
100. This then represents the position which India's debt account had attained at the moment when normal conditions were interrupted by the outbreak of war. It is because this position was so strong that we can view without undue disquiet some considerable temporary addition to our debt. It has also to be remembered that, in so far as the borrowings of the war period have been necessitated by the repayment of our savings banks depositors, they represent a discharge of unfunded debt, and these two sets of transactions, namely the drain on the savings banks and the corresponding borrowings, leave our debt position unaltered.

101. While, however, our general position is one on which we may congratulate, I will not say ourselves, but at any rate our predecessors, we must be careful not to allow it to be impaired too readily even by an extraordinary emergency such as this. For this reason, we have had, reluctantly, to reduce to some extent the provision for material and social development on which, in a succession of prosperous years, India has grown accustomed to rely. We have not proposed additional taxation to make good deficits which, we hope, will prove to be temporary only. But, as I have already said, we should not hesitate to do so, if it appeared later that our permanent revenue position was seriously threatened. We must also remember that when the war is ended some of its effects may endure for some time to come, and in particular, that we shall then have to face the question of dealing with the temporary debt which we are now accumulating.

102. In conclusion, I must express my acknowledgments to the officers of the Finance Department for the way in which they have dealt, in their various spheres, with a set of new and difficult conditions, which in many cases have added materially to their work and anxieties. I am deeply indebted to their loyal and efficient aid.

W. S. MEYER.

Delhi, March 2nd, 1915.



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Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 18th September 1914.

On and after the 7th November and until further notice, Parts I, IV, V and VI of the *Gazette of India* and the Weather and Crop Report will be published in Delhi. Parts II and III will continue to be published in Calcutta. All notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts should be addressed to the Publisher at Delhi and Calcutta, respectively.

Attention is invited to the following Circular Memorandum of the Government of India, Home Department, of August 1901:—

“It has been brought to the notice of this Department that matter for the *Gazette of India* is sometimes sent to the Press late on Friday evenings for publication in the next day's *Gazette* and that this involves considerable inconvenience to the Press and expense to Government. In the Circular Memorandum of this Department, No. 777—79, dated 8th February 1870, the Government of India directed that all notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Press not later than 2 p.m. on Friday, and that any papers sent thereafter must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure their appearance in the next day's *Gazette*. The undersigned is directed to request that these orders may be more strictly observed in future, and that Departments will refrain from sending to the Press as extremely urgent any papers which can without harm or inconvenience be held over for the next *Gazette*.”

J. P. HEWETT,
Secretary to the Government of India.”

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Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

J. J. MEIKLE,
Publisher, *Gazette of India*.

THE PATENT OFFICE.

PATENTS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 6th March 1915.

APPLICATIONS FOR PATENTS UNDER SECTION 3.

February 22.

2032. A. G. Kershaw, T. E. Haywood, Saxby & Farmer Ltd. and Saxby & Farmer (India) Ltd. *Improvements in interlocking apparatus for railway signalling.*
2033. C. A. Dickson and A. A. C. Dickson. *Mica mat.*
2034. J. P. Hitchcock. *Improved nut lock.*
2035. J. L. Jardine and T. A. Nelson. *Process for the preparation of vegetable textile fibres for bleaching.*
2036. Q. Moore. *Improvements in connection with gas producers.*
2037. Q. Moore. *Improved process and arrangement of plant for the treatment and recovery of tar and ammonia liquor from producer or other gas.*
2038. W. A. Kosinski and P. P. Rhode. *Improvements in and relating to slag removing and indicating mechanism for open hearth furnaces.*
2039. J. McL. Cameron. *Improvements in, and relating to, drying machines.*
2040. H. McReynolds. *Improvements in trolley or collector wheels for electricity.*

February 23.

2041. A. H. Sparling. *Locking device for hasp and staple.*
2042. A. Dina. *Improvements in tractors.*
2043. A. M. Bell. *Improvements in couplings for railway vehicles.*

February 24.

2044. M. N. Banerjee. *Tea-Leaf plucking basket.*

February 25.

2045. I. Shanker. *Improvements in padlock.*
2046. F. A. C. Devereux. *Combined weight and pull power.*

APPLICATIONS ACCEPTED AND ADVERTISED UNDER SECTION 6.

Notice is hereby given that all persons interested in opposing the grant of a Patent on any one of the applications, referred to below, may, at any time within three months of the date of this *Gazette of India*, give notice at the Patent Office in the prescribed Form No. 5 of such opposition.

Printed copies of the specifications in the following list will be on sale at the Patent Office, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, within about three weeks.

Anyone desiring a copy posted to an address in British India should send to the Patent Office the sum of annas eight by money order on which the number of the application should be stated on the coupon at the foot of the order.

1885. International Cigar Machinery Co. *Improvements in and connected with wrapper delivering mechanism for cigar machines.*
1886. International Cigar Machinery Co. *Improvements in wrapping mechanism of cigar machines.*
1887. International Cigar Machinery Co. *Improvements in cigar machines.*
1888. International Cigar Machinery Co. *Improvements in cigar machines.*
2010. N. Fraser, P. Fraser & G. S. Fraser. *Improved machine for stitching the toe and heel of plaited soles for boots and shoes.*
2011. A. V. Gifkins & H. S. Watson. *Improvements in and relating to systems of charging and discharging electric batteries.*
2012. W. T. Jones. *A fuel economizer for small hot-air engines, fan-motors and the like.*

2018. W. Jones and Jones and Attwood Ltd. *Improvements in and connected with the purification of sewage and analogous liquids.*
2014. W. Jones and Jones and Attwood Ltd. *Improvements in and connected with the purification of sewage and analogous liquids.*

PRINTED SPECIFICATIONS PUBLISHED.

Printed copies of the undernoted specifications may be purchased at the Patent Office, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, annas eight each.

1958. G. L. Hart. *Improvements in means for locking and sealing treasure and other boxes.*
1965. H. Siegwart. *An improved process and machine for the manufacture of reinforced hollow tubular bodies, for instance masts, pipes, piles, etc., from beton.*
1969. B. H. Peter. *Improvements in and relating to alternating current track signalling.*
1970. B. H. Peter. *Improvements in and relating to alternating current track signalling.*
1971. E. W. Turner. *Improvements in and connected with variable speed-driving mechanism applicable to ring-spinning frames.*
1973. J. Groom and W. H. Lewers. *Improvements in systems of an apparatus for washing and refilling locomotive boilers.*
1975. Uberoi Limited. *Improvements in tennis and the like rackets.*
1976. E. G. Smith. *Improvements in and relating to rail connections.*
1978. S. M. Rutnagar. *Improvements in doors, windows, screens and the like.*

SEALING FEES DUE UNDER SECTION 10.

Notice is hereby given that a patent may now be sealed on the applications referred to below. If it is desired that a patent should be sealed, a request on the prescribed Form No. 7, accompanied by the fee, Rs30, should be sent to the Controller of Patents, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta.

1423. Brodie & Thomas.

1571. Minner.

PATENTS SEALED.

1895. Wickham.

1899. Stewart.

1896. Minerals Separation Ltd.

1900. Macintyre.

1897. Minerals Separation Ltd.

RENEWAL FEES PAID.

103 of 1905. Westinghouse Brake Co. (To 5 July 1916.)

383 of 1906. Lobnitz. (To 1 March 1916.)

25 of 1907. The Chloride Electrical Storage Co. (To 27 February 1916.)

417 of 1907. Mooney. (To 25 March 1916.)

373 of 1908. Akbar Ali. (To 4 March 1916.)

846 of 1909. Harper. (To 1 March 1916.)

446 of 1909. Rincker & aur. (To 5 April 1916.)

24 of 1910. Rincker & aur. (To 5 April 1916.)

103 of 1910. Bowles. (To 11 April 1916.)

152 of 1910. Dondey and aur. (To 28 April 1916.)

360 of 1910. Societe des Telegraphes Multiplex etc. (To 20 March 1916.)

CESSATION OF EXCLUSIVE PRIVILEGE.**1901.**

335, (Talbot Continuous Steel Process Ltd.).

1905.

181, (de Stuckle).

1907.

423, (Cumberland). 475, (Notcutt). 477, (Borner and the Diesel Engine Co. Ltd.).

1908.

183, (Rossi). 482, (Albrecht and Muehleisen).

1909.

183, (Linotype and Machinery Ltd.).

1910.

83, (Munshi Hoosain Buksh). 116, (American Box Ball Co.). 203, (Abdul Rahim).
 219, (Hawley and Collier). 221, (Gardner). 222, (Erste Triester
 Reisschal-Fabriks-Aktien-Gesellschaft). 228, (Walke). 229, (Craig). 379,
 (Lake). 397, (Panton). 469, (Clancy Metals Process Co.). 515,
 (McDonald). 516, (Duplex Seed Drill Company Proprietary Ltd.).

DESIGNS ENTERED ON THE REGISTER.**February 22nd to 27th, 1915.**

Class 13. Nos. 2701 and 2702. The Calico Printers' Association, Ltd., St. James's
 Buildings, Oxford Street, Manchester, England. February 11.

Class 13. Nos. 2713 and 2714. The Calico Printers' Association, Ltd., St. James's
 Buildings, Oxford Street, Manchester, England. February 18.

NOTICES.**THE PATENT OFFICE, 1, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA.****Public room, open 11 a.m. to 4 p.m.; Saturdays, 11 a.m. to 1 p.m.**

1. *All communications* relating to applications for patents and for registration of designs under the Indian Patents and Designs Act (11 of 1911), or in continuation of applications under the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888) should be addressed to the Controller of Patents and Designs, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta. Documents sent by post should be carefully packed.

2. *Directions* for the guidance of inventors and others are given in the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911 (price 10 annas), and in the Indian Patents and Designs Rules, 1912 (price 2 annas). These should be consulted before an application is made to the Controller.

3. *Advice.* The Patent Office cannot undertake (1) to give opinions on the interpretation of Patent Law, or on the advisability of protecting inventions and designs nor their infringement; (2) to make searches in respect of information available in the public room; (3) to recommend any particular agent; or (4) to assist in the disposal of inventions. Applicants are warned that the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911, is in force in British India only, and patents granted under it do not extend to the United Kingdom or any of the British possessions. The International Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property does not include India. Applications for patents in countries other than India should be made to the patent offices in the countries concerned.

4. *Fees* are payable in *cash* and must be received in the Patent Office within the time allowed by the Acts. When cheques are offered in payment of fees, it must be clearly understood that the office cannot hold itself responsible for any delay that may occur in the collection of cash on the cheques; any cheque not payable in Calcutta is subject to commission. In cases where it is not possible to have the fees handed in at the Patent Office, it is preferable to send them by money-order or postal order payable at Calcutta to the Controller of Patents and Designs, and to advise him that they have been so sent. Stamps will not be received in payment of fees.

5. *Trade and property marks and names* are not registered and *medicines* are not patented under the Indian Patents and Designs Act. There is no provision of Law in British India for their registration.

6. *Printed Specifications* of applications, which have been accepted, are published within about three weeks after acceptance has been notified in the *Gazette of India*. These specifications can be purchased at the Patent Office at a uniform price of 8 annas per copy; and may be seen free of charge, together with other publications of the Patent Office, at the following places:—

AHMEDABAD	B. C. Technical Institute.	DELHI	Office of the Deputy Commissioner.
ALLAHABAD	Public Library.	HYDERABAD	Revenue Department of His Highness the Nizam's Government.
BANGALORE	Indian Institute of Science.	JALPAIGURI	Office of the Commissioner, Rajshahi Division.
BOMBAY	Record Office.	KARACHI	Office of City Deputy Collector.
	Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Byculla.	LAHORE	Punjab Public Library.
	The Bombay Textile and Engineering Association, No. 1A, Sussex Road, Parel.	LONDON	The Patent Office, 25, Southampton Buildings, W.C.
CALCUTTA	Patent Office, No. 1, Council House Street.	MADRAS	Record Office, Egmore.
	Office of the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence.	"	College of Engineering.
	Civil Engineering College, Sibpur.	MYSORE	Office of the Secretary to Government, General and Revenue Department.
CAWNPORE	Office of the Director of Industries, United Provinces.	NAGPUR	Victoria Technical Institute.
CHINSURAH	Office of the Commissioner, Burdwan Division.	POONA	College of Engineering.
CHITTAGONG	Office of the Commissioner, Chittagong Division.	RANGOON	Office of the Revenue Secretary, Government of Burma.
DACCA	Office of the District Board, Dacca.	ROORKEE	Thomason College.
		SHOLAPUR	Office of the Collector.

7. *Specifications* of inventions which have been notified in the *Gazette of India* as filed under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888) are not printed, but copies may be inspected on payment of a fee of one rupee at the Patent Office, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta; the Record Office, Egmore, Madras; the Record Office, Bombay; the Office of the Revenue Secretary to the Government, Rangoon; and the Office of the Director of Industries, United Provinces, Cawnpore.

8. *Publications* on sale at the Patent Office:—

		Price.	
		R	a.
(a) The Indian Patents and Designs Act, II of 1911		0	10
(b) The Indian Patents and Designs Act, II of 1911 (Urdu and Hindi)	each	0	2
(c) The Indian Patents and Designs Rules, 1912		0	2
(d) Weekly Notifications (Extract from the <i>Gazette of India</i>)		0	1
Annual Subscription with postage		3	0
(e) Inventions (consolidated subject matter Index 1900—1908 and Chronological lists 1900—1904)		2	0
(f) Inventions and Designs. Annual indexes for the years 1907, 1910, 1911	each	1	0
(g) Patent Office Journal (issued quarterly)	each	0	8
(h) Patent Office Journals, 1912, 1913	each	1	0
(i) Specifications of Invention	each	0	8

H. G. GRAVES,

Controller of Patents and Designs.

HISTORICAL RECORD OF THE IMPERIAL VISIT TO INDIA, 1911.

This book, which has been compiled by the Government of India from the official records, contains a complete and authoritative account of the proceedings connected with the visit of Their Imperial Majesties to India and with the Coronation Durbar of December 1911, including lists of the persons taking part in all the various celebrations and ceremonies at which Their Imperial Majesties were present, as well as a large number of illustrations, portraits of Ruling Princes and others, coloured Persian and Sanscrit texts, maps, plans, etc.

The book has been published by Mr. John Murray, Albemarle Street, London, W., and copies are now procurable from all the principal booksellers.

There are two editions—a popular one in a cloth binding, price Rs. 7-8-0, and a very limited edition *de luxe*, price Rs. 250, which has been subscribed for. As the popular edition is strictly limited, and a considerable portion of it has been absorbed in requisitions already received and in the requirements of libraries, schools, etc., it will probably be exhausted very soon after publication. Those who have not yet ordered copies but require them are therefore advised to order at an early date. Application should be made to the Superintendent, Government Printing, India, Calcutta.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

NOTICES.

The following books published under the authority of the Government of India can be obtained on application from the Secretary, Board of Examiners, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta :—

“ Specimens of Persian Manuscripts ” for the use of candidates for the Degree of Honour, High Proficiency, and Interpretership examinations in Persian, published in facsimile by the Board of Examiners, Fort William. Price Rs 6 per copy.

For the convenience of Civil and Military officers desirous of appearing for examination in Oriental languages, the Board of Examiners publish annually a collection of specimen papers set for the examination held by them. The following collections are available for sale :—

(1)	Collection for 1902-03,	price	Rs	a copy.
(2)	“ “ 1903-04 “ “	3	“	“
(3)	“ “ 1904-05 “ “	3	“	“
(4)	“ “ 1906-09 “ “	3	“	“
(5)	“ “ 1909-10 “ “	3-8		
(6)	“ “ 1910-11 “ “	3-8		
(7)	“ “ 1912-13 “ “	2-8		
(8)	“ “ 1913-14 “ “	2-8		

N.B.—Nos. (1), (3), (4), (5) and (6) contain papers in all the different standards of examination held in Arabic, Persian, Sanskrit, Urdu, Hindi and Bengali; No. (5) contains the High Proficiency Urdu papers also; No. (2) contains all the papers except those for the High Proficiency examinations in Hindi, Arabic and Persian and the Degree of Honour in Arabic and Sanskrit; No. (7) all except those for the Degree of Honour in all languages and the Preliminary test in Arabic, and No. (8) all except those for the Preliminary Interpretership and High Proficiency in Arabic, High Proficiency in Bengali and the Degree of Honour examinations in Arabic, Bengali, Hindi, Persian and Sanskrit.

“ Diwan-i-Sarkhush ” (official edition), one of the text-books prescribed for the High Proficiency examination in Persian; price Rs 3 per copy.

“ Kalam-i-Urdu,” the text-book for the Proficiency Standard in Urdu; price Rs 2-12

“ Qaani ” (official edition), one of the text-books prescribed for the Degree of Honour examination in Persian; price Rs 7-8 per copy.

“ Diwan-i-Andalib ” (official edition), one of the text-books prescribed for the High Proficiency in Persian; price Rs 4 per copy.

Glossary to the “ Ar-Ranzatu-z-Zakiyah,” the text-book for the Higher Standard examination in Arabic; price Rs 6-4 per copy.

“ Nazm-i-Muntakhab,” one of the text-books prescribed for the Degree of Honour examination in Urdu; price Rs 5 per copy.

“ Siyahat-Nama-i-Ibrahim Beg ” (official edition), one of the text-books prescribed for the High Proficiency examination in Persian; price Rs 5 per copy.

“ Raghuvansam ”—Expurgated Text (official edition), prescribed for the High Proficiency examination in Sanskrit; price Rs 2-8.

“ Akhlaq-i-Jalali ” (official edition), one of the text-books prescribed for the Degree of Honour examination in Persian; price Rs 5-12 per copy.

The following list of Munshis who are qualified to teach Urdu under India Army Order No. 162 of 1907 is published for the information of all those students of this language who are desirous of obtaining competent teachers :—

AGRA.

1. M. Gulzari Lall Regimental Munshi, 1st Battalion, The Welsh Regiment, Agra Cantonment.

ALLAHABAD.

1. M. Jawala Prasad, 1. Kasauli Hills. The Royal Scots Regiment, Sudder Bazar, Allahabad.

AMBALA.

1. M. Mohd. Miyan Khan Sudder Bazar, Ambala.
2. M. Mohd. Akbar Khan The Oriental Lodge, Ambala.
3. M. Sita Ram Mahta Near Kali Bari, Sadar Bazar, Ambala.
4. M. H. Ahmad Fakhri Sadar Bazar, Ambala Cantonment.

AMRITSAR.

1. M. Mohd. Ishaq Khazana Gate, Amritsar.

AZAMGARH.

1. M. Ram Charan Lal Offg. Sub-Deputy Inspector of Schools, Azamgarh.

BANNU.

1. M. Mul Chand Khurana Mission Clerk, Bannu.

BAREILLY.

1. M. Jawala Parshad, II Regimental Munshi, The Black Watch, Sudder Bazar Bareilly.

BELGAUM.

1. M. Vasudeo Damodar Kulkarni Pandit, 1809, Kelkar Bag, Belgaum.

CALCUTTA.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. M. Mohd. Gholam Kibriya | 17, Noorallah Doctor's Lane, Calcutta. |
| 2. M. Badruddin Ahmed, B.A. | 8, Maulvi Imdad Ali's Lane, Calcutta. |
| 3. M. Hossain Mirza | 1, Syed Ismail Lane, Calcutta. |
| 4. M. Mohd. Ierail Khan | 15, Karaya Road, Balligunge, Calcutta. |
| 5. M. Syed Nawab Ali | 11, Colootola Street, Calcutta. |
| 6. M. Wahidun Nabi Khan | 88/1, Baitakkhana Road, Calcutta. |
| 7. M. Mohd. Abdul Hamid | 152, Harrison Road, Calcutta. |
| 8. M. Daliluddin Ahmed | 9/1, Jhowtolla Road, Balligunge, Calcutta. |
| 9. M. Abdul Wajid | 89, Jhowtolla Road, Balligunge, Calcutta. |
| 10. M. Syed Mohammad | 12, Waliullah Lane, Wellesley Square, Calcutta. |
| 11. M. A. M. Ubaidur Rashid, B.A. | 1, Korabardar Lane, P. O. Wellesley, Calcutta. |

CAMBELLPORE.

1. M. Rahim Shah R. A. Munshi, Campbellpore.

DALHOUSIE.

1. M. M. C. Saihgal Regimental Munshi, The 2nd Queen's Own Royal West Kent Regiment, Dalhousie.

DELHI.

1. M. Mithan Lal C/o late M. Chunni Lal Sahib, Government Pensioner, Muhalla Chandi Walan, Delhi.
2. M. Akbar Khan, Haidari British Garrison Meer Munshi, The Fort, Delhi.

DINAPORE.

1. M. Syed Hadi Hussain Orderly Bazar, Dinapore.

JHANSI.

1. M. K. R. Mehta R. A. Munshi, Jhansi.

JHELM.

1. M. Thakur Das Pahwa Officers' Munshi, Jhelum.

JUBBULPUR.

1. M. Abdur Rahim Regimental Munshi, 1st Battalion, The York and Lancaster Regiment, Jubbulpur.

JULLUNDUR.

1. M. Har Bhagat Singh Bains Talhan, Jullundur Cantonment.

KASAUJI.

1. M. Anand Sarup C/o Munshi Kash Nath, Dagshei Hille, or Depôt, Kasauli.

LAHORE CANTT.

1. M. J. Kishori Lal R. A. Bazar, Lahore Cantonment.
2. M. Sham Lal Bhargava Dangar Street, Sudder Bazar, Lahore Cantonment.

LUCKNOW.

1. M. Abdul Alim Near the Police Post, Husaingunge, Lucknow.
2. M. Mohd. Yaqub Khan Near Royal Hotel, Lucknow.
3. M. S. M. Shahabuddin Near Police Out Post, Hosaingunge, Lucknow.

MAYMYO (BURMA).

1. M. Farzand Ali Khan C/o 1st Border Regiment, Maymyo, Burma.

MEERUT.

1. M. Ahmed Bux Regimental Munshi, 13th Hussars, 247, Brnton Street, Meerut.
2. M. Aziz-ur-Rahman (of Delhi) Regimental Munshi, 3rd King's Royal Rifle Corps Meerut.

MULTAN.

1. M. S. Karim Bakhsh Sadar Bazar, Multan Cantonment.

MURREE HILLS.

1. M. Abdul Ghani (of Nowshera) C/o Syed Jafar Shah, Regimental Munshi, 1st Yorkshire Regiment, Barian Camp, Murree.
2. M. S. C. Bagchi Munshi, Lawrence European School, Ghoragali, P. O. Murree Hills.

NAINI TAL.

1. M. Faqir Ulla St. Joseph's College, Naini Tal.

NOWSHERA.

1. M. Muhammad Din Pay Havildar and Head Clerk, 23rd Peshawar Mountain Battery (F. F.).
2. M. Ghulam Jilani R. A. Munshi, Sadar Bazar, Nowshera.

PATNA.

1. M. S. Fazibuddin Balkhi Bakhshi Muhalla, Patna City.

PESHAWAR.

1. M. Bodh Raj Royal Sussex Regiment (or Sudder Bazar), Peshawar.
2. M. Ahmed Din 81, Cantonments, Peshawar.
3. M. Abdur Rahim Head Master, Islamia High School, Peshawar.
4. M. Abdul Karim Dabgari Gate, Peshawar City.
5. M. Safdar Khan Near Anaj Maudi, Peshawar.

QUETTA.

1. M. Sher Mahomed C/o Barkat Ali, Regt. Munshi, 2nd Royal Irish Fusiliers, Quetta.

RAWALPINDI.

1. M. Ghulam Muhiuddin R. A. Brigade Munshi, Rawalpindi.
2. M. Ghulam Rasool Sudder Bazar, Rawalpindi.
3. M. Fazal Ahmed Persian House, Rawalpindi.
4. M. Abdul Waheed C/o Coffee Shop, 2nd Rifle Brigade, West Ridge, Rawalpindi.
5. M. Kazi Abdul Haqq Khan C/o Kazi Najam-ud-din Khan, Officers' Munshi, Jhangli Street, Rawalpindi City.

ROORKEE CITY.

1. M. Fakhri-Haq Mahalla Satti, Roorkee City.

In addition to the above, the following, who were examined in Urdu previous to the institution of the examination mentioned in the above India Army Order, are also, in the opinion of the Board of Examiners, qualified to teach :—

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. M. Mohd. Arif | 12, Harinbari Lane, Calcutta. |
| 2. Maulvi Syed Abu Zafar | 36, European Asylum Lane, Calcutta. |
| 3. M. Reza Ali Wahshat, M.R.A.S. | 14, Karaya Road, Balligunge, Calcutta. |
| 4. M. Badru-z-Zaman | 29, Ice Factory Lane, Entally, Calcutta. |
| 5. M. Abdul Badi | 5, Ramsanker Roy's Lane, Calcutta. |
| 6. M. A. M. F. Wahhab | Librarian, Calcutta Madrasah, Calcutta. |
| 7. M. Habibun Nabi Khan Saulat | 9, Ahiripukur 2nd Lane, Balligunge, Calcutta. |
| 8. M. Akmal Ali Akmal | 9, Dr. Karam Hossain's Lane, Calcutta. |
| 9. M. Abdul Karim Nashter | 1, Jhowtollah Lane, Balligunge, Calcutta. |
| 10. M. Mohd. Yusuf Khan | 15, Karaya Road, Balligunge, Calcutta. |
| 11. M. Mohd. Shuaib | Chowk Masjid, Arrah. |

N.B.—It is requested that Munchis who have passed this examination, and whose names do not appear above, should communicate their present addresses to the Secretary, Board of Examiners, Calcutta, so that their names may be published also.

C. L. PEART, MAJOR,
Secretary and Member, Board of Examiners.

SULPHATE OF QUININE, SULPHATE OF CINCHONIDINE, CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE, RESIDUAL ALKALOID AND QUINOIDINE.

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

These articles are guaranteed to be free from wilful admixture with other Cinchona alkaloids. Quinine can be purchased by Government officers, District and Local Boards. It can also be purchased by Missionaries for *bona-fide* public purposes. Otherwise it is not sold to private persons or firms. Cinchonidine is for sale to Government officers and to dealers. Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased both in powder and $3\frac{1}{2}$ grain tablet forms by Government officers and the general public. It is also sold by the principal Druggists in Calcutta. Quinoidine or *Pure amorphous alkaloid* and Residual Alkaloid or *Amorphous cinchona alkaloid*, which contains about 40 per cent. of *pure amorphous Alkaloid*, are for sale to Missionaries and Government Institutions only. *These drugs are sold strictly cash and in advance, but private purchasers may use the V. P. Post system, and are obtainable from the Superintendent, Juvenile Jail, Alipore.*

The rates for these drugs from 1st April 1914 are as follows:—

SULPHATE OF QUININE.

For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	Rs 13 per lb
For any quantity less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	15 ..

SULPHATE OF CINCHONIDINE.

For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	Rs 12 per lb
For any quantity less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	14 ..

CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	Rs 5 per lb
For any quantity less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	6 ..

RESIDUAL ALKALOID OR AMORPHOUS CINCHONA ALKALOID AND QUINOIDINE OR PURE AMORPHOUS ALKALOID.

For any quantity	Rs 4 per lb.
----------------------------	--------------

Quinine is available in 1-oz., $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb., $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 1-lb. and 4-lb. tins.
Cinchonidine is available in $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb., $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. and 1-lb. tins.
Cinchona Febrifuge is available in $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb., $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. and 1-lb. tins.
Residual Alkaloid is available in 10-lb., 5-lb. and 1 lb. tins.
Quinoidine is available in 10-lb. and 1-lb. tins.

Transit charges are in addition to the above prices in every case.

Drugs are sold strictly cash and in advance. Price of Postage must accompany the price of the drug (when the drug is required by Post). No charges are made when drugs are sent by Rail. The name of the Railway Station, Steamer or Post Office must be written distinctly when the parcels are required by Rail, Steamer or by Post. A scale of Postage is given below:—

For $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 4 As.; 1 lb. 6 As.; 2 lbs. 10 As.; 3 lbs. 12 As.; 4 lbs. 1 Re.; 5 lbs. Re. 1 As. 4; and for 6 lbs. Re. 1 As. 8.

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY,

Calcutta, the 3rd March 1915.

Abstract of the accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 28th February 1915.

RESERVE.													
TOTAL AMOUNT OF NOTES IN CIRCULATION.			COIN AND BULLION.										
In Reserve Treasuries.	Elsewhere.	TOTAL.	In India.			In England.		In Transit between India and England.		SECURITIES (PURCHASE PRICE).		TOTAL.	
			Silver Coin.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion under coinage.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion.	Held in India.	Held in England.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
		R			R			R		R (a)	R (b)	R	
Calcutta	98,40,500	21,84,23,000	22,82,71,550	19,78,01,450	22,22,915	7,65,00,000	...	...	...	9,99,99,946	4,00,00,000	54,65,25,811
Cannanore	...	2,90,25,125	3,25,90,087	62,08,545	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,57,98,583
Lahore	...	3,90,21,085	3,33,41,832	1,38,28,893	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,60,70,745
Bombay	1,22,07,400	18,81,90,480	14,53,97,880	3,04,52,508	3,69,34,885	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,73,77,293
Kanachi	...	2,09,37,460	43,11,593	30,41,220	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	73,52,818
Madras	1,19,37,955	6,68,47,705	7,87,85,660	4,66,56,780	20,93,340	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,57,50,100
Rangoon	...	5,50,38,635	5,50,38,635	4,75,27,096	37,15,320	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,12,42,416
8,20,94,875	54,14,72,470	59,54,67,345	31,24,91,281	6,70,36,118	...	7,65,00,000	...	...	...	9,99,99,946	4,00,00,000	59,60,17,345
Deduct—Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Credits and in course of remittance to Credits of Issue			Nil	Deduct—Amount due on Bills drawn by one Circle on another.									5,50,000
TOTAL CIRCULATION IN			59,54,67,345	TOTAL RESERVE IN									59,54,67,345

The Gold held in the Indian branch of the Gold Standard Reserve amounted on the 28th February 1915 to 8.68 lakhs in sovereigns.

H. F. HOWARD,

Controller of Currency.

**STATEMENT OF SILVER OPERATIONS AT THE CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY MINTS FOR THE PERIOD
FROM 23RD TO 28TH FEBRUARY 1915.**

(In Lakhs of Standard Toles.)

COINAGE OF BRITISH INDIA GOVERNMENT COINS.												COINAGE OF BRITISH DOLLARS.				SUBSIDIARY COINAGE FOR THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS GOVERNMENT.		
NAME OF MINT.	RECEIPTS.		COINAGE.		BALANCE OF BULLION AND COIN.					Receipt of Bullion for Dollar Coinage.	Dollar coined and paid over.	Closing balance of Bullion.	Receipt of Bullion for sub-sidary coinage.	Sub-sidary coin coined and paid over.	Closing balance.			
	Pur-chased silver.	Withdrawn and uncurrent coins from Treasuries, etc.	Native State coins.	Total.	New rupees and small silver coins delivered to Treasuries or Currency Department.	New rupees made over to Native State.	Total.	New coin ready for delivery.	Currency Bullion.	Other Govern-ment Bullion	With-drawn and up-current coins.	TOTAL.						
Calcutta	8	..	..	4	..	..	4	..	..	4	9	13	..	..	..
Bombay	5	..	..	5	2	..	2	..	..	9	5	14	..	..	..

G. H. WILLIS, MAJOR, R.E.,
Offg. Master of the Mint.

His Majesty's Mint }
Calcutta, the 3rd March 1915.

BANK OF BENGAL—PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE.

Statement of Government Promissory Notes enforced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 28th February 1915.

PARTICULARS	3 PER CENT. OF 1896-97.	3½ PER CENT. LOANS				4 PER CENT. LOANS				4½ PER CENT. LOANS.		GRAND TOTAL.
		of 1842-43	of 1854-55	of 1865.	of 1879.	of 1900-01.	TOTAL.	of 1862-63.	of 1874-75.	of 1884-85.	of 1894-95.	
Balance of 15th February 1915 .	29,67,600	1,06,38,900	5,72,11,500	1,60,73,706	80,46,900	19,18,750	9,45,21,750	...	...	...	...	9,74,92,350
222— Amount of Loan Certificate transferred to Stock in London .	...	...	68,000	...	...	...	68,000	...	...	...	...	68,000
Amount issued in London by Convention under Notification No. 6201A, dated 3rd November 1906, up to	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amounts enforced at Madras up to .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount enforced at Bombay up to .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount enforced at Calcutta between and 1915 .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
223— Amount written off in the London Registers .	29,67,600	1,06,38,900	5,72,11,500	1,60,73,706	80,46,900	19,18,750	9,45,21,750	...	...	...	...	9,75,80,350
Balance on 28th February 1915 .	29,67,600	1,06,38,900	5,72,01,500	1,60,73,700	80,46,900	18,93,250	9,45,57,250	...	...	...	...	9,75,94,850

Notes.—From 9th June 1907 to 31st Dec. 1914 Enforced from India 12,313 lakhs. re-transferred from London 12,687 lakhs.

1st Jan. 1915 . 15th Jan. 1915
16th Jan. 1915 . 31st Jan. 1915
1st Feb. " 15th Feb. 1915
16th " " 28th " 1915

12,313 lakhs. re-transferred from London 12,687 lakhs.
1 lakh ditto
1 lakh ditto
1 lakh ditto
1 lakh ditto

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, the 4th March 1915.

L. G. DUNBAR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

12,689 lakhs.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 2nd March 1915

LIABILITIES.			ASSETS.		
	Ra.	A. P.		Ra.	A. P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0 0	Government Securities	5,18,36,805	0 0
Reserve Fund	2,00,00,000	0 0	Other authorised Investments	1,01,10,130	0 0
Public Deposits at Head Office	1,04,24,016	0 6	Loans on Government and other authorised Securities	3,74,44,642	11 7
Public Deposits at Branches	1,49,45,240	12 3	Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorised Securities	4,55,79,666	8 1
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	19,32,57,357	8 6	Bills discounted and purchased	2,44,16,059	14 1
Bank Post Bills, etc.	7,00,591	7 0	Balances with other Banks	19,19,241	15 1
Sundries	14,24,197	3 10	Bullion	.....
			Dead Stock	27,16,630	1 7
			Stamps	15,924	12 6
			Sundries	5,11,820	15 11
				Rs.	A. P.
				17,40,50,921	14 10
			Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office*	5,55,09,290	1 9
			Cash and Currency Notes at Branches†	3,10,91,190	15 6
				Ruppes	26,00,51,403 0 1

* Includes Sova. & ¼ Sova. value Ra. 3,18,420 0 0

† Do. do. do. „ 7,77,210 0 0

Ra. 10,95,630 0 0

BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, 4th March 1915.H. MITCHELL,
Chief Accountant.By order of the Directors,
L. G. DUNBAR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 6 per cent.

Percentage 39·24

THOMASON CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE. ROORKEE.**NOTIFICATION.**

Roorkee, the 10th June 1908.

A Registry Office for men of the undermentioned grades is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers and employers of labour requiring men are requested to apply to the Principal :—

1. Engineers.
2. Overseers.
3. Sub-Overseers.
4. Draftsmen and Surveyors.
5. Motor Car Drivers.
6. Engine Drivers.
7. Men trained in—

(a) Photo-Mechanical and Lithographic Work.

(b) Workshops (both Electrical and Mechanical sides).

E. ATKINSON, LIEUT.-COL., R.E.
Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee.

DEPARTMENT OF EXPLOSIVES.**NOTIFICATION.**

Calcutta, the 2nd March 1915.

No. 459.—With reference to Notification No. 4013—33, dated the 6th June 1914, of the Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry, publishing rules to regulate the manufacture, possession, sale, transport and importation of explosives, the following list of "authorized explosives" referred to in rule 4 (3) of the above rules is published for general information :—

LIST OF AUTHORIZED EXPLOSIVES.

The following explosives are at present authorized for importation into British India, for general sale :—

Class 1.—GUNPOWDER.

GUNPOWDER.

Class 2.—NITRATE MIXTURE.

AMMONAL.

CHILWORTH SPECIAL POWDER.

Class 3.—NITRO-COMPOUND.

Every explosive in this class and every explosive ingredient thereof shall be so thoroughly purified and otherwise of such character as to satisfy a test known as the heat test, and specified in the rule for testing explosives, published with Notification No. 4013—33, dated the 6th June 1914, referred to above.

Division 1.

ARDEER GELIGNITE.

BALLISTITE.

BLASTING GELATINE.

CAMBRITE.

CARBONITE.

CELTITE.

CHILWORTH SMOKELESS POWDER No. 2.

CORDITE.

CORDITE M. D.

DYNAMITE.

DYNABEL.

FARMER'S DYNAMITE.

GELATINE DYNAMITE.

GELIGNITE.

MONOBEL POWDER.

PHENIX POWDER.

SAMSONITE.

Provided that every explosive in this division shall be of such character and consistency as not to be liable to liquefaction or exudation.

Division 2.

AMBERITE No. 2.

CHILWORTH SMOKELESS POWDER.

CHILWORTH SMOKELESS SPORTING POWDER.

E. C. SPORTING POWDER.

EMPIRE POWDER.

GUNCOTTON.

IDEAL POWDER.

IMPERIAL SCHULTZ GUNPOWDER.

NEGRO POWDER.

NEONITE.

NOBEL'S SPECIAL POWDER OR IDEAL POWDER.

N. S. SMOKELESS.

PICRIC ACID.

PICRIC POWDER.

PRIMROSE SMOKELESS.

RENDITE.

ROBURITE.
 RUBY POWDER.
 SCHULTZE CUBE POWDER.
 SCHULTZE GUNPOWDER.
 SMOKELESS DIAMOND.
 TONITE OR COTTON POWDER.

Class 4.—CHLORATE MIXTURE.

Nil.

Class 5.—FULMINATE.

Nil.

Class 6.—AMMUNITION.

Division 1.

NOBEL'S SAFETY ELECTRIC TIME FUZE.
 PERCUSSION CAPS.
 RAILWAY FOG SIGNALS.
 SAFETY CARTRIDGES.
 SAFETY FUZES FOR BLASTING.
 SAFETY ELECTRIC FUZES.

Division 2.

CARTRIDGES FOR CANNON, SHELLS, MINES, BLASTING OR OTHER LIKE PURPOSES.
 CARTRIDGES FOR SMALL ARMS WHICH ARE NOT SAFETY CARTRIDGES.
 CORDEAU BICKFORD.
 ELECTRIC FUZES.
 FILLED SHELLS NOT CONTAINING THEIR OWN MEANS OF IGNITION AND CLOSED BY A SUBSTANTIAL METAL PLUG.
 FUZE LIGHTERS.
 FUZES FOR SHELLS.
 INSTANTANEOUS FUZE.
 PORT FIRES.
 TUBES FOR FIRING EXPLOSIVES.
 QUICK MATCH.
 WAR ROCKETS.

Division 3.

CARTRIDGES FOR SMALL ARMS WHICH ARE NOT SAFETY CARTRIDGES.
 DETONATORS.
 ELECTRIC DETONATORS.
 FRICTION TUBES.
 FUZES FOR SHELLS.
 NOBEL'S ELECTRIC DETONATOR-TIME FUZE.
 PRIMERS.
 QUICK FIRING AMMUNITION.
 TUBES FOR FIRING EXPLOSIVES.

Class 7.—FIREWORK.

Division 1.

Nil.

Division 2.—Manufactured Fireworks.

MANUFACTURED FIREWORKS.
 ALUMINIUM TORCHES.
 AMORCES.
 CHINESE CRACKERS.
 ELECTRIC SPARKLERS.
 MAGNESIUM TORCHES.
 PYROTECHNIC MATCHES.
 ROCKETS.
 SIGNAL LIGHTS.

C. A. MUSPRATT-WILLIAMS, *Lieut.-Col., R. A.*,
 Chief Inspector of Explosives in India.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER, DELHI.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 25th February 1915.

No. 1303-Home.—The following returns of births and deaths registered in Delhi Province during the half month ending the 14th of February 1915, are published for information :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		
Rural Circles in the Province.	Deaths registered in previous half month.	Total in present half month.	Death registered in the half month.										Infants under one year of age.		
			Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fever.	Dysentery and Diarrhoea.	Respiratory.	Snake-bite.	Hydrophobia.	All other causes.	Measles and chicken-pox.	Males.	Females.	Total
P. S. Alipar	38	30	...	...	...	18	...	11	...	...	1	1	4	9	13
Naugloi	33	19	...	1	...	14	...	4	...	...	...	...	3	2	5
Najufgarh	38	26	...	...	...	9	...	14	...	...	3	2	6	4	10
Subaimundi	4	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Paharganj . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mehrauli	28	14	...	...	...	8	...	3	...	1	2	...	1	2	3
Raisina	7	18	...	...	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	4
Total of the District	148	108	...	1	...	68	...	32	...	1	6	3	17	19	36

No. 1305-Home.—The following returns of births and deaths at the undermentioned municipal towns in the Province of Delhi for the week ending 20th February 1915, are published for information :—

1	2	3	4			5			6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15			16	17	
No.	Name of Municipal Towns.	Population of 1911.	Births.			Deaths.			Cause of Death.										Infants under one year of age.			Ratio of births per 1,000 of population per annum.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population per annum.
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fever.	Dysentery and Diarrhoea.	Respiratory.	Injuries.	All other causes.	Measles and chicken-pox.	Males.	Females.	Total.			
	Delhi	225,471	63	96	159	54	33	87	...	...	...	54	5	17	1	10	1	13	15	28	85.9	19.7
	Notified Area	8,673	2	...	2	...	1	1	..	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27.6	13.9
	Total . . . . .	...	65	96	161	54	34	88	..	...	...	55	5	17	1	10	1	13	15	28	...	...

The 25th February 1915.

No. 1314 C. & I.—In exercise of the powers conferred on him by section 59 of the Punjab Excise Act, 1914 (1 of 1914), as applied to the Delhi Province, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to make the following rules for the grant of licenses for the manufacture, supply, storage and sale of certain kinds of liquor in the Delhi Province.

1. The following licenses are hereby authorised :—

LICENSE.

Foreign liquor.

<i>Form</i>	
L. 1	Wholesale vend of foreign liquor to the trade only.
L. 2	Wholesale and retail vend of foreign liquor to the trade and the public.
L. 3	Retail vend of foreign liquor in a hotel.
L. 4	Retail vend of foreign liquor in a restaurant.
L. 5	Retail vend of foreign liquor in a bar attached to a hotel or a restaurant (supplementary to Nos. L. 3 and L. 4).
L. 6	Retail vend of foreign liquor in a railway refreshment room.
L. 7	Retail vend of foreign liquor in a railway dining car.
L. 8	Retail vend of foreign liquor off the premises (supplementary to Nos. L. 3, L. 4 and L. 6).
L. 9	Retail vend of foreign liquor in a military canteen.
L. 10	Retail vend of foreign liquor in a bazar.
L. 11	Bottling of foreign liquor.
No form	Retail vend of beer.
L. 12	Vend of medicated wines.

Country spirit.

L. 13	.	Wholesale vend of country spirit.
L. 14	.	Retail vend of country spirit.
L. 15	.	Bottling of country spirit.
L. 16	.	Reducing of country spirit.
No form	.	Vend of country spirit in sealed bottles.

Miscellaneous.

L. 17	.	Vend of denatured spirit.
L. 18	.	Purchase and storage of denatured spirit in privileged quantities.
L. 19	.	Vend of rectified spirit.
L. 20	.	Storage of rectified spirit in privileged quantities.

Special.

L. 21	.	Extension of hours during which sale is permitted.
No form	.	Vend of country liquor at a fair or on a special occasion.
L. 22	.	Retail vend of foreign liquor at a bar, theatre, etc., or any special occasion when temporary arrangements for the sale of liquor are required.

GENERAL CONDITIONS APPLICABLE TO LIQUOR LICENSES.

2. Every licensee shall be bound to observe the general rules applicable to his license and the special conditions entered in his license.

Duty of licensees.

3. No license is transferable, but the Collector may permit a licensee to add any person as a partner in his business, or to transfer his license to any person.

Transfer of licenses.

4. A licensee shall not carry on any business connected with his license except in premises specified in his license.

Specification of premises.

5. Sales under different licenses shall be on different premises, except with the special permission of the Collector.

6. Premises to be licensed shall ordinarily be premises owned or leased by the licensee. Where, however, local conditions render it necessary, sites for liquor shops may be leased or bought for Government, under the special orders of Government in each case.

7. Where premises have been specially provided by Government for any shop, the licensee shall be bound to carry on his business in those premises and to pay to Government, in addition to his license fee, such rent for the premises as may be fixed by the Collector.

8. When a license has been sold for a fixed fee, the fee shall be payable in advance, except in cases where the Chief Commissioner has granted a license for the retail vend of country spirit on payment of a fixed fee; in such cases the course of payments shall follow the directions to be observed in the case of licenses sold by auction laid down in rule 82.

Payment of license fee.

9. Every licensee shall maintain, above the main outer door of the premises in which he carries on his business, a signboard exhibiting, in conspicuous painted letters, his name and the class of license held by him. The information shall be in the vernacular for country spirit, and in the vernacular and English for foreign liquor licenses. The license must be exhibited in a conspicuous place on the licensed premises.

Signboards.

10. No licensee for the retail vend of liquor shall allow any person to conduct sales in his behalf unless the name of such person has been previously submitted to the Collector for approval and endorsed by him on the license. This rule does not apply to (1) the licensee of a hotel, restaurant, bar, railway refreshment room or dining car, or (2) a chemist or druggist holding a license or permit under the Excise Act.

Authorisation of agents.

11. Every licensee shall furnish to the Collector, on his demand, a list of the persons employed or proposed to be employed in his licensed business.

Employés.

12. Except at the time when the premises are licensed to be open, no person is allowed therein, except employés or members of the licensee's family.

Closure of premises out of hours.

13. No licensee may open his shop before sunrise. No licensee in a rural area may keep his shop open after 6 p. m. between the 16th of October and the 15th of April, or after 8 p. m. between the 16th of April and the 15th of October. Any extension of these hours requires the sanction of the Chief Commissioner. No licensee for the vend of country spirit by retail or foreign liquor by retail, in a bazar or urban area, may keep his shop open after 7 p. m. between the 16th October and the 15th April or after 9 p. m. between the 16th April and the 15th October.

Hours.

No licensee, other than those mentioned in this rule, may keep his shop open after the closing time, if any, prescribed in his license, without the special permission of the Chief Commissioner.

14. Every shop must be kept open during the hours for which it is licensed.

15. Subject to the provisions of these rules, every licensee shall, in respect of any articles which he is licensed to sell, meet the demand of every customer entitled to be served

Rights of customers.

who tenders payment for what is required by him, and the licensee shall maintain a sufficient stock of all articles, in which he is licensed to deal, to meet the probable demand.

16. No licensee shall give to any customer any free dole of liquor, nor shall he give any customer any perquisite or *dasturi* on the price of liquor sold.

Bribery.

17. No licensee shall sell liquor of any character or brand forbidden by the Chief Commissioner, nor shall he sell any other kind of liquor than that permitted by his license. No licensee shall sell, or keep on his licensed premises, any chloral hydrate, unless he is a chemist or druggist.

Liquor to be sold.

18. No sale of liquor by measure, whether wholesale or retail, shall be made by any other than standard measures stamped or approved by the Collector. The standard measure shall be the imperial gallon of 277.274 cubic inches, or fractions thereof, and the licensee shall keep measures representing $\frac{1}{4}$ th, $\frac{1}{2}$ th, $\frac{3}{4}$ th and $\frac{1}{8}$ th of a gallon.

Standard measures.

NOTE.—Arrangements will be made for the supply of standard measures through the Collector.

19. No licensee shall permit any professional entertainment or dancing, or the playing of musical instruments, or singing by professionals to be carried on in his premises in such a way as to attract the general attention of his customers; provided that the Collector may

Entertainments.

grant a general or special permit for such performances for any place licensed under forms L. 3, L. 4 and L. 6.

20. No compensation shall be due for any closure made under section 54 of the Excise Act, except a closure exceeding 6 hours ordered by the Collector.
Temporary closures.

21. No compensation shall be due to any licensee on account of the opening of a new shop or the issue of any special license during the currency of his license.
Compensation.

22. No compensation shall be due on account of any change during the currency of a license in the conditions thereof, in the rate at which customs or excise duty is charged on liquor, or in any other matter connected with the excise administration and dealt with under powers conferred by the Excise Act.
Effect of enhanced duty.

23. The license of any licensee may be cancelled if drunkenness or disorder amounting to a public nuisance occurs in the vicinity of his shop in consequence of the sale of spirit thereat.
Cancellation for disorderliness.

24. On the revocation, cancellation or determination of any license, the licensee or his representative shall cease to carry on his business under it and shall return his license to the Collector.
Return of license on revocation.

25. In the event of a licensee dying or becoming insolvent or otherwise incapable of carrying on his business under the conditions of his license, the license shall forthwith determine. The Collector may continue the license to the representative of the licensee or other person for the remainder of the period on the same conditions.
Incapacity of licensee.

26. If any person, who has held a license under these rules, shall have in his possession, on the expiry or determination from any other cause of his license, any excisable article which he is unable forthwith to dispose of, under the provisions of these rules, to any person licensed or authorised to purchase it, he shall at once surrender the same to the Collector. The Collector shall make such articles over, in any quantity not exceeding that which the transferee is likely to sell within two months, to the incoming licensee, or, otherwise, to any licensee within the district who is licensed to sell articles of the kind surrendered :
Surplus stock on expiry of license.

Provided that if any such article, or any part thereof, be declared by the Civil Surgeon or other duly qualified officer to be unfit for use, the Collector shall cause the same to be destroyed.

27. A licensee to whom any article is made over under the preceding clause shall be bound to pay such price for the same as the Collector in his discretion may fix.

28. The Collector shall tender the price so paid to the outgoing licensee by whom the article was surrendered, and such licensee shall not be entitled to any price, payment or compensation whatsoever in respect of any article so made over, other than the sum so tendered.

29. Any transaction of the nature of a gift or loan between the licensee and an excise officer is prohibited.
Dealings with excise officers.

30. Every licensee shall maintain the registers prescribed for the class of business carried on by him, and shall make all prescribed returns punctually. True accounts of transactions shall be maintained from day to day in ink. The licensee shall enter all figures in English numerals and other particulars in English or Urdu characters unless the Collector, by special order noted on his license, permit the use of other numerals or characters, and the licensee shall allow the inspection of his registers, stock and premises when duly requested by an excise officer.
Registers.

31. An inspection note-book, with the pages numbered consecutively, shall be maintained in every liquor shop and shall be handed over to the Excise Inspector of the district or any officer authorised by him to receive it on a receipt being given therefor. A copy of all remarks of inspecting officers in this note-book shall be forwarded to the excise officer of the district for information. Any punishment or warning incurred by the licensee without forfeiture or cancellation of his license shall be recorded in this book.
Inspection book.

32. A copy of these general conditions shall be pasted in every inspection note-book.

RULES FOR THE GRANT OF PARTICULAR LICENSES.

Foreign liquor.

33. An application for a license in form L. 1, for the wholesale vend of foreign liquor to the trade only, shall contain a description of the liquor which is proposed to be sold, and shall state where the business is to be conducted. The Collector may grant such licenses. The fee shall range from Rs. 100 to Rs. 300 per annum. This license shall authorise the sale of beer and medicated wines which are classed as foreign liquor.
Form L. 1.

34. A license in form L. 2, for the vend of foreign liquor to the public, may permit retail vend only or both wholesale and retail vend.

Form L. 2.

It may also include wholesale vend to the trade. Such a license may be granted by the Collector in form L. 2, to any shop of proved respectability in a civil station, or cantonment, or any other place where there is a demand for superior foreign liquor. A license in this form may not authorise consumption on the premises. The fee shall range from Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,000 per annum for retail vend, with an extra fee, ranging from Rs. 100 to Rs. 300 per annum, for wholesale vend.

35. A license for the retail vend of liquor in a hotel, for off consumption, may be granted by the Collector in form L. 3. The fee shall range from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,000 per annum.

Form L. 3.

The Collector may, however, propose and the Chief Commissioner may sanction, a lower fee for small hotels and boarding-houses which are not much frequented. This license may be granted for 3, 6, 9, or 12 months at proportional fees.

36. A license for the retail vend of foreign liquor in a restaurant may be granted by the Collector in form L. 4. The fee shall range from Rs. 50 to Rs. 250 per annum. This license

Form L. 4.

may be granted for 3, 6, 9, or 12 months at proportional fees.

37. When the licensee of a hotel or restaurant wishes to keep a bar for the retail vend of foreign liquor the Collector may grant him a supplementary license in form L. 5. The

Form L. 5.

supplementary fee shall range from Rs. 50 to Rs. 500 per annum. This license may be granted for 3, 6, 9, or 12 months at proportional fees.

38. A license for the retail vend of foreign liquor in a railway refreshment room may be granted by the Collector in form L. 6.

Form L. 6.

The fee shall range from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,000 per annum, but smaller fees may be fixed as in rule 35 above. This license may be granted for 3, 6, 9 or 12 months at proportional fees.

39. A license for the retail vend of foreign liquor in a railway dining car may be granted by the Chief Commissioner *only* in form L. 7. The fee shall range from Rs. 25 to

Form L. 7.

Rs. 300 per annum. This license may be granted for 3, 6, 9 or 12 months at proportional fees.

40. If the licensee of a hotel, restaurant, or railway refreshment room wishes to sell foreign liquor by retail for off consumption, the

Form L. 8.

Collector may grant him a supplementary license in from L. 8, provided that there is a local demand for foreign liquor which cannot otherwise be met. The fee shall be fixed by the Collector at his discretion. This license may be granted for 3, 6, 9 or 12 months at proportional fees.

41. A license for the retail vend of liquor in a military canteen may be granted by the Collector, with the approval of the Commanding Officer, in from L. 9. The fee shall be

Form L. 9

Rs. 24 per annum for a regiment and Rs. 12 per annum for a smaller unit. When a regiment or unit arrives in Delhi in possession of a canteen license granted in the Punjab the Collector shall countersign the license for the period for which it was originally granted without charging any additional fee.

42. Licenses for the retail vend of foreign liquor in a bazar shall generally be sold by auction (*vide* rule 60). If, however, the Collector thinks it advisable, he may grant any

Form L. 10.

such license on a fixed fee. The fee shall not be less than Rs. 1,200 per annum, and shall be fixed by the Chief Commissioner. These licenses shall ordinarily be for off consumption. On consumption will only be permitted in very special cases by the Chief Commissioner.

43. Licenses in form L. 11 for the bottling of foreign liquor may only be granted to persons who already hold licenses in forms L. 1 or 2, by

Form L. 11.

the Chief Commissioner. In proposing the grant of such a license, the Collector shall report the arrangements he proposes to make to secure effective control of the introduction and removal of spirit and effective control of the bottling operations. The Collector shall also suggest the amount of the fee, which shall range from Rs. 300 to Rs. 600 per annum; provided that, if special excise establishment is entertained for the supervision and control of the bottling business, the fee shall be enhanced by an amount sufficient to cover the cost of such establishment. This license shall not be given to the holder of a license in form L. 15 to bottle country spirit. It should be noted that this license does not authorise any form of vend. The Collector may renew this license when once sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner at the same fee. An increase or decrease in the fee requires the Chief Commissioner's sanction. The Collector may refuse to renew the license.

44. The Collector may grant licenses in selected places for the retail vend of beer for on or off consumption. The Collector may prescribe the form of license and the fee. No such

Beer. No form.

license may be given to the holder of a license in form L. 14 for the retail vend of country spirit.

45. The Collector may grant to any medical practitioner, or to any respectable person genuinely engaged in the sale of drugs to the public for medical purposes a license in form L. 12 permitting the sale of medicated wines containing 42 per cent. or less of proof spirit, provided that such wines are sold as a tonic or medicine only. The license fee shall be Rs. 50 per annum.

NOTE.—No license shall be required for the sale of any medicated wine containing less than 20 per cent. of proof spirit.

Country spirit.

46. License in form L. 13 for the wholesale vend of country spirit shall be granted by the Collector. The ordinary fee shall be Rs. 24 per annum, but a separate license shall be required for each vend agency. The Collector may propose and the Chief Commissioner may sanction a reduced fee for shops whose business is small, or where difficulty is experienced in finding suitable men to take out wholesale licenses. This license shall not be given to the holder of a license in form L. 11 to bottle foreign liquor.

47. Licenses in form L. 14 for the retail vend of country spirit shall be sold by auction (*vide* rule 60, *et seq.*). The Chief Commissioner, however, reserves the right to sell any such license for a fixed fee.

48. Licenses in form L. 15 for the bottling of country spirit may be issued by the Collector to holders of licenses in form L. 13 only. The fee shall range from Rs. 50 to Rs. 100 per annum.

49. A license in form L. 16 to reduce country spirit may be given by the Collector to any licensee under form L. 13, provided the Collector can make satisfactory arrangements for the effective control of the reducing operations. No fee shall be charged for this license.

50. The Collector may grant licenses in cantonments, municipalities and large villages for the retail vend of country spirit in sealed bottles only, for off consumption. The Collector may prescribe the form of the license and the fee. Before granting such a license in cantonments, the Collector shall obtain the consent of the Commanding Officer.

Denatured spirit.

51. The Collector may grant licenses in form L. 17 for the vend of denatured spirit. No fee is chargeable and the Collector may reject any application or refuse to renew any license for sufficient reason.

52. Inasmuch as one of the conditions in license form L. 17 forbids a vendor to sell more than eight gallons of denatured spirit to one person, the Collector may grant a license in form L. 18 permitting any chemist, varnish-maker, or other person, who in his business uses larger quantities of denatured spirit, to purchase and possess any quantity of denatured spirit up to one hundred gallons. The possession of more than one hundred gallons requires the sanction of the Chief Commissioner. No fee is chargeable.

Rectified spirit.

53. The Collector may grant a license in form L. 19 for the vend of rectified spirit for medicinal, industrial and scientific purposes. The license will be given only to holders of licenses in form L. 2 or L. 17 or to chemists or druggists of good standing, approved by the Collector. The fee shall be Rs. 25 per annum.

54. The Collector may grant a license in form L. 20 for the possession of rectified spirit for use in the manufacture of drugs, medicines and chemicals, excluding perfumes and toilet preparations. This spirit will be excised at the privileged rate of Rs. 7-13-0 per proof gallon. The license shall be given free of fee, but shall not be given to any manufacturing chemist who has a license for the retail sale of foreign liquor on the same premises, or a license for the sale of rectified spirit at the ordinary rate in form L. 19.

55. * * * *

56. * * * *

57. In urban areas, the Collector may grant, a licensee under form L. 10 or 14, a special license in form L. 21 to keep his shop open for not more than two hours after the time fixed by his license for closing. This special license shall

Form L. 21; Extensions.

be given for the most important festivals only, at such fee as the Collector may prescribe.

58. The Collector may grant a license for a special occasion, in a form to be prescribed by him, at such fee as he considers suitable. In granting such a license on the occasion of a fair the Collector shall observe the following instructions. No special liquor license shall be granted for any fair where such a license has hitherto not been granted or where, having in the past been granted, it has now been discontinued. If a new fair is inaugurated, the Collector shall not grant a special liquor license without the consent of the Chief Commissioner.

In the case of fairs for which special liquor licenses have hitherto been granted, the Collector may continue to grant such licenses. He should, however, take cognizance of any *bonâ fide* movement favouring prohibition, and he may without further sanction decline to grant a special liquor license, if, on testing local opinion, he is thoroughly satisfied that the discontinuance of such a license would be a measure approved by the unquestioned voice of local opinion, and that such local opinion is free from any suspicion of connivance at illicit distillation.

Licenses for recurring fairs of importance, at which it is permissible under these rules to provide for the sale of country spirit, should be included in the list of shops to be auctioned.

59. The Collector may grant a special license in form L. 22 for the retail vend of foreign liquor at a bar, at any place of recreation, or on any special occasion when temporary arrangements for the sale of foreign liquor are required. The Collector shall fix the license fee.

Form L. 22.

RULES FOR THE CONDUCT OF AUCTIONS.

60. Licenses, including fair licenses, for the retail vend of country spirit shall ordinarily be sold by auction. The Chief Commissioner, however, reserves the right to grant any such license on payment of a fixed fee. Licenses for the retail bazar vend of foreign liquor are usually sold by auction (*vide* rule 42).

What licenses are sold by auction.

61. At the beginning of January in each year the Collector shall, for each shop to be auctioned, make an estimate of its probable sales during the next license year, and upon such estimate he shall determine the lowest annual fee at which each shop may reasonably be licensed. The value of the shop should be communicated confidentially to the selling officer, but should not be disclosed to the bidders. The Collector may close any existing shop.

Preparations for the annual auction of licenses.

62. Auctions shall be held once a year by the Collector or by a gazetted officer selected and empowered in this behalf by the Collector. The Chief Commissioner will fix the dates of the auctions.

Preparations for the annual auction of licenses.

63. The Collector will give timely notice of the date and place of the auction. This notice will also specify—

- (a) the conditions to which the auction will be subject;
- (b) the number and situation of the shops to be licensed for the sale of country spirit and foreign liquor, respectively;
- (c) the minimum prices, if any, fixed for the retail vend of country spirit;
- (d) any other information which may be of use to intending bidders.

64. Before the auction begins, the presiding officer will read out the conditions to which the auction will be subject and will explain the maximum and minimum prices, if any, which have been prescribed for various classes of liquor.

65. He will then proceed to put up each shop to auction, after carefully explaining its locality. The auction of two or more shops at one time requires the sanction of the Chief Commissioner in each case.

66. A license shall not be granted except to a person or persons by name or to a company registered under the Indian Companies Act or to a society registered according to law.

Persons who may not be given licenses.

67. No person shall be allowed to bid for a country spirit license if he, or any person closely associated with him in interest, holds a license for any dealings in foreign liquor, tari, or denatured spirit.

68. No person shall be allowed to bid for another, whether his partner or not, unless he holds a duly executed power-of-attorney enabling him in this behalf.

69. No person shall be allowed to bid unless he has deposited the sum of Rs. 25 in a Government treasury, or deposits that sum at the time of the auction with the presiding officer.

Persons who may not be given licenses.

70. No person shall be allowed to bid whose name is on the list of persons debarred from holding licenses or who is known to the Collector to be debarred from holding a license in another province.

71. The Collector may further exclude from the bidding any person, on account of his notorious bad character, or for any other sufficient reason to be recorded.

72. The presiding officer shall refuse to accept any bid by an excluded person, or any bid which he has reason to believe is made in the interest of any excluded person.

Acceptance and refusal of bids.

73. The presiding officer may refuse any bid which he considers to be merely speculative or dictated by private enmity or which, if accepted, would in his opinion tend to create an undesirable monopoly of interest.

74. The presiding officer shall record the name of each person making a bid and the amount of the bid.

75. Where the bidding exceeds Rs. 100, no bid shall be accepted unless it is a multiple of Rs. 10.

76. Bids shall be received for the whole annual license-fee and not for the monthly instalments in which it is payable. The presiding officer shall not be bound to accept the highest or any bid. When the highest bid is refused, the presiding officer shall record his reasons for accepting another bid.

77. All bids accepted by an officer subordinate to the Collector require the Collector's sanction. All sales are open to revision by the Chief Commissioner.

78. If the Collector refuses to sanction a sale or if a sale is set aside by the Chief Commissioner on revision, the Collector may re-sell

Procedure when sale is not concluded.

the license by auction or by tender; if the re-sale is by tender, these rules shall apply as far as may be

79. If the lowest annual fee mentioned in rule 61 above is not bid for any shop, the Collector may in his discretion accept a lower bid provisionally, but shall report the case to the Chief Commissioner with whose sanction the shop may be—

- (a) closed either permanently or till a person willing to take it up at the reserved price shall come forward, or
- (b) carried on by a vendor who will work it for a commission on sales, or
- (c) re-sold at another auction, or
- (d) sold for the lower bid provisionally accepted.

80. At the conclusion of every auction, the Collector or the officer conducting the auction shall refund to all persons who have not obtained licenses, all deposits made by them.

Refund of deposits.

81. The Collector shall forward to the Chief Commissioner for sanction statements showing the locality of each shop sold, the probable sales during the year (which shall be stated

Report of auction results.

in gallons equivalent to London Proof), the lowest fee determined under rule 61 above, the name of the person to whom the shop has been sold, the amount for which it has been sold compared with the fee for the preceding year, and, in any case in which the shop has not been sold to the highest bidder, a short statement of the reasons for rejecting his bid. The Collector shall also forward a list of licensees and the shops held by them to the Superintendent of Police in his district, and in the case of country spirit shops, to the Manager of any distillery licensed in the Punjab from which direct sales to licensees in the district take place.

82. A person to whom a shop has been sold shall pay one-sixth of the annual fee within seven days of the auction (any deposits

Payment of license fee.

already made shall be credited to this sum, and any excess shall be either returned to him or credited to future payments). Before the beginning of the month in which he begins business under his license, the licensee shall pay one-twelfth of the annual fee, and by the 7th of every subsequent month shall pay one-twelfth till the whole fee is paid. But he may at any time pay the whole amount due if he wishes. If the total amount due is less than Rs. 100, it shall be payable in one sum unless the Collector for special reasons allows payment to be made by instalments. If any person whose bid has been accepted by the officer presiding at the auction fails to make the deposit of one-sixth of the annual fee, or if he refuses to accept the license, the Collector may re-sell the license, either by public auction or by private contract, and any deficiency in price and all expenses of such re-sale or attempted re-sale shall be recoverable from the defaulting bidder in the manner laid down in section 60 of the Punjab Excise Act, 1 of 1914, as applied to the Delhi Province.

83. If any person to whom a license has

Procedure when licensee makes default.

been sold—

- (a) fails to pay any fee due,
- (b) fails to carry on the business for which the license was granted,
- (c) commits a breach of any of the conditions applicable to his license,
- (d) is convicted of any offence under the Excise or Opium Acts,

or, if the license becomes liable to cancellation under any Act for the time being in force, the Collector may (1) cancel the license and make such arrangements as he may think fit for carrying on the business for which the license was granted, and declare forfeited to Government any fee paid or deposit made in respect thereof, or (2) permit the licensee to retain the license on payment of a further fee not exceeding Rs. 200.

84. When a license has been cancelled, the Collector, may re-sell it by public auction or by private contract. The Collector shall communicate the result of such re-sale in a

Re-sale.
statement to the Chief Commissioner in the same manner as the ordinary auction results. On the Chief Commissioner's order being received, the Collector shall communicate the change in the list of licensees to the Superintendent of Police of his district and to the Manager of any distillery to whom a list of such licensees has been supplied.

Dated Delhi, 25th February 1915.

No. 1315.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 59 of the Excise Act (I of 1914) as applied to the Delhi Province the Chief Commissioner is pleased to prescribe the following license forms and registers:—

FORM L. 1.

Wholesale vend of foreign liquor to the trade only.

REGISTERED UNDER DISTRICT NO.

Subject to the conditions applicable to all licenses, published in Chief Commissioner's Notifications Nos. 774, 775, 776 and 777-C. & I., dated the 4th February 1915, and No. C. and I., dated February 1915,

AND to the special conditions below

AND subject to the payment of Rs _____ on account of license fee

THIS LICENSE authorising the wholesale vend of foreign liquor to the trade only in the premises herein specified, *vis.*—

and for the period from _____ to _____
is granted to _____
of _____
in the district of _____

SPECIAL CONDITIONS.

1. The licensee may sell foreign liquor wholesale (*i.e.*, in quantities greater than two Imperial gallons or twelve reputed quart bottles), bottled or otherwise, only to a person holding a license in Form L. 1, 2 or 10, and he shall not sell unbottled liquor to any retail vendor who is not licensed to sell for consumption on his premises, and he shall sell bottled liquor only in sealed and capsuled bottles.

2. The licensee shall not sell liquor of a less strength than 25° under-proof in the case of brandy, whisky or rum, or of spirit intended to pass as brandy, whisky or rum, or of a less strength than 35° under-proof in the case of gin, or of spirit intended to pass as gin.

3. The licensor shall not under this license compound, blend, flavour, colour, or rectify the liquor sold by him and shall not alter the labels under which he has purchased it.

4. The licensee may reduce foreign liquor to the strengths at which he is permitted to sell it.

5. The licensee shall not introduce into his licensed premises or use therein or sell any rectified spirit.

Collector.

Dated _____

district.

List of authorised agents or salesmen.

Name.	Father's name.	Age.	Residence.

FORM L. 9.

Wholesale and retail vend of foreign liquor to the trade and the public.

REGISTERED UNDER DISTRICT NO.

Subject to the conditions applicable to all licenses, published in Chief Commissioner's Notifications Nos. 774, 775, 776 and 777-C. & I., dated the 4th February 1915, and No. -C & I., dated February 1915,

AND to the special conditions below

AND subject to the payment of Rs. on account of license fee

THIS LICENSE authorising the wholesale and retail vend of foreign liquor only in the premises herein specified, viz.—

and for the period from to
is granted to
of
in the district of

SPECIAL CONDITIONS.

1. The licensee is authorised to sell foreign liquor, wholesale or retail, for consumption off his premises only.
2. The licensee shall not sell liquor of a less strength than 25° under-proof in the case of brandy, whisky or rum, or of spirit intended to pass as brandy, whisky or rum, or of a less strength than 35° under-proof in the case of gin, or of spirit intended to pass as gin.
3. The licensee shall not alter either the nature of the liquor or the labels under which he has purchased it, provided that he may reduce foreign liquor to the strengths at which he is permitted to sell it.
4. Accounts of sales to the trade and to the public under this license shall be kept separate; and if the licensee holds any other license for the sale of liquor on the same premises, he must keep his accounts of transactions under each license separate.
5. The licensee shall not sell denatured spirit or rectified spirit unless he has obtained a license in Form L. 17 or in Form L. 19 for the sale of such spirits.

Dated

Collector,
district.

List of authorised agents or salesmen.

Name.	Father's name.	Age.	Residence.

FORM L. 3.**Sale of foreign liquor in a hotel.**

REGISTERED UNDER DISTRICT NO.

Subject to the conditions applicable to all licenses, published in Chief Commissioner's Notifications Nos. 774, 775, 776 and 777-C. & I., dated the 4th February 1915, and No. -C. & I., dated February 1915.

AND to the special conditions below

AND subject to the payment of Rs. on account of license fee

THIS LICENSE authorising the retail sale of foreign liquor in an hotel or dāk bungalow only in the premises herein specified, viz.—

and for the period from to
is granted to
of
in the district of

SPECIAL CONDITIONS.

1. The licensee is authorised to sell foreign liquor retail for consumption on the premises only to residents in his ^{hotel}_{dāk bungalow} and to other persons taking their meals there.
2. He shall not sell liquor of a less strength than 25° under-proof in the case of brandy, whisky or rum, or of spirit intended to pass as brandy, whisky or rum, or of a less strength than 35° under-proof in the case of gin or of spirit intended to pass as gin.
3. He may at any time serve any person entitled to be served on his licensed premises.
4. He shall not alter either the nature of the liquor or the labels under which he has purchased it.
5. He shall not introduce into his licensed premises or use therein or sell any rectified spirit.
6. He shall not set up or maintain on his licensed premises any bar without taking out a separate bar license.
7. Liquor to be sold on the licensed premises shall be stored on these premises only unless the written permission of the Collector has been given to store it elsewhere.
8. The licensee may not obtain liquor from a licensee in Form L. 1.

Collector,

Dated

district.

FORM L. 4.**Retail sale of foreign liquor in a restaurant.**

REGISTERED UNDER DISTRICT NO.

Subject to the conditions applicable to all licenses, published in Chief Commissioner's Notifications Nos. 774, 775, 776 & 777-C. and I., dated the 4th February 1915, and No. -C. & I., dated February 1915,

AND to the special conditions below

AND subject to the payment of Rs. on account of license fee

THIS LICENSE authorising the retail sale of foreign liquor in a restaurant only in the premises herein specified, *vis.*—

and for the period from

is granted to

of

in the district of

SPECIAL CONDITIONS.

1. The licensee is authorised to sell foreign liquor for retail for consumption on the premises only to persons taking meals in the licensed premises.

2. He shall not sell liquor of a less strength than 25° under-proof in the case of brandy whisky or rum, or of spirit intended to pass as brandy, whisky or rum, or of a less strength than 35° under-proof in the case of gin or of spirit intended to pass as gin.

3. He shall not open the restaurant for the sale of liquor before sunrise or keep it open after 10 P. M.

4. He shall not alter either the nature of the liquor or the labels under which he has purchased it.

5. He shall not introduce into his licensed premises or use therein or sell any rectified spirit.

6. He shall not set up or maintain on his licensed premises any bar without taking out a separate bar license.

7. Liquor to be sold on the licensed premises shall be stored on these premises only unless the written permission of the Collector has been given to store it elsewhere.

8. The licensee may not obtain liquor from a licensee in Form L. 1.

Collector,

Dated

district.

FORM L. 5 (supplementary).

Retail sale of foreign liquor in a bar.

(To be issued to holders of licenses in Forms L. 3 and L. 4 only.)

REGISTERED UNDER DISTRICT NO.

Subject to the conditions applicable to all licenses, published in Chief Commissioner's Notifications Nos. 774, 775, 776 and 777-C. & I., dated the 4th February 1915, and No. -C. & I., dated February 1915,

AND to the special conditions below

AND subject to the payment of Rs. on account of license fee

THIS LICENSE authorising the retail sale of foreign liquor in a bar only in the premises herein specified, *vis.*—

and for the period from

to

is granted to

of

in the district of

SPECIAL CONDITIONS.

1. The licensee is authorised to sell foreign liquor retail for consumption on the premises by the glass only at a bar in his ^{hotel}/_{restaurant} described below :—

2. He shall be bound by all the conditions of his ^{hotel}/_{restaurant} license.

Collector,

Dated

district.

FORM L. 6.

Retail sale of foreign liquor in a railway refreshment room.

REGISTERED UNDER DISTRICT NO.

Subject to the conditions applicable to all licenses, published in Chief Commissioner's Notifications Nos. 774, 775, 776 & 777-C. & I., dated the 4th February 1915, and No. C. and I., dated February 1915,

AND to special conditions below

AND subject to the payment of Rs. on account of license fee

THIS LICENSE authorising the retail sale of foreign liquor in a railway refreshment room only in the premises herein specified, viz.—

and for the period from to

is granted to

of

in the district of

SPECIAL CONDITIONS.

1. The licensee is authorised to sell foreign liquor retail for consumption on the premises to *bond fide* passengers and other persons served with eatables there.

2. He shall not sell liquor of a less strength than 25° under-proof in the case of brandy, whisky or rum, or of spirit intended to pass as brandy, whisky or rum, or of a less strength than 35° under-proof in the case of gin or of spirit intended to pass as gin.

3. He may at any time serve any person entitled under rule 1 to be served on his licensed premises.

4. He shall not alter either the nature of the liquor or the labels under which he has purchased it.

5. He shall not introduce into his licensed premises or use therein or sell any rectified spirit.

6. Liquor to be sold on the licensed premises shall be stored on these premises only, unless the written permission of the Collector has been given to store it elsewhere.

7. The licensee shall not sell liquor to persons employed on railway service except under rules issued by the railway administration.

8. The licensee may not obtain liquor from a licensee in Form L. 1.

Collector,

Dated

district.

FORM L. 7.

Retail sale of foreign liquor in a railway dining car.

REGISTERED UNDER PROVINCIAL NO.

Subject to the conditions applicable to all licenses, published in Chief Commissioner's Notifications Nos. 774, 775, 776 and 777-C. & L., dated the 4th February 1915, and No. -C. & L., dated February 1915,

AND to the special conditions below

AND subject to the payment of Rs.

on account of license fee

THIS LICENSE authorising the retail sale of foreign liquor in a railway dining car only in the premises herein specified, viz.—

and for the period from

is granted to

of

in the district of

SPECIAL CONDITIONS.

1. The licensee is authorised to sell foreign liquor retail for consumption on a dining car attached to a railway train running in the Delhi Province. He shall sell only—

(a) to passengers by that train,

(b) under rules issued by the railway administration, to persons employed in railway service.

2. He shall not sell liquor of a less strength than 25° under-proof in the case of brandy, whisky or rum, or of spirit intended to pass as brandy, whisky or rum or of a less strength than 35° under-proof in the case of gin or of spirit intended to pass as gin.

3. He may at any time serve any person entitled to be served on the dining car.

4. He shall give immediate information to the nearest police officer of any suspicious character who may be present in his dining car, and of every irregularity committed therein, tending to disturb the public peace: and he shall at all times for police purposes permit free access to the police to all parts of his dining car or other place where liquor is kept for the purpose of this license.

5. The name of each person carrying on sale shall be reported to the Chief Commissioner, Delhi Province (not to the Collector as is ordinarily required) and endorsed over the signature of the Personal Assistant to the Chief Commissioner on this license upon the payment of a fee of Re. 1 for the endorsement of each name.

6. The licensee shall not alter either the nature of the liquor or the labels under which he has purchased it.

7. He shall not introduce into his licensed premises or use therein or sell any rectified spirit.

8. Liquor to be sold on the licensed premises shall be stored on these premises only unless the written permission of the Collector has been given to store it elsewhere.

9. The licensee may not obtain liquor from a licensee in Form L. 1.

Dated

Personal Assistant to the Chief Commissioner, Delhi.

FORM L. 8 (supplementary).

Retail vend of foreign liquor off the premises.

(To be issued to holders of licenses in Forms L. 3, 4 or 6 only.)

REGISTERED UNDER DISTRICT NO.

Subject to the conditions applicable to all licenses published in Chief Commissioner's Notifications Nos. 774, 775, 776 and 777-C. & L., dated the 4th February 1915, and No. C. & L., dated February 1915,

AND to the special conditions below

AND subject to the payment of Rs. _____ on account of license fee

THIS LICENSE authorising the retail vend of foreign liquor for off consumption only in the premises herein specified, viz.—

and for the period from

is granted to

of

in the district of

SPECIAL CONDITIONS.

1. The licensee is authorised to sell foreign liquor retail for consumption off the premises.
2. He shall be bound by all the other provisions of his license for sale in
 hotel.
 his restaurant
 railway refreshment room.

Collector,

Dated

district

FORM L. 9.

Retail sale of foreign liquor in a military canteen.

REGISTERED UNDER DISTRICT NO.

Subject to the conditions applicable to all licenses, published in Chief Commissioner's Notifications Nos. 774, 775, 776 and 777-C. & I., dated the 4th February 1915, and No. C. & I., dated February 1915,

AND to the special conditions below

AND subject to the payment of Rs. _____ on account of license fee .

THIS LICENSE authorising the retail sale of foreign liquor in a military canteen only in the premises herein specified, viz.—

and for the period from

to

is granted to

of

in the district of

SPECIAL CONDITIONS.

It is required of the holder of this license as a condition of its remaining in force that he do faithfully perform and abide by the following conditions, viz.—

1. He shall pay to Government in advance an annual fee of rupees.....
2. He shall not sell under colour of this license any spirituous and fermented liquor manufactured in this country, except such liquor manufactured in India after the English method as he may be permitted under his contract to sell.
3. He shall effect his sales of liquor only at the canteen or place appointed for the purpose by the military authorities, and shall not sell liquor at any other place or establish a second place of vend without another separate license.

N.B.—Tenants are allowed to establish a second place of vend without taking a separate license in cases where a portion of a regiment is detached for training and other purposes or is left behind.

4. He shall not store any imported spirituous or fermented liquor to be sold under this license in any premises other than those endorsed on the back of the license.

5. He shall sell no liquor of any description to persons other than those attached to the regiment for which this license is granted or duly authorised under the regulations of the Army to use such canteen.

6. He shall not wilfully adulterate or deteriorate any imported spirituous or fermented liquor sold by him, or sell the same knowing them to have been adulterated or deteriorated, or store or permit to be stored in his canteen any such liquor in an adulterated or deteriorated state.

N.B.—Tenants are permitted to store and sell spirituous liquor diluted with mineral water with the permission of General Officers Commanding.

7. He shall not rectify spirit by purifying, colouring or flavouring it or mixing any material with it.

8. He shall sell no imported and locally made foreign spirit below the minimum strengths of 25° under-proof for whisky, brandy and rum and 35° under-proof for gin.

9. He shall not receive any wearing apparel or other effects in barter for any excisable article the sale of which is covered by this license.

10. He shall at once produce for inspection on demand of any Excise Officer above the rank of a Jemadar this license and his accounts, and he shall not prevent any Excise Officer of whatever grade from inspecting his canteen.

11. He shall not introduce into his licensed premises or use therein or sell rectified spirit.

N.B.—A violation of any of the above conditions will render the holder liable to any of the penalties prescribed by the Excise Act and rules in force for the time being.

Collector,

Dated

District.

FORM L. 10.

Retail bazar vend of foreign liquor ^{off} on and off the premises.

REGISTERED UNDER DISTRICT No.

Subject to the conditions applicable to all licenses, published in Chief Commissioner's Notifications Nos. 774, 775, 776 and 777-C. & I., dated the 4th February 1915, and No. C. & I., dated February 1915,

AND to the special conditions below

AND subject to the payment of Rs on account of license fee

THIS LICENSE authorising the retail bazar vend of foreign liquor for ^{off} on and on consumption in the premises herein specified, viz.—

and for the period from to

is granted to

of

in the district of

SPECIAL CONDITIONS.

1. The licensee is authorised to sell foreign liquor for consumption ^{off} on and off the premises.
2. The licensee shall not sell liquor of a less strength than 25° under-proof in the case of brandy, whisky or rum, or of spirit intended to pass as brandy, whisky or rum, or of a less strength than 35° under-proof in the case of gin, or of spirit intended to pass as gin.
3. The licensee may not sell unbottled spirit for consumption off the premises.
4. The licensee shall not sell any liquor for consumption off the premises except in sealed and capsuled bottles, having their seals and capsules intact.

with any orders issued to him by the Collector or any inspecting officer for the removal of defects.

6. The licensee shall not water, dilute, adulterate, mix or compound or otherwise alter any spirit brought into his shop for sale, and shall not alter the labels under which he purchased it.

7. The licensee shall, in addition to keeping drinking vessels for the use of his customers, keep in his shop for their use a supply of pure drinking water.

8. Liquor shall be sold on credit only by persons, approved by the Collector, who has licenses to sell liquor for consumption off the premises.

9. The licensee shall not introduce into his licensed premises or use therein or sell, rectified spirits.

Collector

Dated

District

List of authorised agents or salesmen.

Name.	Father's name.	Age.	Residence.

FORM L. II.

Bottling of foreign liquor.

(To be issued to holders of licenses in Forms L. 1 and L. 2 only.)

REGISTERED UNDER PROVINCIAL No.

Subject to the conditions applicable to all licenses, published in Chief Commissioner's Notifications Nos. 774, 775, 776 and 777-C. & I., dated the 4th February 1915, and No. C. & I., dated February 1915,

AND to the special conditions below

AND subject to the payment of Rs. _____ on account of license fee

THIS LICENSE authorising the bottling of foreign liquor in the premises herein specified, *vis.* —

and for the period from _____ to _____

is granted to _____

of _____

in the district of _____

SPECIAL CONDITIONS.

1. The licensee is authorised to bottle duty-paid foreign liquor only, whether manufactured in India or imported.

2. The licensee shall not bottle any foreign liquor of a less strength than 25° under-proof in the case of brandy, whisky or rum, or of spirit intended to pass as brandy, whisky or rum, or of a less strength than 35° under-proof in the case of gin, or of spirit intended to pass as gin.

3. Bottling shall be carried on only at the premises named in the license.

4. The licensee shall give timely information to the Excise Inspector of the days and hours during which bottling will be done.

5. Only foreign liquor shall be kept on the premises.

6. The licensee shall bottle liquor in bottles of three sizes only—(1) reputed pint from 12½ to 13½ ounces; (2) imperial pint of 20 ounces; (3) reputed quart from 25 to 26½ ounces, except in the case of liquor bottled as samples and disposed of as such.

7. The licensee shall label each bottle, after bottling, with a label showing in English printed characters, and also, if required by the Chief Commissioner in Urdu, Hindi or Gurmukhi characters, (1) the capacity in ounces of each bottle, (2) the true alcoholic strength of the liquor contained in it. The label shall also shew in English (3) whether the liquor is manufactured in India, or imported, and (4) the name of the licensed bottler.

8. The licensee may also affix to his bottles any other label or labels.

9. Before bringing any labels into use the licensee shall submit exact copies of them through the Collector to the Chief Commissioner for his approval, and shall comply with such instructions as the Chief Commissioner may issue regarding any label, and shall deposit in the Chief Commissioner's office an exact copy of each label that has been approved.

10. Labels must be so affixed to the bottles as to be easily distinguishable.

11. The licensee shall, on a system approved by the Chief Commissioner, securely seal and capsule every bottle bottled by him, in such a manner that the bottle cannot be opened without defacing the official label mentioned in rule 7 above.

12. The licensee shall enter in a stock-book the quantity, description and strength of any spirit received on his licensing premises. This stock-book shall be accessible to the excise officer at all reasonable hours, and shall be kept for 12 months from the date of the last entry in it.

Personal Assistant to the Chief Commissioner, Delhi.

Dated

FORM L. 12.

Sale of medicated wines.

REGISTERED UNDER DISTRICT NO.

Subject to the conditions applicable to all licenses, published in Chief Commissioner's Notifications Nos. 774, 775, 776 and 777-C. & L., dated the 4th February 1915, and No. C. & L., dated February 1915,

AND to the special conditions below

AND subject to the payment of Rs. 50 on account of license fee

THIS LICENSE authorising the sale of medicated wines only in the premises herein specified, viz.—

and for the period from _____ to _____
is granted to _____
of _____
in the district of _____

SPECIAL CONDITIONS.

1. The licensee may sell medicated wine or other preparations which do not contain more than 42 per cent. of proof spirit, and he shall not sell any article covered by his license as wine or spirit rather than as a tonic or medicated wine.

2. The licensee shall not sell to any one person at any one time any article covered by this license in greater quantity than two imperial gallons or twelve reputed quart bottles provided that sales in larger quantities may be made to persons holding a chemist's license and to Government or charitable dispensaries.

3. Except upon the order of a qualified medical practitioner, the licensee shall not knowingly sell or supply any article covered by his license for consumption by a minor or person of unsound mind.

4. The licensee shall not introduce into his licensed premises or use therein or sell any rectified spirit.

Collector,

Dated

district,

II B

FORM L. 13.

License for the Wholesale vend of country spirit.

REGISTERED UNDER DISTRICT No.

Subject to the conditions applicable to all licenses, published in Chief Commissioner's Notifications Nos. 774, 775, 776 and 777-C. & L., dated the 4th February 1915, and No. C. & L., dated February 1915,

AND to the special conditions below

AND subject to the payment of Rs. 24 on account of license fee

THIS LICENSE authorising the wholesale vend of country spirit only in the premises herein specified, *viz.*—

and for the period from _____ to _____
is granted to _____
of _____
in the district of _____

SPECIAL CONDITIONS.

1. The licensee shall sell plain country spirit only at a strength of 20° or 40° under-proof according to the demand of the purchaser and special country spirit only at such strength or strengths as may be fixed by the Chief Commissioner, provided that it shall not be stronger than 20° or weaker than 40° under-proof.

2. The licensee may obtain his spirit for sale from the _____ distillery or from any person holding a license in Form L. 13 in the districts of _____

_____, but not from any other source, provided that, if he obtains his spirit from any place beyond the limits of the district in which he holds his license, he shall not break bulk till the consignment has reached such district and been compared by an Excise Officer with the pass which covers it.

3. Unless under the next succeeding condition he is permitted to reduce spirit, the licensee shall obtain his spirit for sale only at a strength prescribed in rule 1, and he shall sell the spirit so obtained without admixture or alteration of any kind.

4. If a supplementary license in Form L. 16 has been granted to him, the licensee may reduce for sale to a strength prescribed in rule 1 spirit obtained by him at any higher strength, provided that he shall not otherwise alter or compound such spirit, and that he shall not introduce into his licensed premises or use or sell any rectified spirit.

5. The licensee shall not sell or expose for sale country spirit in bottles, jars, casks or other vessels of such shape or colour or bearing such figures, words or marks as are reasonably calculated to lead any one to believe that such spirit is other than country spirit.

6. The licensee shall sell spirit only to a person holding a license in Form L. 13 or Form L. 14 (*license for retail bazar vend of country spirit*) in the districts of _____

_____, provided that he may sell a quantity not exceeding _____ gallons in all to a person or persons holding a license in Form L. 13 or Form L. 14 in the districts of _____

7. On making any sale under his license the licensee shall apply to the Collector or other officer empowered in that behalf to prepare a pass in the prescribed form to cover the transport of the spirit to its place of destination; and shall not despatch any spirit till a pass covering such transport has been duly issued.

8. The licensee may sell country spirit either unbottled or in bottles, as the purchaser may demand.

9. No licensee shall sell any spirit before sunrise or after 7 P.M. in winter and 9 P.M. in summer.

Dated _____

Collector,
district.

List of authorized agents or salesmen.

Name.	Father's name.	Age.	Residence.

FORM L. 14.

Retail bazar vend of country spirit.

REGISTERED UNDER DISTRICT No.

Subject to the conditions applicable to all licenses, published in Chief Commissioner's Notifications Nos. 774, 775, 776 and 777-C. & I., dated the 4th February 1915, and No. C. & I., dated the February 1915,

AND to the special conditions below

AND subject to the payment of Rs.

on account of license fee

THIS LICENSE authorising the retail bazar vend of country spirit only in the premises herein specified, viz.—

and for the period from

to

is granted to

of

in the district of

SPECIAL CONDITIONS.

1. The licensee is authorised to sell country spirit retail for consumption on or off the premises. He shall obtain his supplies from the licensed distillery at or from a person licensed to sell country spirit by wholesale in the districts of

provided that if he obtains his spirit from any place beyond the limits of the district in which he holds his license, he shall not break bulk till the consignment has reached such district and been compared by an Excise Officer with the pass which covers it.

2. The licensee shall sell plain country spirit only at a strength of 20° or 40° under-proof according to the demand of the purchaser and special country spirit at such strength or strengths as may be fixed by the Chief Commissioner, provided that it shall not be stronger than 20° or weaker than 40° under-proof.

3. The licensee shall not sell or expose for sale country spirit in bottles, jars, casks or other vessels of such shape or colour or bearing such figures, words or marks as are reasonably calculated to lead persons to believe that such spirit is other than country spirit.

4. The licensee shall not sell more than one reputed quart bottle of spirit to any person at one time. Provided that he may sell to any person at one time any quantity of country spirit covered by a pass issued by an authorised officer provided that any sale made by a licensee under such a general or special pass shall be specially registered by him.

5. The licensee shall keep his premises thoroughly clean and dry and he shall comply with any orders issued to him by the Collector or any inspecting officer for the removal of defects.

6. No country spirit shall be sold for consumption off the premises in a cantonment except under a pass.

7. The licensee shall not water, dilute, adulterate, mix or compound or otherwise alter any spirit brought into his shop for sale.

8. Every licensee shall, in addition to keeping drinking vessels for the use of his customers, keep in his shop for their use a supply of pure drinking water.

9. Liquor shall be sold on credit only by persons, approved by the Collector, who have licenses to sell liquor for consumption off the premises.

10. The licensee shall not keep on his licensed premises any caramel or colouring matter or any essence capable of being used to give to country spirit the character or appearance of foreign liquor.

Dated

Collector,

district.

List of authorised agents or salesmen.

Name.	Father's name.	Age.	Residence.

FORM L. 15.

Bottling of country spirit.

(To be issued to holders of licenses in Form L. 13 only.)

REGISTERED UNDER DISTRICT No.

Subject to the conditions applicable to all licenses, published in Chief Commissioner's Notifications Nos. 774, 775, 776 and 777-C. & I., dated the 4th February 1915, and No. C. & I., dated the February 1915,

AND to the special conditions below

AND subject to the payment of Rs.

on account of license fee

THIS LICENSE authorising the bottling of country spirit only in the premises herein specified, viz.—

and for the period from
is granted to
of
in the district of

SPECIAL CONDITIONS.

1. The licensee is authorised to bottle country spirit only, which includes special country spirit.
2. The licensee may bottle plain country spirit of a strength of either 20° or 40° under-proof and of no other strength. He may bottle special country spirit of such strengths as the Chief Commissioner may prescribe between the limits of 20° and 40° under-proof.
3. Bottling may be carried on only at the premises named in the license.
4. The licensee shall give timely information to the Excise Inspector of the days and hours during which bottling will be done.
5. The licensee shall bottle liquor in bottles of three sizes only—(1) reputed pint from 12½ to 13½ ounces; (2) imperial pint of 20 ounces; (3) reputed quart from 25 to 26½ ounces, except in the case of liquor bottled as samples and disposed of as such.
6. The licensee shall label each bottle, after bottling, with a label showing in English printed characters, and also if required by the Chief Commissioner in Urdu, Hindi or Gurmukhi characters, (1) the capacity in ounces of each bottle, (2) the true alcoholic strength of the liquor contained in it. The label shall also shew in English the name of the licensed bottler.
7. The licensee may also affix to his bottles any other label or labels.
8. Before bringing any labels into use the licensee shall submit exact copies of them through the Collector to the Chief Commissioner for his approval, and shall comply with such instructions as the Chief Commissioner may issue regarding any label, and shall deposit in the Chief Commissioner's office an exact copy of each label that has been approved.
9. Labels must be so affixed to the bottles as to be easily distinguishable.
10. The licensee shall, on a system approved by the Chief Commissioner, securely seal and capsule every bottle bottled by him, in such a manner that the bottle cannot be opened without defacing the official label mentioned in rule 6 above.
11. The licensee shall not keep on his licensed premises any caramel or colouring matter or any essence capable of being used to give country spirit the character or appearance of foreign liquor.

Collector,

district.

Dated

FORM L. 16.

Reduction of country spirit by a wholesale vendor.

(To be issued only to holders of licenses in Form L. 13.)

REGISTERED UNDER PROVINCIAL No.

Subject to the conditions applicable to all licenses, published in Chief Commissioner's Notifications Nos. 774, 775, 776 and 777-C. & I., dated the 4th February 1915, and No. C. & I., dated February 1915,

AND to the special conditions below

THIS LICENSE authorising the reduction of country spirit only in the premises herein specified, *vis.*—

and for the period from _____ to _____
is granted to _____
of _____
in the district of _____

SPECIAL CONDITIONS.

1. The holder of license No. _____ in Form L. 13 is authorised to reduce by the addition of water, spirit of an original strength not exceeding 43° overproof.
2. The reduction must be done in a special empty receptacle. Water used for reduction must be pure, and the licensee must comply with directions of the Collector regarding the water-supply.
3. Timely intimation must be given to the Excise Officer when reduction is to be done.

Collector,

Dated _____

district.

List of authorised agents.

Name.

Father's name.	Age.

Residence

FORM L. 17.

Sale of denatured spirit.

REGISTERED UNDER DISTRICT No. _____

Subject to the conditions applicable to all licenses, published in Chief Commissioner's Notifications Nos. 774, 775, 776 and 777-C. & I., dated the 4th February 1915, and No. _____ -C. & I., dated _____ February 1915,

AND to the special conditions below

THIS LICENSE authorising the sale of denatured spirit only in the premises herein specified, *vis.*

and for the period from _____ to _____
is granted to _____
of _____
in the district of _____

SPECIAL CONDITIONS.

1. The licensee shall not, without the special sanction of the Chief Commissioner, have in his possession at any one time denatured spirits in a quantity in excess of 100 gallons.
2. The licensee before selling any denatured spirits to any purchaser shall use all reasonable diligence to ascertain the quantity already in the purchaser's possession and shall

not at one time sell to him more than one gallon or such smaller quantity as, together with what is, or in good faith is believed to be, in the buyer's possession, will amount to one gallon.

Provided that the licensee may sell quantities greater than one gallon—
to persons licensed to sell denatured spirits, or
to persons holding exemption licenses authorising them to purchase quantities greater than one gallon.

3. The licensee shall not sell denatured spirit of a less strength than 50° overproof.

4. The licensee shall procure his supplies of denatured spirits either by direct importation from beyond sea or by purchase from other vendors licensed to sell denatured spirits, or by removal from licensed distilleries after obtaining the permit and pass required under the rules applicable to such removals.

5. The licensee shall not, without taking out a separate license, sell any spirits other than denatured spirits, and if he holds or obtains such separate license the admixture of denatured spirits with other spirits shall under no pretext be attempted by him.

6. The licensee shall constantly exhibit a sign-board at his place of vend bearing his name and the words "Licensed Vendor of Denatured Spirits."

Collector,

Dated

district.

FORM L. 18.

Exemption from the limit of possession of denatured spirit.

REGISTERED UNDER DISTRICT No.

Subject to the conditions applicable to all licenses, published in Chief Commissioner's Notifications Nos. 774, 775, 776 and 777-C. & I., dated the 4th February 1915, and No.

-C. & I., dated February 1915,

so far as they are applicable

AND to the special conditions below

THIS LICENSE authorising the possession of denatured spirit in privileged quantities only in the premises herein specified, viz.—

and for the period from to

is granted to

of

in the district of

SPECIAL CONDITIONS.

1. This exemption license extends only to the possession and use of, and not to the sale of, spirits rendered effectually and permanently unfit for human consumption.

2. The licensee may purchase denatured spirit from any licensed vendor thereof in quantities greater than one gallon at a time and may remove such spirit from a licensed distillery after obtaining the permit or pass required by the rules.

3. The spirit shall be kept on the licensee's premises and shall be used only in the preparation of
medical compounds.
manufacture of

Collector,

Dated

district.

FORM L. 19.

Sale of rectified spirit.

REGISTERED UNDER DISTRICT No.

Subject to the conditions applicable to all licenses, published in Chief Commissioner's Notifications Nos. 774, 775, 776 and 777-C. & I., dated the 4th February 1915, and No.

-C. & I., dated February 1915,

and to the special conditions below

and subject to the payment of Rs. 25 on account of license fee

THIS LICENSE authorising the sale of rectified spirit only in the premises herein specified, viz. —
 and for the period from _____ to _____
 is granted to _____
 of _____
 in the district of _____

SPECIAL CONDITIONS.

The licensee is authorised to sell rectified spirit, which means pure rectified spirit imported from foreign countries by sea, or manufactured in India and excised at the tariff rate of duty. It shall not be of a strength less than 43° overproof.

2. The licensee shall not have in his possession at any one time a quantity exceeding ten gallons or such larger quantity as the Chief Commissioner may specially authorise.

3. The licensee shall sell rectified spirit for medicinal, industrial and scientific purposes only.

4. The licensee shall not sell in any one transaction more than the following quantities :—

- (a) to a private individual—one pint,
- (b) to a chemist, medical practitioner, a scientific body—2 reputed quarts,
- (c) to any Superintendent of a main hospital—3 imperial gallons.

5. He shall label every receptacle containing rectified spirit conspicuously, showing the nature, and place of manufacture, of its contents.

Collector,

Dated

district.

FORM L. 20.

Possession by manufacturing chemists of rectified spirit for use in the manufacture of drugs, medicines or chemicals.

REGISTERED UNDER DISTRICT No.

Subject to the conditions applicable to all licenses, published in Chief Commissioner's Notifications Nos. 774, 775, 776 and 777-C. & I., dated the 4th February 1915, and No. -C. & I., dated February 1915,

so far as they are applicable

AND to the special conditions below

THIS LICENSE authorising the possession of rectified spirit to be used in drugs, medicines or chemicals only at the premises herein specified, viz.—

and for the period from _____ to _____
 is granted to _____ of _____
 in the district of _____

SPECIAL CONDITIONS.

1. The licensee is authorised to possess rectified spirit for use in the manufacture of drugs, medicines or chemicals.

2. The licensee shall not have in his possession at any one time for use by him in the manufacture of drugs, medicines or chemicals more than eight gallons of rectified spirit or such larger quantity as the Chief Commissioner may specially authorise.

3. No sale of rectified spirit is permitted under this license.

Collector,

Dated

district.

FORM L. 21.

Extension of hours during which sale is permitted.

(To be issued to licensees of urban shops only, and only on the occasion of important festivals, at the discretion of the Collector.)

REGISTERED UNDER DISTRICT No.

Subject to the conditions applicable to all licenses, published in Chief Commissioner's Notifications Nos. 774, 775, 776 and 777-C. & I., dated the 4th February 1915, and No. C. & I., dated February 1915,

AND to the special conditions below

AND subject to the payment of Rs. . . . on account of license fee

THIS LICENSE authorising the extension of hours during which sale is permitted only in the premises herein specified, viz.—

and for the period from . . . to
is granted to
of
in the district of

SPECIAL CONDITIONS.

The holder of license No. . . . in Form . . . for the
is authorised to sell liquor under that license between the hours of
2. He shall be bound by all the conditions of his license No.

Collector,
district.

Dated

FORM L. 22.

Retail sale of foreign liquor at a bar, in a theatre, etc.

REGISTERED UNDER DISTRICT NO.

Subject to the conditions applicable to all licenses, published in Chief Commissioner's Notifications Nos. 774, 775, 776 and 777-C. & I., dated the 4th February 1915, and No. . . . -C. & I., dated February 1915,

AND to the special conditions below

AND subject to the payment of Rs. . . . on account of license fee

THIS LICENSE authorising the retail sale of foreign liquor at a bar, in a theatre, etc., only in the premises herein specified, viz.—

and for the period from . . . to
is granted to
of
in the district of

SPECIAL CONDITIONS.

1. The licensee is authorised to sell foreign liquor retail for consumption on the premises to be sold by the glass only.

2. He shall sell liquor between the hours of . . . and . . . only, and shall not keep his premises open more than half an hour later than the conclusion of any performance, rehearsal or entertainment.

3. No person shall be permitted to reside in the bar.

4. The licensee shall not alter either the nature of the liquor or the labels under which he has purchased it.

5. He shall not introduce into his licensed premises or use therein or sell any rectified spirit.

6. Liquor to be sold on the licensed premises shall be stored on these premises only, unless the written permission of the Collector has been given to store it elsewhere.

7. The licensee shall not introduce into his licensed premises or use therein or sell any rectified spirit.

Collector,
district.

Dated

REGISTER FORM NO. L. 23.

To be maintained by every person holding a license in Forms L. 1 and L. 2 for the wholesale vend of foreign liquor.

ALL ENTRIES TO BE OF QUANTITIES IN BULK GALLONS.																	REMARKS.			
DAILY TOTAL OF RECEIPTS.										DETAIL OF EACH ISSUE.										
MONTH AND DATE.	Whisky, brandy, and gin made in India.		Coloured rum made in India.		Other spirit and liqueurs.		Wine.		Beer.		Quantity of each issue.									
	Imported whisky, brandy, rum and gin.	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Imported whisky, brandy, rum and gin.	10	11	12	13	14	Beer.					
															Whisky, brandy and gin made in India.	Coloured rum made in India.		Other spirit and liqueurs.	Wine.	Imported	Indian.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17				

If the wholesaler is also a licensee, he should note specially in this column the number of bottles bottled by him and brought on to this register.

The monthly returns to be submitted to the Excise Inspector are the totals of columns 2 to 8 and 10 to 16, with the balance at the end of each month. Holders of licenses in Form L. 2 for wholesale or retail vend to the trade or to the public need not maintain column 9, and in columns 10 to 16 need enter only daily totals, but accounts of sales to the trade and to the public must be kept separate. At the end of each day's business the totals of the day's transactions should be entered in the receipt columns, 2 to 10; and the daily balances should then be entered under them in the corresponding receipt columns.

REGISTER FORM NO. L. 24.

To be maintained by every person holding a license in Forms L. 3 to L. 10 for the retail vend of foreign liquor.

ALL ENTRIES TO BE OF QUANTITIES IN BULK GALLONS.																																															
MONTH AND DATE.		DAILY TOTAL OF RECEIPTS.										DAILY TOTAL OF ISSUES.										DAILY BALANCE.											REMARKS.														
		Whisky, brandy and gin made in India.					Other spirit and liqueurs.					Wine.					Beer.					Imported Whisky, brandy, rum and gin made in India.					Whisky, brandy, rum and gin made in India.					Other spirit and liqueurs.					Wine.					Beer.					
		Whisky, brandy and gin made in India.					Other spirit and liqueurs.					Wine.					Beer.					Imported Whisky, brandy, rum and gin made in India.					Whisky, brandy, rum and gin made in India.					Other spirit and liqueurs.					Wine.					Beer.					
		Whisky, brandy and gin made in India.					Other spirit and liqueurs.					Wine.					Beer.					Imported Whisky, brandy, rum and gin made in India.					Whisky, brandy, rum and gin made in India.					Other spirit and liqueurs.					Wine.					Beer.					
		Whisky, brandy and gin made in India.					Other spirit and liqueurs.					Wine.					Beer.					Imported Whisky, brandy, rum and gin made in India.					Whisky, brandy, rum and gin made in India.					Other spirit and liqueurs.					Wine.					Beer.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23																									

The monthly returns to be submitted to the Excise Inspector are the totals of columns 2 to 16 with the balance shown in columns 16 to 22 at the end of each month.

REGISTER FORM L. 25.

(To be maintained by every person holding a license in Form L. 11 for bottling of foreign spirit.)

DETAILS OF EACH CONSIGNMENT OF SPIRIT RECEIVED.				DETAILS OF EACH REDUCTION OR BLENDING.				TRANSFER IN BULK TO WHOLESALE VEND REGISTER.				SPIRIT BOTTLED AND TO BE ACCOUNTED FOR BY THE BOTTLER IN HIS WHOLESALE VEND REGISTER.				DAILY BALANCE								
Month and Date.	Name and address of wholesaler or distiller from whom received with No. and date of covering pass.	Bulk gallons.	Strength.	Gallons equivalent London proof.	Before reduction or blending.				After reduction or blending.				Bulk gallons.	Strength.	L. P. gallons.	Number of bottles in which bottled.	Excess or loss in bottling.	Description.	Bulk gallons.	Strength.	L. P. gallons.			
					Bulk gallons.	Strength.	L. P. gallons.	Bulk gallons.	Strength.	L. P. gallons.	Drams and bottles.	Capacities.										Bulk gallons.	L. P. gallons.	
1		3		5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25

NOTE.—The monthly returns to be submitted to the Excise Inspector are the totals of column 11 and 18.

REGISTER FORM L. 26.

To be maintained by every person holding a license in Form L. 13 for the wholesale vend of country spirit.

MONTH AND DATE.		Name and address of distiller or licensee from whom received.	Under pass No. and date.	20° U. P.										40° U. P.									
				Unbottled.		Bottled.				Unbottled.		Bottled.											
						Number of bottles.		Capacity of bottles in ounces.	Bulk gallons.			Ounces.	Number of bottles.		Capacity of bottles in ounces.	Bulk gallons.	Ounces.						
				Bulk gallons.	Ounces.	Dozens.	Bottles.	7	8	9	10	Bulk gallons.	Ounces.	Bulk gallons.	Ounces.	11	12	Dozens.	Bottles.	14	15	Bulk gallons.	Ounces.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17							

DETAILS OF EACH ISSUE OF SPIRIT.

Number of transactions which must be entered also in the transport pass granted to the purchaser.		Name, address and license of the purchaser.		20° U. P.										40° U. P.										REMARKS. If the wholesale venditor is also a bottle or has a reduction brand to mark, when transferring to the register spirit bottled or reduced or blended by himself, note his own name in column 3 and enter details of the spirit in the appropriate column.	34
				Unbottled.				Bottled.						Unbottled.				Bottled.							
				Bulk gallons.	Ounces.	Dozens.	Number of bottles.	Capacity of bottles in ounces.	Bulk gallons.	Ounces.	Dozens.	Number of bottles.	Capacity of bottles in ounces.	Bulk gallons.	Ounces.	Dozens.	Number of bottles.	Capacity of bottles in ounces.	Bulk gallons.	Ounces.					
18		19		20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33								

Plain and special spirit must be registered separately on separate pages of the register.

At the end of each day's business the totals of the day's transactions should be entered in columns 4 to 17 as well as in columns 20 to 33; the totals of the issue columns should be copied under the totals of the corresponding receipt columns; and the daily balances should then be entered under them in the receipt columns.

The monthly returns to be submitted to the Excise Inspector are the totals of columns 4, 5, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 17, 20, 21, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 32, and 33 and the bulk gallons of the balances of unbottled and bottled spirit at each strength, separate for plain and special country spirit.

REGISTER FORM L. 27.

To be maintained by every person holding a license in Form L. 14 for the retail sale of country spirit.

MONTH AND DATE.	PARTICULARS OF PLACE WHEREIN AND PASS UNDER WHICH EACH CONSIGNMENT OF SPIRIT WAS RECEIVED.			DETAILS OF EACH RECEIPT AND DAILY TOTALS OF SALES AND BALANCES.												REMARKS. In this column the licensee must specially note every issue made under a special pass (see condition 4 of license Form L. 14) stating the name and address of the person to whom the issue was made, the quantity issued and the purpose for which it was issued.
				UNUSED SPIRIT TO BE ENTERED IN BULK GALLONS.			BOTTLED SPIRIT TO BE ENTERED IN NUMBERS OF BOTTLES.									
							20° U. P.			40° U. P.						
				Name and address of dis- tiller or licensee from whom received.	Under pass No. and date.	Received.	Sold.	Balance.	Received.	Sold.	Balance.	Received.	Sold.	Balance.	Received.		Sold.	Balance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	

Main and special spirit must be registered separately on separate pages of the register.
The monthly returns to be submitted to the Excise Inspector are the totals of columns 4, 5, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12 and 14 with the balances shown in columns 6, 9, 12 and 15 at the end of each month.

REGISTER FORM L. 28.

To be maintained by every person holding a license in Form L. 15 for the bottling of country spirit.

DETAILS OF EACH CONSIGNMENT OF SPIRIT RECEIVED FOR BOTTLING.										SPIRIT BOTTLED AND TO BE ACCOUNTED FOR BY THE BOTTLER IN HIS WHOLESALE VINE REGISTER.									
MONTH AND DATE.	Description.	Name and address of wholesaler or distiller from whom received with No. and date of covering pass.	Bulk gallons.	Strength.	Gallons equivalent L. P.	Description.	Before bottling.			After bottling.			Balances for bottling.			REMARKS.			
							Bulk gallons.	Strength.	Gallons equivalent L. P.	Des. bottles.	Capsules.	Bulk gallons.	Description.	Bulk gallons.	Description.		Gallons equivalent L. P.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16				

The monthly totals to be submitted to the Excise Inspector are the totals of columns 6, 10 and 11 and the balances shown in column 15 at the end of each month.

REGISTER FORM L. 28.

To be maintained by every person holding a license in Form L. 12 for the sale of medicated wines.

The Register is prescribed for detailed entries of stocks and sales, but each licensee must submit at the end of each month to the Excise Inspector of his district a statement in the following form showing his sales during the month, etc. :—

Name of licensee _____ licensed at _____
Sales of medicated wines during the month of _____

MEDICATED WINES.		Number of gallons sold.

REGISTER FORM L. 30.

To be maintained by every person holding a supplementary license in Form L. 15 for the reduction of country spirit.

MONTH AND DATE.	DETAILS OF EACH RECEIPT OF SPIRIT.					DETAILS OF EACH REDUCTION OR BLENDING.							BALANCE FOR REDUCTION OR BLENDING.		REMARKS.
	Names and address of distiller from whom received.	Under pass No. and date.	Bulk gallons.	Strength.	Gallons equivalent L. P.	BEFORE REDUCTION OR BLENDING.			RESULTS AFTER REDUCTION OR BLENDING, TO BE ACCOUNTED FOR IN THE LICENSEE'S WHOLESALE VENT REGISTER.				Bulk gallons.	Gallons equivalent L. P.	
						Bulk gallons.	Strength.	Gallons equivalent L. P.	20° U. P.		40° U. P.				
									Bulk gallons.	Gallons equivalent L. P.	Bulk gallons.	Gallons equivalent L. P.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16

Plain and special spirit must be recorded separately on separate pages of the register.

Plain and special spirit must be registered separately on separate pages of the register.
The monthly returns to be submitted to the Excise Inspector are the totals of columns 6, 9, 10 and 12 with the balance shown in column 15 at the end of each month.

REGISTER FORM L. 31.

To be maintained by every person holding a license in Form L. 17 or L. 19 for the sale of denatured or rectified spirit.

DETAILS OF EACH RECEIPT AND ISSUE WITH QUANTITIES IN BULK GALLONS AND BOTTLES.																
Month and Date.		RECEIPTS.						ISSUES.				BALANCE.		REMARKS.		
		If made in India.		Quantity.		Name, occupation or trade, and address of purchaser.	Quantity sold.		Gallons.	Bottles.						
											From	Name and address of distiller or licensee from whom received.	No. and date of pass under which received.		Gallons.	Bottles.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12					

The monthly returns to be submitted to the Excise Inspector are the totals of columns 6, 8 and 9 with the balance shown in columns 10 and 11 at the end of the month; the returns should show separately spirit made in India and other spirit.

The 27th March 1915.

* **No. 1849-Homs.**—The following draft rules which the Chief Commissioner proposes to make in exercise of the powers conferred by section 11 of the Indian Motor Vehicles Act, VIII of 1914, to be brought into force if and when such Act is extended to the Delhi Province, are published for general information, and notice is hereby given that the said draft rules will be taken into consideration on or after the 1st April 1915, and any objections or suggestions received by that date will be duly considered :—

DRAFT RULES UNDER SECTION 11 OF ACT VIII OF 1914, REGARDING THE GRANT OF CERTIFICATES OF REGISTRATION AND OF DRIVING LICENSES AND FOR THE REGULATION OF THE USE OF MOTOR VEHICLES IN THE PROVINCE OF DELHI.

I.—Driving Licenses for Motor Vehicles.

1. Save as provided in rules made under sections 14 and 15 of the Act no person shall drive a motor vehicle within the limits of Delhi Province unless he has first obtained—

- (a) a license from the District Magistrate, Delhi, or
- (b) a license from the Commissioner of Police in a Presidency Town or Rangoon or from the District Magistrate of a district in British India outside the province of Delhi.

2. Licenses to drive a motor vehicle may be obtained by drivers of over the age of 18 by application to the District Magistrate, Delhi; they will be required to give proof of their competence to drive in the manner laid down in Schedule II annexed to these rules. Such licenses will not have effect for a longer period than one year and will in all cases expire on the 31st March next, following the date on which the license is granted.

The charge for each license will be Rs. 2.

The license will be in form A I attached to these rules.

3. The application for license should be made in the first instance to the Superintendent of Police.

4. Drivers are bound by the provisions of Act VIII of 1914, and by the rules issued from time to time by the Chief Commissioner under section 11 of that Act.

5. Drivers of hired motor vehicles will be required to be in possession of a driving license from the District Magistrate, Delhi, and to obtain in addition the special certificate of competency for driving a hired motor vehicle laid down in Part IV of these rules.

II.—Certificates of Registration for Motor Vehicles.

6. No motor vehicle shall be used within the province of Delhi unless the owner shall have first obtained—

- (a) a certificate of registration from the District Magistrate, Delhi; or
- (b) a certificate of registration from the Commissioner of Police in a Presidency Town or Rangoon, or from the District Magistrate of a district in British India outside the province of Delhi

7. A certificate of registration may be obtained from the District Magistrate of Delhi. Applications should be directed in the first instance to the Superintendent of Police, before whom the motor vehicles to be registered shall be produced. Evidence will be required that the car meets with the requirements enumerated in Schedule I attached.

The charge for each original certificate will be Rs. 4 in the case of a motor bicycle and Rs. 16 in the case of a motor car. Sums previously paid for registration in Delhi may be deducted from payments under this rule.

The certificate will be in form A II attached to these rules.

8. Owners in possession of the certificates referred to in rule 6 (b) shall register their identification number at the office of the Superintendent of Police.

9. In the case of vehicles registered in Delhi, the Superintendent of Police will assign to the owner on production of the certificate of registration an identification number which shall consist of the letter D with a serial number following. The owner shall present his certificate immediately after registration for this purpose, and registration shall not be considered as completed until a number has been assigned.

10. Numbers and letters assigned to motor vehicles shall be shown in large black figures on a white ground, and shall be of the following dimensions painted on a plate which shall be rigidly affixed in a conspicuous place on the front and back of the motor :—

- (a) Height of each figure 3½ inches, uniform thickness ½ inch, each figure occupying a space of 2½ inches with 1 inch between each figure, and a margin ½ inch at the top, bottom and sides of the plate.

Provided that in the case of motor cycles the plate fixed on the front part of the cycle shall have duplicate faces and be fixed so that from whichever side the cycle is viewed the letters and figures on one or other face are easily distinguishable; and further that the size of the letters and figures may be proportionately reduced to a height of $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

(b) No number shall in any way be obscured, or rendered or allowed to become not easily discernable at a reasonable distance.

11. Every transfer of ownership of a motor vehicle registered under these rules must forthwith be reported to the Superintendent of Police by the registered owner and by the transferee jointly. No charge will be made for recording a transfer of ownership.

12. The Superintendent of Police may assign a manufacturer of, or a dealer in, motor vehicles, on payment of an annual fee of Rs. 20, a general provincial identification number which shall be affixed to any motor vehicle belonging to the said manufacturer or dealer when on trial after completion or by an intending purchaser. Such motor vehicles shall only ply within the limits of the Province of Delhi, and shall not ply for hire.

13. In addition to a certificate of registration a special permit is required in the case of motor vehicles which it is desired to ply for hire in Delhi Province. The rules regulating the grant of such permits will be found in Part IV of these rules.

14. The owner of a motor vehicle is bound by the provisions of Act VIII of 1914 and by the rules issued from time to time by the Chief Commissioner under section 11 of that Act.

III.—General.

15. A motor vehicle shall be driven in accordance with the rules of the road, which require a vehicle to keep on the left of the road except when passing horses and other vehicles going in the same direction, which shall be passed on the right; provided that it shall ordinarily pass a tram car on the left or near side whether it be going in the same or the contrary direction.

16. With regard to section 6 of the Act a person may receive instruction in driving a motor vehicle between the hours of 6 and 9 A.M. and 11 A.M. and 4 P.M. in a public place provided he is accompanied by a licensed driver.

17. In regard to section 5 of the Act a person shall be considered to have committed an offence under section 5 of the Act if he exceeds a speed of 15 miles within the limits of Delhi Municipality, Cantonment and Notified Area or in localities of special danger where notices are posted further restricting the speed of motor vehicles, if he exceeds the speed so fixed.

18. A motor vehicle shall not be driven in any footway nor in any road or public place where such traffic may, for the time being, be prohibited by the licensing authority.

19. The request referred to in sections 4 (a), (b) and (c) of the Act may be made by such police officer or person by putting up his hand as a signal.

20. Every person driving a motor vehicle shall have ready and available for immediate use a deep-toned horn or other instrument capable of giving audible and sufficient warning of his approach or position, and shall sound the same whenever expedient to prevent danger to any of the public.

The Superintendent of Police shall have authority to prohibit the use of instruments of a type which are likely to cause inconvenience or annoyance to the public.

21. No person shall drive a motor vehicle during the period commencing half an hour after sunset and ending half an hour before sunrise unless such vehicle is provided with light as follows:—

(1) In the case of vehicles other than motor cycles—

- (a) one lamp showing a white light in front affixed on each side of the front portion of the vehicle;
- (b) one lamp showing a red light at the rear and showing a white light at the side affixed at the back of the vehicle in such manner as to illuminate with the white light and render easily distinguishable the signs and number on the plates.

(2) In the case of motor cycles—

- (a) one lamp showing a white light in front affixed to the motor cycle.

(3) In all cases—

- (a) the lamps shall be of suitable character and illumination;
- (b) the lamps shall be kept properly alight;
- (c) where acetylene or electric lamps or lamps of any description giving a powerful and intense light are used, the same shall be properly hooded or screened to the satisfaction of the registering authority.

N. B.—The lighting up time as advertised by the Police on notice boards shall be considered to be half an hour after sunset.

22. No motor vehicle shall be allowed to stand in any street or public place unattended by a person licensed under rule 1 above, unless all reasonable precautions have been taken to ensure that it cannot be put in motion in the absence of the driver.

23. No person shall leave a motor vehicle or keep it standing in a street at night without at least one lighted lamp of suitable character and illumination at front and back.

24. All motor vehicles shall be provided with a silencer which shall not be disconnected from the engine while the engine is running. No person shall cause or permit the emission of smoke or visible vapour from a motor car in such quantity as to cause annoyance or danger to the public.

25. A manufacturer of, or dealer in, motor vehicles shall keep a register in such forms as the registering authority may direct showing the description of the vehicle used, the name of the driver, and the hours and dates on which he was in charge of the vehicle. Such register shall be open to inspection on the demand of any police officer of or above the rank of Sub-Inspector.

26. In the event of the registered owner of a car being called upon by a Magistrate or police officer to disclose the name or whereabouts of the driver of his motor vehicle on any particular occasion, he shall be legally bound to furnish such information.

IV.—Permits to Vehicles to ply for hire.

27. Permits to ply for hire, in Delhi Province, will be granted by the Superintendent of Police, Delhi, to motor vehicles with certificates of registration in accordance with the following regulations. Permits will be in Form A III attached to these rules. Such certificates will require to be renewed every year.

28. Every driver, attendant, licensee or owner of a motor vehicle plying for hire shall be subject to the provisions of Act VIII of 1914, and to the rules made thereunder, and in addition shall observe the following additional rules and be bound by the following conditions.

29. The permit granted shall remain in force from the date thereof till the 31st March next following, unless suspended or cancelled in the meantime by the order of the Superintendent of Police.

30. The permit shall not be transferred to any other person without sanction duly endorsed thereon by the Superintendent of Police.

31. The vehicle shall not under any circumstances be driven by any person other than a driver holding a special certificate for competency for driving a motor vehicle plying for hire, in Form A IV, signed by the Superintendent of Police, Delhi.

32. The certificate of competency shall be produced whenever demanded by a police officer, and shall be liable to be suspended or cancelled at the discretion of the Superintendent of Police if he has reason to believe that the driver is incompetent or has been guilty of rash or negligent driving or has infringed any condition of the permit of which the Superintendent of Police shall be the sole judge.

33. The applicant for a certificate of competency must be produced by the owner of the car before the Superintendent of Police. He will undergo an examination and satisfy the Superintendent of Police that—

- (a) he is a competent and careful driver ;
- (b) he possesses a general knowledge of the car which he intends driving ;
- (c) he has a knowledge of the law affecting motor vehicles as well as a knowledge of the rules of the road.
- (d) he has acquaintance with the principal places and roads of Delhi.

34. When a driver's certificate is suspended or cancelled, or when he enters the service of an owner of a private motor vehicle his competency certificate must be surrendered to the Superintendent of Police, and it is the duty of the owner of the public motor vehicle to see that such license is surrendered.

35. The driver shall at all times when on duty with the public motor vehicle wear a metal badge which shall be supplied to him by the Superintendent of Police and shall surrender the same, if his certificate is suspended or cancelled, to the Superintendent of Police.

36. The owner of the vehicle plying for hire shall maintain regularly such register in such form as the Superintendent of Police may direct, showing the name of the driver and the hours and dates on which he was in charge of the vehicle.

37. Every motor vehicle plying under this permit shall be fitted with a taximeter.

38. Every motor vehicle intended to be licensed to ply for hire shall be brought to the office of the Superintendent of Police at such time as he may direct for the purpose of examination of the taximeter.

39. The Superintendent of Police will submit each taximeter to a practical test. If it is found by him to be correct the whole of the fittings shall then be sealed to the cabs in such a manner that they cannot be removed or tampered with without taking off the seals.

40. Every vehicle shall be brought to the Superintendent of Police for a fresh taximeter test each time the meter or transmission gearing is removed or repaired.

41. No taximeter shall be affixed to a motor vehicle plying for hire unless the seal or mark approved by the Superintendent of Police has been fixed thereto. The permit of any car not having the said seal or mark intact shall be liable to revocation by the District Magistrate. Any owner, attendant, licensee, driver or any other person, who shall break or tamper with the seal or mark attached to the taximeter or who shall, with intent to deceive, tamper with the taximeter shall be deemed to have committed a breach of this rule.

42. The driver of every motor vehicle plying for hire shall, as soon as he is hired and no sooner, set the taximeter in motion, and upon the termination of the hiring shall immediately stop the same. If he neglect or fail to do so, he shall be deemed to have committed a breach of this rule.

43. The brakes should be, as far as possible, be so affixed as to be capable of easy adjustment, and at least one must be so made as to be applicable by the foot of the driver. No two brakes which operate on the same part shall be considered as independent, and at least one should act directly upon the road wheels without any connection with the propelling gears.

44. All brakes and steering connections secured with bolts must have the bolts secured with nuts, the same to be locked or pinned.

45. The machinery shall be so constructed that no undue noise or vibration is caused.

46. Carburettors must not be placed in close proximity to magnetos or to connections of wires carrying electric current, unless they are suitably encased or screened.

47. All wires carrying electric current must be properly insulated and protected from injury and so placed that they cannot be the cause of danger.

48. Tanks for petrol or liquid fuel must be sufficiently strongly constructed. The inlet for fuel should be so placed as to prevent the ready ignition of any overflow.

49. Vehicles must be capable of being readily steered and able to turn on each lock and proceed in a contrary direction within a roadway 30 feet wide from kerb to kerb. The Superintendent of Police may at his discretion in special cases increase this limit.

50. Vehicles must have a light so fixed as to illuminate the taximeter at night.

51. Where acetylene or other gas is used to light the carriage, the vessels which contain the gas in which it is generated must be fixed outside in such a position as to be removed as far as possible from the danger of accidental ignition.

52. The floors must be covered with mats of suitable material.

53. No printed matter to be carried by way of advertisement shall appear on the inside or outside of the vehicle.

54. The doors, windows, seats, roof or hood, springs, cushions, wheels, linings, panels, etc., and all furniture and appointments of the motor vehicles must be maintained in proper order and repair, and the inside of the vehicle must be kept clean.

55. The vehicle shall be liable to examination at such times as the Superintendent of Police may prescribe, and the permit may be suspended or cancelled under the orders of the Superintendent of Police if the machinery or brakes are defective or if the lights, numbers or any accessory are not in accordance with the regulations binding in virtue of this permit.

56. A fee of Rs. 5 shall be paid for the permit.

57. The following rates for the fare or hire of motor vehicles fitted with a taximeter and in possession of a permit is fixed for Delhi Province whether the vehicle is used by three or any less number of passengers.

1st Tariff.—Between 6-30 A.M., and 10 P.M., within the boundaries of Delhi Municipality and Notified Area as defined in Punjab Government Notification No. 831, dated the 6th November 1884, No. 718, dated the 24th September 1888, and No. 69, dated the 6th February 1892, and Chief Commissioner, Delhi's Notification No. 521, dated the 16th January 1913.

	Rs.	A.	P.
For first mile or part mile	0	12	0
After first mile for $\frac{1}{4}$ mile or part	0	3	0
Detention for each two minutes	0	1	0

2nd Tariff.—Between 10 P.M. and 6-30 A.M., within the boundaries of the Delhi Municipality and Notified Area, and at all times for journeys outside the boundaries of the Delhi Municipality and Notified Area.

	Rs.	A.	P.
For first $\frac{1}{4}$ mile or part	0	12	0
After first $\frac{1}{4}$ mile, for each $\frac{1}{4}$ mile or part)	0	3	0
Detention for each two minutes	0	1	0
Return fare if discharged outside the boundary of the Delhi Municipality or Notified Area	0	6	0 per mile.

58. In the case of both tariffs a charge of Re. 0-2-0 for every package or article of baggage carried outside the vehicle may be made.

V.—Penalties.

59. Any person who contravenes the foregoing rules is liable to punishment under Part V of Act VIII of 1914.

Driving License under Act VIII of 1914.

Form A I.

Driving License.

Name

Address

Having been specially examined as regards competency and having paid a fee of Rs. 2, is hereby permitted to drive a motor vehicle in British India from till 31st March

Date

*District Magistrate.**Delhi.*

Certificate Registration under Act VIII of 1914.

Form A II.

Registration Certificate.

Name and description of owner

Address

Make of car and H. P.

Identification number

Date

*District Magistrate.**Delhi.*

Permit to ply for hire in Delhi Province.

Form A III.

Motor vehicle No. _____ in possession of a certificate of registration No. _____
is hereby permitted to ply for hire within the limits of Delhi Province for the
period from _____ to 31st March

Date

Superintendent of Police.

Certificate of Competency for driving a motor vehicle plying for hire.

Form A IV.

Not transferable.

No. _____ of 191 .

Certified that whereas vehicle No. _____ is qualified to ply or be let for hire in
Delhi Province and its owner is in possession of a permit issued under Chief Commissioner's
Notification No. _____ of _____ 191 .

This certificate of competency is issued by me by virtue of the powers vested in me by Chief Commissioner's Notification and is subject to the following rules:—

- i. That you shall at all times when on duty with the said motor vehicle wear a metallad badge numbered as above which shall be supplied to you by me and shall surrender the same if your certificate is suspended or cancelled by me.
- ii. That as often as you change your residence you shall give notice thereof in writing signed by yourself within one week after such change.
- iii. That the certificate or its accompanying badge be not transferred or lent to any other person without my sanction duly endorsed thereon.
- iv. A fee of 4 annas shall be paid for this certificate. Any breach of the foregoing conditions will render you liable to the punishment provided for offences under the Act.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE,
DELHI.

Superintendent of Police, Delhi.

Date

SCHEDULE I.

Every motor car must comply with the following requirements:—

- (1) The machinery must be so designed as to prevent as far as possible all danger of fire or explosion; so as not to frighten by its noise any animals whether ridden or driven; so as not to give rise to any other cause of danger to traffic or seriously to inconvenience by the emission of smoke or vapour, persons using the road.
- (2) The car must be provided with the following:—
 - (a) a strong steering apparatus which will allow the car to be turned readily and with certainty;
 - (b) two brakes each independent of the other and adequate for the purpose; one at least of these brakes must be capable of acting rapidly and directly upon the wheels or upon brake drums immovably fixed thereto;
 - (c) a mechanism which is capable of preventing even on steep gradients any backward movement, if one of the brakes is not sufficient for the purpose.
- (3) Every car whose weight unladen exceeds 770 lbs. must be so constructed that the driver can from his seat reverse the movement of the car by means of the driving power;
- (4) all the driving and steering apparatus must be so arranged that the driver can manipulate it with certainty and at the same time have a clear view for the road.

SCHEDULE II.

Persons wishing to apply to the District Magistrate for a driving license should present their application in the first instance to the Superintendent of Police. The Superintendent of Police may require any such person to undergo an examination and satisfy the examiner,

- (i) that he is a competent and careful driver by driving the car under the examiner's observation.
- (ii) that he possesses a general knowledge of the car he intends driving.
- (iii) that he has a knowledge of the law affecting motor vehicles as well as a knowledge of the rules of the road.

After being satisfied of the results of the examination or having otherwise satisfied himself that the applicant is a competent driver, the Superintendent of Police shall endorse his application to the District Magistrate for the grant of a driving license.

By order,

G. F. DEMONTMORENCY,

Personal Assistant to the Chief Commissioner, Delhi Province.

**THE HON'BLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL AND
CHIEF COMMISSIONER IN BALUCHISTAN.**

NOTIFICATION.

The 25th February 1915.

No. 149-S-B.—Whereas it appears to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan that land is required by Government for a public purpose, namely, for the construction of a road to the Mutton Slaughter Shed at Quetta, it is hereby declared that the undermentioned land is required for the said purpose.

District.	Tahsil.	Circle.	AREA IN ACRES.			Direction.	Boundaries.	Place where the plan may be inspected.
			Perma- nent.	Temporary.	Total.			
Quetta .	Quetta .	Quetta .	18.2 poles,	...	18.2 poles	North . South . West . East .	S. Girdhari Lal's land. Barnes Road . Mutton Slaughter House.	Municipal Office, Quetta.

This declaration is made under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, and under section 7 of the said Act the Political Agent, Quetta, is hereby directed to take order for the acquisition of the land specified above.

By order,
DENYS BRAY,
First Assistant.

**ORDERS BY THE HON'BLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER,
AJMER-MERWARA.**

NOTIFICATION.

Camp, the 27th February 1915.

No. 2369-C.—1044-II.—The Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner is pleased to approve of Mr. A. N. Peston Jamas of Bombay as a candidate for a license to prospect and mine for minerals in the British district of Ajmer-Merwara.

By order,
R. E. A. HAMILTON, *Major*,
First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana,
and Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

**THE HON'BLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL
IN CENTRAL INDIA.**

NOTIFICATION.

Central India Agency, Indore, the 25th February 1915.

No. 229-B.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (V of 1898) as applied to the Administered Areas in Central India, the Agent to the Governor General is pleased to appoint Khan Bahadur Dhanjishaw C. Pestonji to be an Honorary Magistrate of the 2nd Class within the Cantonment of Mhow.

This Agency's Notification No. 923-B, dated the 28th July 1914, is hereby cancelled.

By order, etc.,
R. H. CRUMP,
for First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General in Central India.

No. 396-D.—The services of the Reverend B. G. Ledger, Chaplain of Mhow, are placed at the disposal of the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, with effect from the 13th March 1915.

No. 400-D.—The services of the Reverend E. R. Clough, Chaplain of Nowgong, are placed at the disposal of the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, with effect from the 2nd March 1915.

By order,
S. F. BAYLEY,

for First Assistant to the Hon'ble the Agent to the
Governor-General in Central India.

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICES.

In accordance with the provisions of section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act VI of 1878, notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern that on the 25th September last while excavating near a house formerly belonging to Mr. Ibrahim Khan Mahomed Fitavala and now acquired by the City Improvement Trust in Case No. 2 of their East Agripada Scheme

6 Talismans.
2 Tops for tassels.
8 Earrings of two kinds.
2 Old coins used as pendants.
1 Armlet.
2 Pieces of an Armplate.

Total 21 pieces.

No. 32, 21 pieces of silver ornaments specified in the margin and 3 pieces of silver (parts of the ornaments) weighing in all about 21 Tolas were found by certain coolies, named Laha Chakori, Geni Dhanu, Gangadin Bhika, Frai Gayadin and Data Din Dabaj. Any persons claiming the said treasure are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Bombay at his Office in the Darbar Room of the Town

Hall, Bombay, on the 1st June 1915, when the Collector will proceed to hold an enquiry in accordance with the provisions of the said Act.

A. H. F. SIMCOX,
Collector of Bombay.

BOMBAY COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
Dated 17th October 1914.

It is hereby notified, under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act, VI of 1878, that on or about 3rd January 1915, the undermentioned treasure is said to have been found in the site of the ruined house of the late Arikatla Narasimha of Mahimalur, Atmakur Taluk, by Chanda Nagi Setti of the same village while levelling the ground and raising compound walls on the site.

Estimated value.
Rs. A. P.

Details of the find—

A brass vessel containing whole rupees and a small brass covering vessel (Chembu) containing small silver, comprising of silver coins of the years 1835, 1840, 1841, 1862, 1875, 1876, and 1877 of which a sum of Rs. 739-14-0 has been recovered till now	739	14	0
As also three whole, one half and a quarter rupee of the Emperor Akbar	3	12	0
	743	10	0

Rs. 46-0-0 of this are current coins which the finders and others who divided the find among themselves gave in lieu of what they had misappropriated.

All persons claiming the said treasure or any portion thereof are requested to appear in person or by an agent before the Collector of Nellore at his office in Nellore on Monday the 16th day of August 1915 in view to their claims being enquired into and disposed of according to law.

V. S. SAMBASIVA,
for Collector.

Dated the 26th February 1915.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL, INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE**NOTIFICATION.**

Simla, the 25th February 1915.

No. 4.—The leave granted to No. 1386, 2nd Class Sub-Assistant Surgeon C. Lourdes I.S.M.D., in this office Notification No. 158, dated the 3rd October 1913, is extended 2 months on medical certificate.

JAY GOULD, Lieut.-Col., I.M.S.,

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL OF FORESTS**NOTIFICATION.**

Simla, the 25th February 1915.

No. 189-80-2.—On return from the privilege leave granted to him in the notification of this office No. 1099-257-4, dated the 18th November 1914, Mr. G. T. Wrafter, Ex Deputy Conservator of Forests, resumed charge of his duties as Assistant Instructor at Forest Research Institute and College, Dehra Dun, on the forenoon of 10th February 1915.

G. S. HART,
Inspector General of Forests

IN THE CHIEF COURT OF LOWER BURMA.

CASE No. 30 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 19th February 1915.

In the matter of Nungambakum Paramasiva Moodeliar, Insolvent.

Notice
Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Nungambakum Paramasiva Moodeliar, Refreshment Telegraph Office, Rangoon, residing in Thingay, Rangoon, on the 12th day of February 1915 an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Nungambakum Paramasiva Moodeliar.

CASE No. 31 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 15th February 1915.

In the matter of Syed Ismail Ariff, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Syed Ismail Ariff, trader, of No. 14 A, Cross Road, Kandaw Glaz, Rangoon, on the 12th day of February 1915, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Syed Ismail Ariff.

CASE No. 32 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 15th February 1915.

In the matter of Mohideen Syed Mahomed Kaka, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Mohideen Syed Mahomed Kaka, Refreshment Seller, of No. 186, Monkey Point Road Rangoon, on the 12th day of February 1915, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Mohideen Syed Mahomed Kaka.

CASE No. 33 of 1915.

Rangoon, the 16th February 1915.

In the matter of S. S. Sayed Mahomed Moideen, Wana Mahomed Moideen and Salma Mahomed Moideen, Insolvents.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition presented by Mamoon Brothers of Rangoon, creditors of S. S. Sayed Mahomed Moideen, Wana Mahomed Moideen and Salma Mohamed Moideen, carrying on business under the firm and style of S. S. Mahomed and Co., at Nos. 239, 255 and 256, Suratee Bara Bazaar, Rangoon, on the 12th day of February 1915, an order of adjudication of insolvency pursuant to the provisions of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, against the said S. S. Sayed Mahomed Moideen, Wana Mohamed Moideen and Salma Mohamed Moideen was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the 15th day of February 1915.

CASE No. 34 of 1915.

Rangoon, the 17th day of February 1915.

In the matter of Abdool Latiff Hajee Kareem and Ismail, Insolvents.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition presented by Abdul Kareem Tayab of Rangoon, a creditor of Abdool Latiff Hajee Kareem and Ismail, carrying on business under the name and style of Abdool Latiff Hajee Kareem & Co., at No. 206-7-C., Sooratee Bazaar, Rangoon, on the 12th day of February 1915, an order of adjudication of insolvency pursuant to the provisions of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, against the said Abdool Latiff Hajee Kareem and Ismail was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the 16th day of February 1915.

CASE No. 35 of 1915.

Rangoon, the 15th February 1915.

In the matter of Kuppuram, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Kuppuram, Clerk, residing at No. 49, 125th Street, Rangoon, on the 13th day of February 1915, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Kuppuram.

CASE No. 36 of 1915.

Rangoon, the 16th February 1915.

In the matter of Chintapalli Latchana, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Chintapalli Latchana, a cooly maistry, residing at Kamakasit, Rangoon, on the 15th day of February 1915, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Chintapalli Latchana.

CASE No. 37 of 1915.

Rangoon, the 16th February 1915.

In the matter of Subaya Rowloo, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Subaya Rowloo, cooly maistry, residing at No. 38, 3rd Street, Rangoon, on the 15th day of February 1915, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Subaya Rowloo.

CASE No. 38 of 1915.

Rangoon, the 18th February 1915.

In the matter of Mah Yin, Piece-goods dealer at Stall No. 494C, Suratee Bara Bazaar, Rangoon, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition presented by the firm of S. Oppenheimer & Co., Ltd., Rangoon, creditors of Mah Yin, Piece-goods dealer at Stall No. 494C, Suratee Bara Bazaar, Rangoon, on the 16th day of February 1915, an order of adjudication of insolvency pursuant to the provisions of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, against the said Yin was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the 16th day of February 1915.

CASE No. 39 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 18th February 1915.

In the matter of C. V. Thanigajalam, son of N. C. Vardarajooloo, residing at No. 82, Shan Village, Kemmendine, Rangoon, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by C. V. Thanigajalam, son of N. C. Vardarajooloo, residing at No. 82, Shan Village, Kemmendine, Rangoon, on the 17th day of February 1915, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said C. V. Thanigajalam.

CASE No. 156 OF 1914.

Rangoon, the 17th February 1915.

In the matter of Maung Ba E, Clerk, residing in Yegyaw Quarter, Pazundaung, Rangoon.

Notice is hereby given that the order of this Court adjudging the said Maung Ba E an insolvent pursuant to the provisions of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, was annulled by an order made on the 16th day of February 1915.

CASE No. 165 OF 1914.

Rangoon, the 19th February 1915.

In the matter of Robert Myles, of No. 16, 43rd Street, Rangoon.

Notice is hereby given that the order of this Court adjudging the said Robert Myles an insolvent pursuant to the provisions of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, was annulled by an order made on the 15th day of February 1915.

CASE No. 169 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 17th February 1915.

In the matter of Maung Hla Maung, No. 41, Oliphant Street, Rangoon.

Notice is hereby given that the order of this Court adjudging the said Maung Hla Maung an insolvent pursuant to the provisions of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, was annulled by an order made on the 15th day of February 1915.

CASE No. 175 OF 1914.

Rangoon, the 17th February 1915.

In the matter of Jana Varanah, of No. 35, 41st Street Rangoon.

Notice is hereby given that the order of this Court adjudging the said Jana Varanah an insolvent pursuant to the provisions of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, was annulled by an order made on the 17th day of February 1915.

CASE No. 188 OF 1914.

Rangoon, the 18th February 1915.

In the matter of Moona Musaffer, son of Mohidee Ebrahim, of Rangoon.

Notice is hereby given that the order of this Court adjudging the said Moona Musaffer an insolvent pursuant to the provisions of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, was annulled by an order made on the 18th day of February 1915.

CASE No. 40 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 22nd February 1915.

In the matter of Ah Ngwe, unemployed, residing at No. 58, 19th Street, Rangoon, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Ah Ngwe, unemployed, residing at No. 58, 19th Street, Rangoon, on the 19th day of February 1915, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Ah Ngwe.

CASE No. 41 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 22nd February 1915.

In the matter of C. Kanny Chetty, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by C. Kanny Chetty, Merchant and Commission Agent, residing at No. 71, Thompson Street, Rangoon, on the 20th day of February 1915, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said C. Kanny Chetty.

CASE No. 42 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 23rd February 1915.

In the matter of Maung Ba Thoon, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Maung Ba Thoon, clerk, residing at No. 23, Godwin Road, Rangoon, on the 22nd day of February 1915, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Maung Ba Thoon.

CASE No. 43 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 23rd February 1915.

In the matter of Abdul Ganny Naikwara, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Abdul Ganny Naikwara, clerk, residing at No. 52, Tseekai Maung Tawlay Street, Rangoon, on the 22nd day of February 1915, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Abdul Ganny Naikwara.

CASE No. 44 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 23rd February 1915.

In the matter of Ahmed Ebrahim Ajim, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Ahmed Ebrahim Ajim, unemployed, residing at No. 33, Tseekai Maung Tawlay Street, Rangoon, on the 22nd day of February 1915, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Ahmed Ebrahim Ajim.

CASE No. 45 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 24th February 1915.

In the matter of A. L. S. A. R. Soobramonian Chetty, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by A. L. S. A. R. Soobramonian Chetty, formerly a partner of the firm of A. L. S. A. R., residing at No. 32, 35th Street, Rangoon, on the 23rd day of February 1915, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said A. L. S. A. R. Soobramonian Chetty.

CASE No. 46 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 24th February 1915.

In the matter of Ah Htan, Contractor, residing at No. 25, 51st Street, Rangoon, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Ah Htan, Contractor, residing at No. 25, 51st Street, Rangoon, on the 23rd day of February 1915, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Ah Htan.

CASE No. 176 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 23rd February 1915.

In the matter of Mahomed Ahmed Mayet, Merchant of No. 56, Tseckai Maung Tawlay Street, Rangoon.

Notice is hereby given that the order of this Court adjudging the said Mahomed Ahmed Mayet, an insolvent pursuant to the provisions of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, was annulled by an order made on the 22nd day of February 1915.

J. HORMASJI,
Registrar.

**IN THE COURT OF M. RAHIM BUKSH, M.A., JUDGE, INSOLVENCY
COURT, DELHI.**

SECTION 27.

SUIT No. 1 OF 1915.

Dated the 26th February 1915.

Notice to Creditors of the date of consideration of a composition or scheme of arrangement.

In the matter of the insolvency of Chhunu Mal, son of Kewal Ram, and Din Dyal, son of Chhunu Mal, caste Teli, of Delhi, Debtors.

To

The Creditors.

Take notice that the Court has fixed the 16th day of March 1915 for the consideration of a composition (or scheme of arrangement) submitted by the abovenamed debtors in the above Insolvency petition. No creditor who has not proved his debt before the aforesaid date will be permitted to vote on the consideration of the above matter.

If you desire to be represented at the abovementioned hearing you should be present in person or by duly authorized pleader with your proofs.

SUIT No. 12 OF 1915.

Delhi, the 24th February 1915.

In the matter of insolvency of Joti, son of Panmeshri, caste Rajput, of Delhi Sahzi Mandi.

It is hereby notified under section 12 of Act 3 of 1907 that an application filed by Joti to be adjudicated an insolvent has been admitted in this Court and will be heard on 19th of March 1915.

• • RAHIM BUKSH,
Judge, Insolvency Court, Delhi.

**IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.
In Insolvency.**

No. 147 of 1915.

The 26th February 1915.

Re Gangadas Rupchand, Labhchand Ratanlal and Bansilal Ratanlal, all of Bombay Marwadi Inhabitants, trading as Commission Agents in partnership in the name, style, and firm of Gangadas Mangalchand at Vithal wadi, outside the Fort of Bombay, Adjudged Insolvents.

Whereas the abovenamed Gangadas Rupchand, Labhchand Ratanlal and Bansilal Ratanlal have been this day duly adjudged to have committed an act of Insolvency under Section IX of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909). It is ordered that all the estate and effects of the said Insolvents do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and it is further ordered that the said Insolvents do, immediately after the service of the order of adjudication upon them, attend the Office of the said Official Assignee.

R. B. PATEL,
Chief Clerk.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT MADRAS.

In Insolvency.

Notice is hereby given that orders have been made by this Court adjudging the persons hereunder mentioned Insolvents and vesting the estates and effects of the said Insolvents in the Official Assignee of this Court; and all persons indebted to the said Insolvents, or who have any of their estates and effects, are hereby required forthwith to pay or deliver the same to the said Official Assignee.

Number of Petition.	Date of Presentation.	Name, address and description of Insolvent.	Date of Adjudication.	Date of Public Examination of Insolvents.
305 of 1914	20th October 1914	V. Subrai Kottadia, a dealer in precious stones carrying on business at Nos. 54 and 55, Nynsappa Naick Street, Sowcarpet, Madras.	23rd November 1914	23rd April 1915.
326 of 1914	9th December 1914	P. T. Somasundara Mudaliar, an Agent in the Universal Assurance Company, Calcutta and Madras, getting Rs. 25 a month and residing at No. 41, Krishnappa Naick Street, Georgetown, Madras.	9th December 1914	5th March 1915.
344 of 1914	21st December 1914	T. Ramasawmi Naidu, manufacturer of Steel Trunks, carried on business at No. 2 Davidson Street, Georgetown, Madras, and residing at No. 80, Vardamuthiappen Street, Georgetown, Madras.	22nd December 1914	30th April 1915.

J. R. ATKINSON,
Deputy Registrar.

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE, MADRAS; }
The 26th February 1915.

IN THE COURT OF THE SUB-JUDGE, WITH INSOLVENCY POWERS, AJMER-MERWARA, AJMER.

No. OF 1915.

Chootoo, son of Rupa Koli of Ajmer Applicant, Insolvent

versus

	Debt.		
	Rs.	A.	P.
1. Bhairun Christian, Ajmer	215	0	0
2. Chirmoli Koli, Ajmer	90	0	0
3. Chait Ram, Carpenter, Ajmer	35	0	0
4. Kanhia, Koli, Ajmer	38	0	0
5. Likhwa Mali, Ajmer	40	0	0
6. Sheo Karan, Koli, Ajmer	13	0	0
7. Giyarsa Koli	8	0	0
8. Ganga Ram, Carpenter, Ajmer	20	0	0

Whereas the applicant Chootoo has filed an application under section 11 of the Insolvency Act, III of 1907, and the application will be heard by the Court on 12th April 1915

at 11 A.M. The creditors are hereby informed that they must appear before the Court either personally or through recognised agent. In case of default of appearance, the application will be heard *ex parte*.

Given under my hand and seal of the Court, this 25th February 1915.

S. ABDUL WAHID KHAN,
Sub-Judge, Insolvency Court, Ajmer.

**IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT FORT WILLIAM
IN BENGAL.**
In Insolvency.

Notice of Adjudication Order.

No. 65 of 1915.

Dated the 2nd March 1915.

Re Bukhtawarmull, Panna Lall and Debi Sahay, residing at No. 4, Narayan Prosad Babu's Lane in the town of Calcutta but whose present whereabouts are unknown, lately carrying on business of commission agency and piece-goods in co-partnership with each other under the name, style and firm of Gharsiram Mongal Chand at No. 4, Narayan Prosad Babu's Lane aforesaid, and at Sahebgung in Padruna.

Ex parte Joharmull Khunka, the creditor. Debi Prosad Khaitan, Creditor's Attorney.

On the 17th day of February 1915, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as Insolvents.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to the *Official Assignee of Calcutta*.

Notice of Adjudication Order.

No. 68 of 1915.

Dated the 27th February 1915.

Re Prag Das Rathi, residing at No. 21, Sobharam Baysak's Street, Bara Bazar, in the town of Calcutta, trader and lately carrying on business in piece-goods at No. 14, Pagiaputty, Bara Bazar, in Calcutta aforesaid, under the name and style of Bangsidhar Prag Das.

Ex parte the debtor. Rasik Lal Mullick, Insolvent's Attorney.

On the 22nd day of February 1915, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed Prag Das Rathi as an Insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to the *Official Assignee of Calcutta*.

Notice of Adjudication Order.

No. 70 of 1915.

Dated the 27th February 1915.

Re William Joseph McDonald, formerly residing at No. 6, Kenderdine's Lane, in the town of Calcutta, at present residing at No. 21, Bentinck Lane, in Calcutta aforesaid, a shed officer in the Port Commissioner's Jetty.

Ex parte the debtor. Debtor in person.

On the 25th day of February 1915, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as an Insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to the *Official Assignee of Calcutta*.

C. GREY,
Official Assignee of Calcutta.

**POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS
(POST OFFICE.)**

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 5th March 1915.

No. 657-*Ap.*—Mr. J. J. Newton, Superintendent of post offices officiating in the 3rd grade, is granted privilege leave for 26 days combined with leave on medical certificate for 5 months and 4 days (six months in all) with effect from the 2nd March 1915 or from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

W. MAXWELL,
Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs.

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- Correlation in seasonal variations of weather, III. On the criterion for the reality of relationship or periodicities.** **Memoirs of the Indian Meteorological Department, Vol. XXI, Part IX.** Quarto. Paper cover. By Gilbert T. Walker, C.S.I., M.A., Sc.D., F.R.S. Price 0-8-0 (eight annas).
- Monthly Weather Review, April 1914.** (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Price Re. 1.
- Monthly Weather Review, May 1914.** (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Price Re. 1.
- Monthly Weather Review, June 1914.** (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Price Re. 1.
- Monthly Weather Review, July 1914.** (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Price Re. 1.
- Monthly and Annual Normals of Pressure, Temperature, Relative Humidity, Vapour Tension and Cloud.** **Memoirs of the Indian Meteorological Department, Volume XXII, Part III.** By Gilbert T. Walker, C.S.I., M.A., Sc.D., F.R.S. Quarto. Paper cover. Price Re. 1 and annas 8.
- Monthly Weather Review, August 1914.** (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Price Re. 1.
- III. A discussion of the anemographic observations recorded at Port Blair from September 1894 to August 1904.**
- IV. A discussion of the anemographic observations recorded at Dhubri from November 1889 to May 1896.**
- Memoirs of the Indian Meteorological Department, Vol. XIX.** By W. A. Harwood with an introduction by G. T. Walker. (Illustrated by 27 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Price Re. 1-8.
- *Monthly Weather Review, September 1914.** (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Price Re. 1.
- *Annual Summary of the Monthly Weather Review, 1913.** (Illustrated by 6 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Rs. 3.

**LIST OF PUBLICATIONS ISSUED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT
FROM JANUARY TO JUNE 1914.**

- Monthly Weather Review, August 1913 to January 1914.** (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Re. 1 per month.
- Annual Summary of the Monthly Weather Review, 1912.** (Illustrated by 6 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Rs. 3.
- A further study of relationship with Indian monsoon rainfall—Memoirs of the Indian Meteorological Department, Vol. XXI, Part VIII,** by Gilbert T. Walker, C.S.I., M.A., Sc.D., F.R.S. Quarto. Paper cover. Re. 0-8-0.

**LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA
DURING THE WEEK ENDING 27TH JUNE 1914.**

Records of Geological Survey of India, Volume XLIV, Part 2, by Director, Geological Survey of India. **Contributions to the Geology of the Province of Yunnan in Western China. IV. The Country around Yunnan Fu** (with Plate 4). **Note on a Dyke of White Trap from the Pench Valley Coalfield, Chhindwara District, Central Provinces** (with text figures 2 and 3). **Statement of Mineral Concessions granted during 1913.** Re. 1.

LIST OF BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE COORG ADMINISTRATION DURING THE HALF-YEAR WHICH ENDED ON THE 30TH JUNE 1914.

Report on Forest Administration in Coorg, by H. Tireman, Esq., Deputy Conservator of Forests, Coorg. "Progress report on the Forest Administration in Coorg for the year 1912-13." It deals with the Administration of Forests in Coorg. Foolscap folio. Paper binding. Price 8s. or 9d. (6 ples.)

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA DURING THE WEEK ENDING 1ST AUGUST 1914.

Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XLI, Part 2, by L. Leigh Fermor, D.Sc., A.R.S.M., F.G.S., Superintendent, Geological Survey of India. On the Geology and Coal Resources of Korea State, Central Provinces. (With 18 plates.) Rs. 3.

Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XLII, Part 1, by J. Coggin Brown, M.Sc., F.G.S., Assistant Superintendent, Geological Survey of India. The Burma Earthquake of May 1912. Rs. 3.

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS ISSUED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT FROM APRIL TO SEPTEMBER 1914.

Monthly Weather Review, December 1913 to April 1914. (Illustrated by 7 plates). Quarto. Paper cover. Re. 1 per month.

A further study of relationship with Indian Monsoon rainfall: Memoirs of the Indian Meteorological Department, Vol. XXI, Part VIII. By Gilbert T. Walker, C.S.I., M.A., Sc.D., F.R.S. Quarto. Paper cover. Annas 6.

Correlation in seasonal variations of weather, III, on the criterion for the reality of relationships or periodicities. Memoirs of the Indian Meteorological Department, Vol. XXI, Part IX. By Gilbert T. Walker, C.S.I., M.A., Sc.D., F.R.S. Quarto. Paper cover. Price annas 8.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA DURING THE WEEK ENDING 17TH OCTOBER 1914.

Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Palaeontologia Indica, Sr. XV, Himalayan Forests, Volume IV, Fasc. No. 5, by Miss Paula Steiger, Ph.D. Additional Notes of the Fauna of the Spiti Shales. Re. 1.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA DURING THE WEEK ENDING 28TH NOVEMBER 1914.

Records of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XLIV, Part 3. By Director, Geological Survey of India. Some newly discovered Coal-Seams near the Yaw River, Pakokku District, Upper Burma (with plates 5 to 12). The Monasite Sands of Travancore (with plates 13 to 17). A Lower Cretaceous Fauna from the Himalayan Glenmal Sandstone together with a description of a few Fossils from the Chikkim Series, by Dr. Albrecht Spitz (Vienna). Translated by E. Vredenburg, B.Sc., B.Sc., F.G.S. (with plates 18 and 19 and text figures 4 to 11). Further description of Indarctos Satmontanus Pilgrim, the new genus of Bear from the Middle Siwaliks, with some remarks on the Fossil Indian Ursidae (with plate 20). On the Probable Future Beheading of the Son and Red Rivers by the Hodo (with plate 21). Rs. 1.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA DURING THE WEEK ENDING 26TH DECEMBER 1914.

Records of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XLIV, Part 4. By W. A. K. Christie, B.Sc., Ph. D., Chemist, Geological Survey of India, Guy E. Pilgrim, D.Sc., F.G.S., Officiating Superintendent, Survey of India, Captain J. L. Grinlinton, R.G.A., F.R.G.S. Notes on the Salt Deposits of the Cis-Indus Salt Ranges. Description of teeth referable to the Lower Siwalik Crodont genus *Dicopsalis*, Pilgrim. Notes on some Glaciers of the Dhaul and Lissar Valleys, Kumaon Himalaya, September 1912. Miscellaneous Notes, Index. Rs. 1.

**LIST OF PUBLICATIONS ISSUED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT
FROM JULY TO DECEMBER 1914.**

Monthly Weather Review. March to July 1914. (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover.
Rs. 1 per month.

**Correlation in seasonal variations of weather. III, on the criterion for the
Reality of relationships or Periodicities. Memoirs of the Indian Meteorologi-
cal Department, Volume XXI, Part IX. By Gilbert T. Walker, C.S.I., M.A.,
Sc.D., F.R.S.** Quarto. Paper cover. Price annas 8.

**LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA
DURING THE WEEK ENDING 30TH JANUARY 1915.**

**Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Palæontologia Indica, New Series, Vol-
ume V, Memoir No. 2. By Carl Diener, Ph.D., Professor of Palæontology at the
University of Vienna. The Anthracolithic Faunæ of Kashmir, Kanaur and Spiti
(with plates I to XI).** Rs. 2-12.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 6, 1915.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

ESTATE MRS. E. ANDERSON, DECEASED.

Notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the late Elizabeth Anderson, widow, who died on 10th June 1914 at 29, Inverleith Row, Edinburgh, Letters of Administration to whose Estate have been granted to James Edmund Vallance, Accountant at Messrs. Grindlay & Co., Calcutta, are required to send in the same on or before 26th March next to the said Messrs. Grindlay & Co., Calcutta, after which date the said Administrator will proceed to administer the assets having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received notice, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognized.

J. E. VALLANCE.

Calcutta, 12th February 1915.

ESTATE J. W. SMYTH, DECEASED.

Notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the late John Watt Smyth of the Indian Civil Service who died at Duncra Lorne, County Antrim, on 7th May 1914, Letters of Administration to whose Estate have been granted to James Edmund Vallance, Accountant at Messrs. Grindlay & Co., Calcutta, are required to send in the same on or before 19th March next to the said Messrs. Grindlay & Co., Calcutta, after which date the said Administrator will proceed to administer the assets having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received notice, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognized.

Calcutta, 5th February 1915.

J. E. VALLANCE.

**WHOLESALE AND RETAIL PRICES IN THE FIRST HALF OF
JANUARY 1915 OF :**

RICE
WHEAT AND FLOUR
BARLEY
JAWAR
BAJRA
RAGI
KANGNI
MAIZE
GRAM

ARHAR DÁL
OATS
COTTON SEED
LINSEED
MUSTARD AND RAPESSEED
SESAMUM (*Til* or *jinjili*)
GHI
SUGAR, RAW (*Gur*)
SALT

TOBACCO
TURMERIC
GRASS AND STRAW
JAWAR STALKS
BUTTA (WHITE)
BRAN
SHEEP AND BULLOCKS
KEROSENE OIL

GOVERNMENT
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF JANUARY

[illegible]

* The figures under "Rice, husked" represent the prices of common rice

**OF INDIA
AND INDUSTRY**

[illegible]

SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, MARCH 6, 1915.

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF JANUARY—continued

DISTRICTS	SESAMUM (Til or jinjis)		GHI		SUGAR, RAW (Gur)		SALT		TOBACCO LEAF		TURNERIE		GRASS	
	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914
Am—	...	...	640	581-82	...	...	27-47	17-16	...	...	...	...	...	...
ni . . . . .	...	...	581-82	581-82	...	...	25-7	20-51	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mein and Amherst . . . . .	...	...	457-14	457-14	...	...	16-89	15-76	...	...	...	...	...	...
altic)—	...	...	533-33	581-82	...	...	19-63	18-29	...	...	...	...	...	...
on . . . . .	...	...	533-33	581-82	...	...	23-87	25	...	...	...	...	...	...
in . . . . .	...	...	581-82	610	...	...	28-57	22-86	...	...	...	...	...	...
in . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
aland)—	...	...	533-33	533-33	...	...	25-81	22-86	...	...	...	...	...	...
de . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	24-81	24-81	...	...	...	...	...	...
roo . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
urman—	...	...	640	533-33	...	...	25-2	22-61	...	...	...	...	...	...
alay	...	...	640	711-11	...	...	30-47	22-64	...	...	...	...	...	...
ku . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	581-82	533-33	...	...	29-63	29-63	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
nj (Sylhet) . . . . .	...	...	532-5	570	57-5	65	{ 20-6 and 21-02 }	18-75	...	...	...	...	...	...
nutra—	...	...	400	330	65	62-5	25	21-25	...	...	...	...	...	...
ra . . . . .	...	...	425	540	53-75	70	25	{ 22-5 and 25 }	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
ong . . . . .	...	...	510	600	...	62-5	18-75	16-56	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	600	600	50	85	25	21-25	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	7-5	460	530	42-5	50	23-75	16-87	...	65	...	...	...	15
...	...	...	420	510	40	60	23-75	20	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	{ 450 to 500 }	{ 520 to 580 }	70	75	...	20	...	{ 128-75 to 140 }	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	480	510	55	57-5	{ 25 and 27-5 }	20	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	650	540	70	90	30	27-5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Orissa—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
th—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
pur	60	80	420	500	47-5	40	31-87	19-63	100	120	...	...	...	...
pur . . . . .	...	...	400	457-5	40	44-37	20-56	20	200	266-56	...	...	...	...
th—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	50	60	590	460	47-5	42-5	21-25	20	20	20	...	...	5	8-75
...	75	75	600	609-37	68-07	60-88	20	15-62	92-34	92-34	...	...	5	5
Provinces—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	5-4	66-67	458-28	510-26	51-2	51-2	25-31	25-31	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	57-5	80	420	440	45	42-5	17-5	{ 17-5 and 18-12 }	120	130	65	90	...	...
...	46-72	66-56	366-5	112-5	50	55	22-81	20-62	...	...	94-87	...	5	12-5
...	61-76	80-37	400	457-19	42-19	40	18-12	17-34	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	66-67	81-06	400	441-35	52-97	61-51	18-18	17-34	135	110	87-5	95	5	18-83
as, west—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ampur	45-44	73-75	370	420	45	45	20	20	175	180	{ 55 and 90 }	{ 70 and 100 }	...	...
...
...	10	66-67	410	410	44-43	44-43	21-61	20-62	90	90	...	...	5	7-5
...	...	...	430	490	38-75	35	20-78	20-63	...	...	...	...	...	...

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF JANUARY—con

DISTRICTS	RICE, UNHUSKED		RICE, HUSKED		WHEAT		FLOUR (WHEAT)		BARLEY		JAWAR		BAJRA	
	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914
Rajputana—														
Eastern—														
Ajmer	26.67	26.67	...	...	61.56	43.12	...	...	39.06	34.79	32.19	33.33	36.09	33.12
Punjab—														
Southern—														
Ferozpur	30.62	30.78	52.5	57.19	47.5	36.41	52.5	40	29.37	26.72	39.87	30.78	36.25	29.69
Central—														
Lahore	32.03	30	57.19	50	48.44	38.12	55.16	42.19	28.59	28.12	...	26.41	35.63	30
South-eastern—														
Delhi . . . . .	...	35	66.25	66.87	53.12	41.25	55	43.12	35	32.5	36.87	31.87	40.94	38.12
Submontane—														
Amritsar	39.28	31.25	55	53.28	45.62	33.28	48.28	37.19	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northern—														
Rawalpindi . . . . .	...	...	56.25	50.25	43.12	35.62	45.62	30.37	25	25.62	25	20.63	32.5	30
Western—														
Lyallpur . . . . .	...	...	57.5	52.5	47.5	33.75	52.5	37.5	27.5	25	...	...	36.25	29.37
Multan	30	...	48.75	43.75	48.75	33.44	51.25	38.12	31.87	...	26.56	20.47	36.87	28.12
N.-W. Frontier Pro-														
vince—														
Peshawar . . . . .	...	...	61.51	61.51	42.4	39.74	45.36	43.85	21.98	30.05	18.07	24.58	32.29	30.05
Dera Ismael Khan . . . . .	...	...	...	...	43.54	38.44	...	...	...	...	26.25	...	33.12	...
Sind and Baluchistan—														
Karachi . . . . .	...	...	54.37	57.5	52.71	41.25	...	...	...	...	...	29.37	35.31	32.19
Shikarpur	26.4	23.12	...	63.75	54.08	35	...	...	35	27.5	...	...	32.5	30
Quetta . . . . .	...	...	...	...	45 to 46.25	37.81 to 40	70	62.5	34.37	35.62	29.69	26.25	...	...
Bombay—														
Deccan and Karnatak—														
Dharwar . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	36.15	...	...	...	...	22.55	25.73	...	...
Sholapur	31.35	...	46.46	...	54.79	...	...	...	...	...	22.81	27.86	25.42	30.57
Poona . . . . .	...	...	...	57.5	...	48.02	...	...	37.76	...	27.34	...	32.66	30.58
Khandesh and N.-E.														
Deccan—														
Ahmadnagar . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22.4	...	26.77	29.63
Dhulia . . . . .	...	...	...	...	66.98	39.17	...	...	...	...	...	...	28.65	...
Gujarat—														
Surat . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	41.82	...	...	...	...	38.49	33.45	...	40.36
Ahmadabad . . . . .	...	...	55	57.5	60	40	...	...	33.75	30	32.5	35	38.75	42.5
Central Provinces *														
Western—														
Nagpur . . . . .	...	...	42.31	46.12	55.25	37.25	80	50	...	...	30.44	32.62	...	...
Central—														
Jubbulpore . . . . .	...	...	42.12	42.12	55.19	38.12	64	47.06	...	...	39.75	32	...	...
Eastern—														
Balpur . . . . .	...	...	38	41.5	35	38	60	46	...	...	...	...	...	...
Berar—														
Akola . . . . .	...	...	45.5	53	75.5	45.5	...	...	...	...	36.25	28.75	...	...
Amritoti . . . . .	...	...	44.75	44.75	61.87	39.25	...	...	...	...	21.25	26.75	...	...
Madras—														
South, central—														
Coimbatore . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32.9	32.9	31.7	36.5
Salem . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central—														
Bellary . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27.8	29.4	...	...
Cuddapah	38.5	31.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34.9	...	...	35.6
Karnul . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Coast, central—														
Nellore . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
East Coast, south—														
Madras	38.1	33.9	...	36.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tanjore	38.9	35.2	49.7	66.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southern—														
Madura . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30.6	39.1	33.5	46.2
Mysore—														
Mysore	24	24	60	58	60	58	132.5	50	...	...	29	29	...	...
Bangalore	26	32	56	70	60	60	67.76	67.76	...	...	40	39	...	...

* The figures under "Rice, husked," represent the prices of cleaned rice

figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

MAIZE		GRAM		ARHAR DAL		OATS		COTTON SEED		LINSEED		MUSTARD AND RAPSEED		DISTRICTS
1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	
83	33-33	44-43	34-79	...	...	72-05	61-56	...	...	84-06	94-06	...	...	Rajputana— Eastern—Ajmer
25	26-72	28-12	29-69	61-56	50	...	...	24-06	32-19	66-72	66-72	64-06	61-56	Punjab— Southern—Ferozpur
62	26-72	39-53	31-25	72-66	48-75	53-28	61-87	...	...	57-19	57-5	53-28	61-25	Central— Lahore
5	31-25	41-37	32-5	60	47-5	...	...	23-44	25	60	90	60	60	South-eastern— Delhi
..	...	38-12	31-25	...	...	...	...	25	26-25	...	...	60	60	Submontane— Amritsar
37	27-5	38-12	32-19	...	...	...	...	...	...	44-37	43-12	50	50	Northern— Rawalpindi
25	33-75 25	37-81 38-12	31-25 32-19	...	...	33-75	...	22-81	23-75	...	...	43-75	49-37 44-69	Western— Lyallpur Multan
92	28-59	39-8 35	30-78	51-2	39-74	...	...	...	...	...	...	49-22 40	59-27 43-12	N.-W. Frontier Province— Peshawar Dera Ismael Khan
..	...	...	35-62 35-31	...	62-5 ...	...	...	20-91 2-5	...	...	...	...	...	Sind and Baluchistan— Karachi Shikarpur
06	32-1	...	...	{ 75 to 85	{ 57-5 to 65	58-75	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	Quetta
..	...	48-02 48-7	...	54-59	...	...	...	16-67 19-32	20	...	48-33	...	...	Bombay— Deccan and Karnatak— Dharwar Sholapur Poona
..	...	...	38-49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan— Ahmednagar Dhulia
..	...	50-05	38-18	...	...	...	...	...	18-93	...	...	...	...	Gujarat— Surat Ahmedabad
..	...	43-75	35	53-75	50	...	...	18-02 23-12	...	...	...	...	...	Central Provinces— Western—Nagpur
..	...	53-69	35-75	53-06	53-06	...	...	14-37	22-5	51-62	54-75	...	...	Central—Jubbulpore
..	...	45-69	30-75	57-12	53-37	44-44	50	18-19	20	44-44	50	44-44	47	Eastern—Raipur
..	...	45	...	50	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Berar— Akola Amraoti
..	...	32-25 48-75	36 31-25	54 47-5	50 46-31	...	...	13 11-24	20 19-25	...	55-5 58-44	...	...	Madras— South, central— Coimbatore Salem
..	...	63-2	49-4	...	...	...	...	38-5	38-5	...	...	...	...	Central— Bellary Cuddapah Karnal
..	...	46-2	41-1	44-1	35-3	...	...	23-9	23-1	...	...	...	...	East Coast, central— Nellore
..	...	...	...	51	35-7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	East Coast, south— Madras Tanjore Trichinopoly
..	...	50-4	37-1	...	...	65-2	58-4	57-7	32-4	...	...	...	...	Southern— Madura
..	...	...	...	...	...	61-8	53-2	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mysore— Mysore Bangalore
..	...	36 32	36 36	34 34	66 64	40	68-59	...	...	...	...	...	...

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF JANUARY—

DISTRICTS	SHAMUN (Til or Jinjli)		GHI		SUGAR, RAW (Gdr)		SALT		TOBACCO LEAF		TURNERIO		GRA
	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	
Rajputana—													
Eastern—													
Ajmer	66.46	84.06	400	426.67	56.15	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	7.29
Punjab—													
Southern—													
Ferozpur . . . . .	...	88.91	426.72	450	48.75	50	10.87	16.72	100	88.91	80	80	...
Central—													
Lahore	65.81	88.75	426.72	533.12	47.08	47.08	15.16	14.84	160	75	88.91	114.87	10
South-eastern—													
Delhi	65	90	440	510	42.5	41.25	17.5	17.5	90	77.5	70	100	11.41
Submontane—													
Amritsar	65	82.5	410	480	43.28	42.03	14.87	14.87	...	...	65	...	...
Northern—													
Rawalpindi . . . . .	...	...	425	450	46.25	38.75	14.87	13.75	...	...	...	...	...
Western—													
Lyallpur	55	69.37	390	480	40	36.87	15	15	80	80	...	...	10
Multan . . . . .	...	...	...	...	46.56	41.56	16.72	16.25	125	103.72	85	...	4.87
N.W. Frontier Province—													
Peshawar . . . . .	...	...	412.92	474.00	44.85	45.36	15.88	15.1	133.07	116.85	...	...	...
Dera Ismael Khan . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sind and Baluchistan—													
Karachi . . . . .	...	...	385	440	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shikarpur . . . . .	...	...	396.87	460	...	...	...	...	48.75	...	...	...	...
Quetta . . . . .	...	...	395 to 457.5	460 to 540	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay—													
Deccan and Karnatak—													
Dharwar . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sholapur . . . . .	...	...	383.33	...	85.68	83.03	...	...	208.83	...	70.78	...	...
Poona . . . . .	...	...	385.99	515.78	73.7	65.78	...	...	210.52	266.67	...	61.41	...
Khandesh and N.M.													
Deccan—													
Ahmednagar . . . . .	...	...	...	466.67	70.83	70.83	...	...	...	88.91	...	...	...
Dhulia	62.87	...	317.5	...	56.67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gujarat—													
Surat . . . . .	...	86.51	421.61	464.84	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ahmedabad . . . . .	...	...	380	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces—													
Western—													
Nagpur	66.06	86.62	433.31	566	...	...	20	23.31	133.31	100	75	120	6.25
Central—													
Jubbulpore	50	61.5	380	470	...	...	22.19	22.25	80	114.25	72.69	88.87	4.44
Eastern—													
Raipur . . . . .	...	...	380	470	...	...	26.5	20	140	160	...	80	...
Berar—													
Akola	57	76	381	635	...	...	19.5	19	...	119	...	...	...
Amraoti	60.5	83.31	320	460	...	...	19	19	124.44	124.44	...	...	6
Madras—													
South, central—													
Coimbatore	98.3	80.6	503	548.9	76.8	54.4	20.5	22.4	...	...	48.1	64.1	...
Salem . . . . .	...	...	518.7	445.2	...	...	...	...	171.8	188.4	42.8	85.7	...
Central—													
Bellary . . . . .	...	66.2	476.2	508	95.2	47.7	...	...	...	...	42.8	41.2	...
Ouddapah . . . . .	...	...	427.8	526.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	49.4	65.8	...
Karnul . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	154.2	150	...	...	...
East Coast, central—													
Nellore . . . . .	...	...	366.6	433.3	...	...	...	15.7	...	...	...	...	...
East Coast, south—													
Madras	74.1	69.2	579.6	193.8	69.2	49	12.8	12.8	197.6	181.7	46.1	41.1	...
Tanjore . . . . .	...	...	538.3	600	...	...	18	18.1	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly . . . . .	...	...	540.5	675.7	...	...	17.6	17.6	123.4	123.4	...	...	...
Southern—													
Madura	87	87	675.7	675.7	...	...	...	...	141.1	106.8	...	...	...
Mysore—													
Mysore	82	80	580	582.86	150	68.54	...	...	240	205.68	80	120	8.75
Bangalore	76	76	548.54	600	68.54	55.73	...	...	240	240	102.81	154.27	8.8

* Includes octroi duty amounting to Rs. 108 per 10 mounds

SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, MARCH 6, 1915.

the figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

STRAW		JAWAR STALKS		BRUSA (WHITE)		BRAN		SHEEP, PER SCORE		PLOWH BULLOCKS, PER PAIR		KEROSENE OIL, PER TIN		DISTRICTS
15	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	
29	7.29	6.15	8.44	...	...	38.12	30.78	110	110	80	80	2.5	2.5	Rajputana— Eastern— Ajmer
.	6.72	7.97	6.72	38.28	...	135	90	175	150	2.59	2.56	Punjab— Southern— Ferozpur
.	9.53	9.37	30.78	22.5	140	150	170	170	2.69	2.59	Central— Lahore
.	...	8.12	11.41	15.62	10.62	30	20	80	80	150	150	2.19	2.17	South-eastern— Delhi
.	8.75	7.81	25	20	120	100	...	...	2.76	2.69	Submontane— Amritsar
.	10	13.12	...	...	90	90	120	120	2.5	2.37	Northern— Rawalpindi
.	5.62	6.25	30	23.12	80	100	140	140	2.81	2.69	Western— Lyallpur
.	...	4.37	...	7.34	...	26.56	...	100	...	...	...	2.67	2.64	Multan
N.-W. Frontier Province—														
.	6.15	7.18	21.93	19.79	{ 60 to 100 }	{ 60 to 100 }	{ 60 to 200 }	{ 60 to 200 }	2.92	2.86	Peshawar
.	3.06	3.10	Dera Ismael Khan
Sind and Baluchistan—														
.	6.25	5	20.62	17.5	...	...	...	...	2.22	2.2	Karachi
.	{ 100 to 200 }	{ 100 to 200 }	...	...	2.51	2.5	Shikarpur
.	7.97	6.56	34.53	21.25	...	...	...	...	2.5	2.47	Quetta
Bombay—														
.	70	...	...	2.47	2.44	Deccan and Karnatak— Dharwar
.	2.39	2.39	Sholapur
.	2.37	2.36	Poona
.	28.50	...	...	...	...	2.06	2.06	Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan— Ahmadnagar
.	2.47	2.41	Dhulia
.	Gujarat— Surat
.	30	22.5	...	...	...	...	2.56	2.5	Ahmadabad
Central Provinces—														
.	50	...	100	1.87	1.87	Western— Nagpur
81	6.62	6	6.75	...	...	33.31	28.56	60	60	70	70	1.87	1.94	Central— Jubbulpore
.	...	4.87	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.25	2.25	Eastern— Raipur
.	94	92	54	53	2.12	2	Berar— Akola
.	70	60	75	80	2.19	2.19	Amratoti
Madras—														
.	...	4.1	3.2	...	...	90.4*	110.9*	...	...	60	60	2.53	2.44	South, Central— Coimbatore
8	7.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	100†	100†	...	...	2.22	2.22	Salem
.	...	10.3	6.8	...	...	...	...	100†	100†	140	140	2.76	2.38	Central— Bellary
.	2.62	2.31	Cuddapah
.	2.76	2.68	Karnul
3	3.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.8	1.78	East Coast, central— Nellore
.	37.6	27.7	195†	135†	...	...	1.79	1.79	East Coast, south— Madras
.	10.9	13.5	170†	135†	...	...	2.17	2.17	Tanjore
.	35.3	...	...	...	...	2.44	2.41	Trichinopoly
.	15	...	...	...	...	20.4	20.4	...	...	60	40	2.06	2	Southern— Madura
37	3.65	4.37	2.97	...	...	...	36.72	100	80	100	100	2.81	2.62	Mysore— Mysore
3	5.89	...	...	...	...	33.8	33.8	160	160	{ 120 to 150 }	{ 120 to 150 }	2.5	2.5	Bangalore

* Superior quality

† Sheep or goats

G. FINDLAY SHIRRAS,

Director of Statistics

C. F. LOW,

Secretary to the Government of India

Calcutta, March 3, 1915

GOVERNMENT

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF JANUARY 1915

DISTRICTS	WHEAT		BARLEY		RICE				JAWAR OR CHOLU (Andropogon sorghum)		BAJRA OR CUMBU (Pennisetum typhoidesum)	
	Half month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Best sort		Common		Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month
					Half month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half month of report	Pre-vious half-month				
Burma—												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 2	11 10	...	...	...	...
Tavoy . . . . .	...	...	...	...	12 10	12 10	14 13	14 13	...	...	...	...
Monlmein and Amherst	6 13	6 13	...	...	10 7	10 7	12 2	12 2	...	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Pegu . . . . .	...	...	...	...	9 1	9 1	10 12	10 12	...	...	...	...
Rangoon	7 2	7 2	...	...	9 14	9 12	10 3	10 —	...	...	...	...
Manbin	4 0	4 —	...	...	9 2	8 1	10 7	9 1	...	...	...	...
Bassein . . . . .	...	...	...	...	9 11	9 11	10 6	10 6	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—												
Tharawadi . . . . .	...	...	...	...	8 10	8 10	11 7	11 7	...	...	...	...
Hensada	5 2	5 2	...	...	8 1	8 1	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Prome . . . . .	...	...	...	...	9 11	9 11	11 10	10 11	...	...	...	...
Toungoo . . . . .	...	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	11 11	11 11	...	...	...	...
Thayetmyo . . . . .	...	...	...	...	7 7	7 9	9 3	9 3	...	...	...	...
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay	6 14	7 8	...	...	8 9	8 9	11 3	11 3	14 14	14 14	...	...
Bhamo . . . . .	...	...	...	...	10 9	10 9	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	...
Pakokku . . . . .	...	...	...	...	8 13	8 13	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...
Meiktila . . . . .	...	...	...	...	9 1	9 1	12 2	12 11	...	...	...	...
Arakan—												
Sandoway	3 4	3 4	...	...	10 10	10 10	12 12	12 12	...	...	...	...
Kyaukpyn	3 8	3 —	...	...	9 —	7 —	10 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Akyab . . . . .	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 —	8 8	8 —	...	...	...	...
Assam—												
Burma—												
Sylhet . . . . .	...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	8 12	8 12	...	...	...	...
Cachar	7 —	7 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	9 9	9 —	...	...	...	...
Hill Tracts—												
Khási and Jaintia Hills . . . . .	...	...	...	...	3 8	3 8	6 4	6 4	...	...	...	...
Garo Hills . . . . .	...	...	...	...	3 —	3 —	9 —	9 3	...	...	...	...
Manipur	7 —	8 —	...	...	18 —	18 —	20 —	20 —	...	...	...	...
Nága Hills . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	{ 9 — and 10 — }	{ 9 — and 10 — }	...	...	...	...
Lushai Hills . . . . .	...	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...
Brahmaputra—												
Goalpara	7 8	7 8	...	...	4 —	4 —	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Kámráp (Gauhati)	5 14	6 —	...	...	5 12	5 8	8 —	7 14	...	...	...	...
Darrang . . . . .	...	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Nowgong . . . . .	...	...	...	...	5 —	5 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Sibságar . . . . .	...	...	...	...	5 4	5 4	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...
Lakhimpur	6 —	6 —	...	...	4 —	4 —	7 8	8 —	...	...	...	...
Bengal—												
Eastern—												
Chittagong . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Noakhali . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...
Backerganj . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 12	6 12	...	...	...	...
Maimensingh . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 4	7 8	...	...	...	...
Tippera . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 14	8 —	...	...	...	...
Dacca . . . . .	...	6 —	...	10 —	...	...	6 4	6 8	...	...	...	...
Deltaic—												
Khulna . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
24 Parganas . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Howrah . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Calcutta . . . . .	...	6 5	...	10 —	...	...	6 2	6 —	...	...	...	...
Hoochly . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Nadia (Krishnagarh) . . . . .	...	8 14	...	...	...	...	7 7	7 9	...	...	...	...
Jessore . . . . .	...	7 —	...	10 —	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...
Faridpur . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 12	7 12	...	...	...	...

OF INDIA

AND INDUSTRY

[The figures state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee]

MAEUA OR RAGI (<i>Eleusine coracana</i>)		KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET (<i>Solaria italica</i>)		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY, OR BUNAGA (<i>Oscar arietinum</i>)		MAIZE (<i>Zea Mays</i>)		ARHAR DÁL		SALT		DISTRICTS
Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	
...	6 6	6 6	...	...	...	...	11 3	11 3	Burma—
...	7 —	7 —	...	...	7 9	7 9	14 —	14 —	Tenasserim—
...	7 8	7 8	...	...	5 14	5 14	18 14	18 14	Mergui
...	6 9	6 9	...	...	6 4	6 4	16 —	16 —	Tavoy
...	5 10	5 10	...	...	5 10	5 10	14 —	14 —	Moulmein and
...	6 6	7 2	...	...	...	...	14 —	14 —	Amherst
...	13 2	13 2	...	...	10 1	10 1	11 3	11 3	Pegu (deltaic)—
...	8 —	9 —	...	...	7 2	7 2	16 —	16 —	Pegu
...	7 —	7 —	...	...	6 5	6 5	14 —	14 —	Rangoon
...	7 2	7 2	...	...	...	...	14 —	14 —	Maubin
...	5 11	7 2	...	...	4 1	5 12	11 11	11 11	Bassein
...	8 —	8 —	19 12	19 12	5 10	5 10	14 —	14 —	Pegu (inland)—
...	5 9	...	...	...	5 9	5 9	14 —	14 —	Tharawadi
...	8 —	11 2	25 10	32 1	7 12	...	11 6	11 6	Henzada
...	4 —	4 —	...	...	4 —	4 —	11 3	11 3	Prome
...	6 —	6 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	14 —	14 3	Toungoo
...	6 8	6 8	...	...	6 —	6 4	11 11	11 11	Thayetmyo
...	7 —	7 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	14 —	14 —	Upper Burma—
...	5 14	6 0	9 —	5 10	5 1	5 3	11 6	11 6	Mandalay
...	5 8	5 8	...	...	4 8	4 8	11 6	11 6	Bhamo
...	6 —	5 —	20 —	22 —	4 8	4 8	11 3	11 3	Pakókku
...	6 —	5 8	...	...	4 12	4 12	9 5	12 7	Meiktila
...	5 8	5 8	...	...	4 8	4 8	9 7	9 7	Arakan—
...	7 —	7 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	Sandoway
...	7 —	7 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	12 8	12 8	Kyaukpada
...	6 8	7 —	...	...	5 8	6 —	12 8	12 8	Akyab
...	7 —	7 —	...	...	5 8	5 8	13 4	16 —	Assam—
...	6 8	6 8	...	...	5 8	5 8	16 —	16 —	Burma—
...	6 8	6 8	...	...	5 8	5 8	16 —	16 —	Sylhet
...	6 8	6 8	...	...	5 8	5 8	16 —	16 —	Cachar
...	7 —	7 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	11 6	11 6	Hill tracts—
...	5 14	6 0	9 —	5 10	5 1	5 3	10 —	10 —	Khasi and Jaintia
...	5 8	5 8	...	...	4 8	4 8	11 —	12 8	Hills
...	6 —	5 —	20 —	22 —	4 8	4 8	11 —	12 8	Garo Hills
...	6 —	5 8	...	...	4 12	4 12	11 —	11 —	Manipur
...	5 8	5 8	...	...	4 8	4 8	8 —	8 —	Naga Hills
...	7 —	7 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	Lushai Hills
...	7 —	7 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	15 8	16 —	Brahmaputra—
...	7 —	7 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	16 —	14 —	Goalpara
...	6 8	7 —	...	...	5 8	6 —	16 —	14 —	Kamrup (Gauhati)
...	7 —	7 —	...	...	5 4	5 8	12 —	13 4	Darrang
...	6 8	6 8	...	...	5 8	5 8	13 —	14 —	Nowgong
...	6 8	6 8	...	...	5 8	5 8	13 —	13 —	Sibsagar
...	6 8	6 8	...	...	5 8	5 8	13 —	13 —	Lakhimpur
...	5 4	5 4	16 —	16 —	Bengal—
...	5 8	...	16 —	16 —	Eastern—
...	7 —	...	...	5 8	...	20 —	20 —	Chittagong
...	5 4	6 —	13 —	16 —	Noakhali
...	5 4	...	...	5 8	5 8	14 —	16 —	Backerganj
...	7 8	...	...	5 4	...	16 —	18 8	Maimensingh
...	8 —	...	...	5 —	5 8	16 —	16 —	Tippera
...	7 —	...	...	5 8	5 8	16 —	16 —	Dacca
...	7 —	...	...	5 8	5 8	13 —	16 —	Deltic—
...	7 8	...	...	5 8	5 12	16 —	18 —	Khulna
...	7 5	...	10 —	6 6	6 2	16 —	16 —	24 Parganas
...	6 —	...	...	6 6	6 5	16 12	16 13	Howrah
...	6 —	...	...	5 12	6 —	16 —	19 —	Calcutta
...	8 —	...	...	5 8	6 2	16 —	16 —	Hooghly
...	8 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	17 —	20 —	Nadia (Krishnagar)
...	6 —	6 —	16 —	16 —	Jessore
...	6 —	6 —	16 —	16 —	Faridpur

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF JANUARY 1915—continued

DISTRICTS	WHEAT		BARLEY		RICE				JAWAR OR CHOLU (<i>Andropogon sorghum</i>)		BAJRA OR CUMBU (<i>Pennisetum typhoidesum</i>)	
	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half month	Best sort		Common		Half-month of report	Pre-vious half month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half month
					Half-month of report	Pre-vious half month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half month				
Bengal—continued												
Western—												
Bankura . . .			...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Burdwan . . .			...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Birbhum . . .			...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Midnapur . . .			...	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	...	...	...	...
Murshidabad . .		8 8	...	13 —	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	...
Northern—												
Pabna . . .			...	...	...	...	7 —	6 8	...	...	...	...
Rajshahi . . .		7 8	...	12 —	...	...	7 8	7 11	...	...	...	...
Malda . . .		7 8	...	15 —	...	...	6 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Bogra . . .			...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	...	...
Jalpaiguri . . .			...	...	...	...	8 —	7 12	...	...	...	...
Dinajpur . . .		7 13	...	...	...	...	7 13	7 13	...	...	...	...
Rangpur . . .			...	...	...	...	6 8	6 12	...	...	...	...
Hills—												
Darjeeling . . .		6 —	...	7 —	...	...	5 8	6 —	...	...	...	...
Bihar and Orissa—												
Bihar, north—												
Purnea . . .	7 —				...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...
Bhagalpur . . .	7 —	7 8	12 8	12 8	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...
Darbhanga . . .	6 9	8 3	12 1	12 9	...	...	8 3	8 12	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur . .	6 8	7 —	12 —	13 —	...	...	5 12	5 8	...	...	...	...
Saran . . .	7 12	8 —	12 —	12 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Champaran . . .	7 —	8 —	15 —	14 —	...	...	7 12	7 12	...	...	...	...
Bihar, south—												
Santhal Parganas	6 4	6 8	12 —	11 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Monghyr . . .	7 6	8 —	10 —	10 8	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...
Gaya . . .	7 12	8 —	12 —	13 —	...	...	7 8	3 8	11 —	11 12	8 —	...
Patna . . .	7 2	7 8	13 —	12 8	...	...	8 8	8 8	12 —	13 —	11 —	...
Shahabad . . .	7 8	7 8	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...	11 8	...	...	...
Orissa Nagpur—												
Singbhum . . .	8 —	7 —	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 8	...	...	...	...
Mánbhum . . .	7 —	7 —	9 —	8 —	...	...	9 —	9 8	...	...	10 —	...
Ránohi . . .	6 4	6 12	9 —	9 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	10 —	9 8	9 8
Palámau . . .	7 14	8 2	11 4	11 4	...	...	8 7	7 14	...	...	...	...
Hasaribágh . . .	6 8	6 12	...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Orissa—												
Puri . . .	6 14	7 3	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	...
Cuttack . . .	7 3	7 3	...	...	...	...	9 13	9 13	...	...	...	...
Balasore . . .	7 —	8 —	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Sambalpur . . .	7 —	7 4	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	...	...	...	...
United Provinces—												
(a) AGRA—												
Mirzapur . . .	6 —	6 4	9 8	9 8	6 —	6 —	8 4	8 8	10 8	12 8	10 8	11 —
Benares . . .	7 3	7 7	10 9	10 9	6 4	6 4	6 8	6 8	11 11	12 7	10 13	11 2
Ghazipur . . .	6 10	7 3	10 5	10 12	4 10	4 11	7 8	7 5	10 9	12 8	10 5	10 6
Jaunpur . . .	7 —	7 1	10 3	10 8	3 8	3 8	7 8	7 7	...	...	11 13	11 4
Allahabad . . .	6 12	7 —	10 12	10 12	4 12	4 12	8 —	8 —	11 —	13 9	10 8	11 12
Central—												
Bánda . . .	6 14	7 4	8 4	10 —	4 —	4 —	8 —	9 —	13 4	14 —	11 4	12 —
Fatehpur . . .	6 5	6 12	10 4	10 —	3 8	3 8	8 8	8 8	12 10	12 12	11 8	11 8
Hamirpur . . .	5 14	6 2	8 12	8 12	5 4	5 4	7 4	7 4	12 8	13 11	11 8	12 8
Jalaun . . .	6 —	7 —	...	...	4 —	4 —	6 —	6 —	12 8	14 —	11 8	12 8
Cawnpore . . .	7 —	7 4	11 4	11 8	...	...	7 12	7 12	12 —	13 4	12 —	12 8
Jhansi . . .	6 13	7 5	9 10	9 9	4 12	4 14	6 9	6 12	13 1	14 11	11 4	13 4
Etáwal . . .	7 2	7 4	11 4	11 4	3 —	3 —	8 8	8 8	11 12	12 12	11 12	12 4
Farrukhabad . .	6 14	6 14	11 5	11 11	4 2	4 2	8 9	8 9	11 5	12 11	11 11	12 11
Mainpuri . . .	6 —	6 8	10 8	10 12	5 —	4 4	9 —	10 —	11 6	12 4	11 —	12 8
Etah . . .	7 4	7 8	9 8	9 8	4 —	4 —	9 —	9 —	10 4	11 8	10 4	11 8
Western—												
Meerut . . .	7 —	7 12	11 —	11 8	3 —	3 —	7 —	7 —	10 12	11 8	10 4	11 8
Agra . . .	6 12	7 —	11 —	11 8	5 12	6 —	6 4	6 4	11 —	11 12	10 —	11 12
Muttra . . .	7 4	7 —	11 12	11 12	4 —	4 —	7 —	7 —	11 12	13 —	11 4	12 12
Aligarh . . .	7 —	7 —	10 8	10 8	3 4	3 8	5 —	5 —	11 4	11 8	10 —	10 8
Bulandshahr												
7 7	7 8	11 —	10 12	3 —	3 —	5 —	5 —	11 —	11 6	10 8	11 10	...
Submontane, east—												
Bailha												
7 7	7 13	11 1	10 12	5 3	5 8	7 18	7 18	11 11	12 —	10 6	11 1	...
Asansgarh . . .	7 —	7 12	9 8	10 8	5 4	5 4	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...
Gonakpur . . .	7 15	7 15	12 13	12 13	6 6	6 6	7 15	8 7	13 4	13 4	12 5	12 5
Basti . . .	7 12	8 —	11 —	9 8	5 12	5 4	8 4	8 8	...	...	...	...

[The figures state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee]

MARUA OR BAGI (<i>Eleusine coracana</i>)		KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET (<i>Setaria italica</i>)		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY, OR SUNAGA (<i>Cicer aristinum</i>)		MAIZE (<i>Zea Mays</i>)		ARHAR DAL		SALT		DISTRICTS
Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	
...	7 8	...	...	6 4	6 8	16 —	16 —	Bengal—continued
...	7 12	...	...	8 —	6 8	16 —	18 —	Western—
...	8 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	16 —	16 —	Bankura
...	Burdwan
...	7 —	...	...	5 12	5 12	18 —	19 —	Birbhum
...	8 4	...	...	6 4	6 8	19 —	20 —	Midnapur
...	4 14	5 —	12 8	15 —	Murshidabad
...	7 8	...	...	5 4	5 4	13 8	13 8	Northern—
...	9 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	16 —	17 —	Pabna
...	6 8	6 8	16 14	16 14	Rajshahi
...	6 8	6 8	16 —	16 —	Malda
...	7 13	...	...	6 —	6 5	15 —	15 —	Bogra
...	7 4	...	...	6 4	6 4	13 —	13 —	Jalpaiguri
...	Dinajpur
...	9 —	...	...	...	8 —	...	10 —	5 8	5 —	12 —	12 —	Rangpur
...	Hills—
...	Darjeeling
...	8 —	9 —	12 —	6 —	6 —	13 —	13 —	Bihar and Orissa—
12 —	12 —	...	...	...	8 —	8 12	12 8	6 4	6 4	12 8	15 —	Bihar, north—
...	7 11	8 12	11 7	6 9	6 9	15 5	15 6	Purnea
...	6 4	7 —	11 8	6 —	6 8	14 8	17 —	Bhagalpur
...	15 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 8	12 —	13 —	9 —	8 —	15 —	18 —	Darbhanga
14 —	14 —	...	...	...	9 4	9 —	12 4	6 4	6 8	12 8	14 —	Muzaffarpur
...	7 4	7 4	10 —	7 —	7 —	14 —	16 —	Saran
...	7 12	8 —	12 6	6 12	7 —	18 14	18 14	Champaran
13 —	...	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 12	11 8	12 —	6 4	6 4	15 2	17 —	Bihar, south—
...	...	10 —	11 —	7 12	9 —	12 —	12 4	6 12	7 —	18 —	18 —	Santhal Parganas
...	8 8	9 12	11 —	11 —	6 8	7 —	15 —	17 —	Monghyr
...	7 —	7 8	...	6 —	6 —	13 —	14 —	Gaya
...	8 —	8 —	11 —	7 —	6 8	14 —	16 —	Patna
18 —	14 —	...	...	...	7 4	7 4	12 —	6 4	6 4	13 —	14 —	Shahabad
...	9 —	9 9	10 15	7 5	7 14	15 3	16 14	Chota Nagpur—
12 —	12 —	...	...	...	7 12	8 —	11 —	5 8	6 —	15 —	16 —	Singbhum
...	8 8	8 3	...	5 14	5 4	18 —	20 —	Mánbhum
...	10 8	9 3	...	5 14	5 14	20 —	20 —	Ranchi
...	6 8	7 8	...	5 5	5 8	13 —	17 8	Paláman
...	9 6	10 —	...	...	...	...	...	Hazaribágh
...	7 8	8 —	12 —	6 4	6 4	12 8	12 8	Orissa—
...	Puri
...	Cuttack
...	Balasore
...	Sambalpur
...	United Provinces—
...	(a) AGRA—
...	Eastern—
...	Mirzapur
...	Benares
...	Ghazipur
...	Jaunpur
...	Allahabad
...	Central—
...	Bánda
...	Fatehpur
...	Hamirpur
...	7 —	14 —	14 —	7 —	8 —	...	...	5 8	6 —	...	...	Jalaun
...	Cawnpore
...	Jhansi
...	Etáwan
...	Farrukhabad
...	Mainpuri
...	Etah
...	Western—
...	Meerut
...	Agra
...	Muttra
...	Aligarh
...	Bulandsha
...	Sulimániana, east—
...	Ballia
...	Asamgarh
...	Gorakhpur
...	Basti

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF JANUARY 1915—continued

DISTRICTS	WHEAT		BARLEY		RICE				JAWAR OR OHOLUM (<i>Andropogon sorghum</i>)		BAJRA OR CUMBU (<i>Pennisetum typhoides</i>)	
					Best sort		Common					
	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month
United Provinces—continued												
<i>(a) AGRA—continued</i>												
<i>Submontane, west—</i>												
Shahjahanpur	7 —	7 14	10 —	10 —	4 —	4 4	8 4	8 8	12 —	13 —	11 8	12 12
Puzawn	6 8	6 9	9 10	10 2	3 11	3 8	7 13	8 4	12 8	15 10	11 8	14 6
Pilibit	7 —	7 6	—	—	4 —	4 —	6 2	6 4	—	—	10 12	11 6
Bareilly	6 11	6 15	11 4	10 10	4 1	3 8	8 —	7 13	11 8	13 8	10 10	11 6
Moradabad	7 —	7 6	10 4	9 12	4 12	3 12	8 2	8 4	11 6	13 10	10 2	11 2
Bijnor	7 5	7 5	11 —	11 —	3 8	3 8	7 12	7 12	—	—	10 2	11 4
Muzaffarnagar	7 6	8 3	9 14	9 14	7 11	7 11	8 4	8 4	10 10	11 8	10 2	11 8
Saharanpur	6 15	7 12	12 4	12 4	3 12	3 12	6 14	7 7	10 10	10 10	9 13	11 11
Dehra-Dun	7 —	8 —	12 —	13 —	3 —	3 —	7 8	7 8	10 —	10 —	9 8	12 —
<i>Hills—</i>												
Naini Tal	6 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	3 12	2 12	7 —	7 —	10 —	9 —	8 —	7 —
Almora	8 8	9 —	11 —	11 —	3 8	3 8	9 —	7 8	—	—	—	—
Garhwal	11 —	11 —	15 —	15 —	3 8	3 8	6 —	6 —	16 —	—	—	—
<i>(b) OUDH—</i>												
<i>Southern—</i>												
Partabgarh	7 —	7 —	11 —	11 —	5 —	5 —	7 8	7 8	12 —	11 —	11 —	11 —
Sultanpur	7 9	8 4	11 8	11 8	5 —	5 —	8 —	8 —	11 8	12 8	—	—
Rae-Bareilly	7 4	7 8	10 8	10 8	4 —	4 —	8 8	8 8	11 8	12 12	11 8	12 8
Unao	6 14	6 14	10 4	10 4	5 8	5 8	7 8	7 12	12 12	13 —	12 2	12 14
Lucknow	6 12	7 —	10 8	11 —	4 —	4 —	7 —	7 4	11 8	12 8	12 —	12 8
Hardoi	7 —	7 —	10 —	9 —	3 —	3 —	8 —	8 8	12 —	13 4	11 4	13 —
<i>Northern—</i>												
Fyzabad	7 2	7 12	9 12	9 12	—	—	7 —	7 —	11 8	12 4	11 2	12 4
Barabanki	7 4	7 14	10 —	11 —	4 6	4 8	7 12	8 2	11 9	13 4	11 11	13 4
Gonda	7 4	7 8	10 —	10 —	4 8	4 8	9 —	9 —	12 8	14 —	13 8	13 —
Bahraich	7 —	7 4	10 —	10 —	5 —	5 —	8 4	8 4	13 8	15 4	14 —	15 —
Sitapur	7 4	7 4	9 8	9 8	4 —	4 —	8 —	8 —	13 —	13 —	12 —	13 —
Kheri	7 4	7 8	11 —	9 8	4 —	4 —	8 —	8 —	13 —	13 —	12 —	12 12
Rajputana—												
<i>Eastern—</i>												
Mewar (Udaipur)	7 15	9 2	15 2	16 10	5 12	5 15	6 8	6 10	17 11	18 10	10 2	10 10
Ajmer	6 4	6 12	10 —	11 —	4 8	4 8	6 —	6 —	12 —	12 —	10 12	11 8
Kishangarh	6 8	7 4	10 8	11 4	3 —	4 —	6 —	7 —	11 8	13 8	11 —	12 4
Tonk	5 7	5 12	9 —	9 —	4 —	4 —	5 —	5 —	12 —	13 8	10 4	11 —
Jaipur	6 8	6 13	10 12	11 4	5 4	5 —	5 12	5 12	13 2	13 9	11 —	11 12
Karanli	6 9	7 3	12 8	12 8	7 8	8 12	8 2	10 —	12 3	13 10	11 6	13 2
Dholpur	7 1	7 2	8 1	9 4	4 8	4 8	4 12	4 12	12 6	15 4	12 —	14 3
Bharatpur	7 4	7 4	11 8	11 5	4 5	4 5	5 2	4 13	11 11	14 1	11 7	12 14
Alwar	7 1	7 9	11 12	11 14	5 4	5 4	6 12	6 12	12 8	13 14	11 4	12 —
Nasirabad	7 —	7 8	—	—	6 —	6 —	6 8	6 8	12 8	12 8	11 —	11 4
<i>Western—</i>												
Bikaner	6 —	7 —	11 8	12 —	4 8	4 8	6 8	6 8	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —
Jaisalmer	5 5	5 9	—	—	4 4	4 8	6 6	5 9	10 10	10 10	9 9	9 5
Jodhpur	{ 6 4 6 10 }	{ 6 10 6 15 }	12 —	12 5	5 8	5 8	6 8	6 8	12 3	12 9	{ 10 15 and 11 10 }	{ 10 14 and 12 — }
Central India—												
Indore	7 4	7 8	11 8	12 8	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	14 —	15 8	11 —	12 —
Neemuch	6 10	7 4	—	—	6 8	6 8	7 —	7 —	14 —	14 —	10 8	10 8
Gwalior	6 8	7 4	—	—	2 4	2 4	4 8	4 8	—	—	—	—
Punjab—												
<i>Southern—</i>												
Hissar	7 8	7 8	11 12	12 —	—	—	7 —	7 —	11 8	12 8	10 12	12 8
Ferozepur	8 2	8 8	13 —	14 8	—	—	7 —	7 —	10 —	11 8	10 8	11 —
<i>Central—</i>												
Lahore	8 —	8 —	13 8	13 8	—	—	6 12	6 12	—	—	11 —	11 4
Gujranwala	8 6	8 14	16 —	16 —	—	—	7 12	7 12	—	—	—	—
Guyat	9 —	9 8	14 —	14 —	—	—	7 —	7 —	—	—	11 —	11 —
Jhelum	9 —	9 8	15 —	15 —	—	—	7 —	7 —	—	—	11 —	11 —

[The figures state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee]

MARUA OR BAGI (<i>Eleusine coracana</i>)		KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET (<i>Setaria italica</i>)		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY, OR SUNAGA (<i>Cicer aristinum</i>)		MAIZE (<i>Zea Mays</i>)		ARHAR DÁL		SALT		DISTRICTS
Half- month of report	Pre- vious half month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	
United Provinces— continued												
(a) AGRA—continued												
Submontane, west—												
...	...	11 —	12 4	8 8	9 4	12 —	14 4	6 8	7 —	19 —	19 —	Shahjahanpur
...	8 6	8 9	13 11	15 12	6 —	6 —	20 —	20 —	Budaun
...	8 8	8 12	12 —	12 —	6 —	6 —	20 —	20 —	Pilibit
...	9 —	9 —	11 2	13 9	6 8	6 4	20 —	19 —	Bareilly
...	...	16 4	16 4	9 6	9 6	11 2	13 2	6 2	6 6	20 6	19 12	Moradabad
...	8 14	9 2	...	...	6 12	6 12	17 —	17 —	Bijnor
...	8 12	8 12	10 2	11 8	5 8	5 8	18 10	18 10	Muzaffarnagar
...	9 5	9 5	10 2	11 11	6 6	6 6	20 —	21 4	Saharanpur
11 —	11 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	11 —	12 —	8 —	7 —	16 —	16 —	Dehra-Dun
Hills—												
...	7 —	7 —	10 —	9 —	5 —	5 —	12 —	12 —	Naini Tal
12 —	12 —	...	...	6 12	6 12	...	...	4 8	4 8	11 —	11 8	Almora
...	7 8	7 8	...	...	5 —	5 —	9 —	10 —	Garhwal
(b) OUDH—												
Southern—												
...	8 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	20 —	20 —	Parbhagarh
...	9 —	9 —	...	...	6 4	7 4	21 —	21 —	Sultanpur
14 —	15 —	8 —	8 —	7 8	7 12	11 —	11 —	6 —	6 —	18 —	20 —	Rae-Bareilly
...	8 1	8 4	13 8	13 12	5 12	5 12	16 8	16 —	Unao
...	8 8	8 12	12 8	13 —	6 8	7 —	18 —	18 —	Lucknow
...	9 —	8 12	...	...	6 8	6 8	16 —	16 —	Hardoi
Northern—												
...	...	11 8	12 8	8 4	8 4	11 12	12 8	6 —	6 4	18 —	18 8	Fyzabad
...	...	9 5	10 —	8 3	8 1	12 4	13 6	6 2	5 14	18 4	20 —	Barabanki
...	...	9 —	9 —	8 12	9 —	13 —	13 8	6 12	6 12	18 —	18 —	Gonda
...	...	7 8	7 8	8 4	8 8	13 8	13 12	6 8	6 8	18 —	18 —	Bahraich
...	...	14 —	15 —	8 4	8 —	12 8	13 8	6 12	7 —	18 —	18 —	Sitapur
15 —	14 —	7 8	8 —	8 —	8 —	12 8	12 8	6 —	6 8	18 —	18 —	Kheri
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
...	...	9 15	10 —	9 15	10 12	17 11½	18 6	5 12½	5 15	18 7	18 10½	Mewar (Udaipur)
...	6 —	6 —	6 —	8 12	8 8	11 8	12 8	9 —	9 —	20 8	23 —	Ajmer
...	9 —	9 —	11 12	13 4	...	...	20 8	22 —	Kishangarh
...	7 —	...	10 8	12 —	...	...	18 —	19 —	Tonk
...	8 15 and 9 7	8 15 and 9 7	12 9	13 1	12 1	12 —	24 —	24 —	Jaipur
...	...	7 13	7 1	9 6	9 11	...	...	...	...	20 —	18 12	Karauli
...	...	13 12	13 12	8 4½	8 4½	...	...	6 —	6 —	19 14	20 —	Dholpur
...	...	9 8	10 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	8 9	9 3	12 —	13 10	5 12	5 12	19 ½	22 —	Bharatpur
...	...	9 8	9 8	9 9½	10 —	12 7½	13 1½	11 8	11 8	22 7½	24 2	Alwar
...	9 —	9 —	...	...	5 8	6 —	23 —	22 —	Nasirabad
Western—												
...	8 4	8 8	...	...	5 —	5 8	20 —	16 —	Bikaner
...	6 6	6 14	...	...	...	...	22 —	22 —	Jaisalmer
...	24 —	24 —	
...	9 3	9 9	...	...	6 4	6 4	27 —	27 —	Jodhpur
Central India—												
...	8 8	9 —	16 —	16 —	6 8	7 —	20 —	20 —	Indore
...	9 —	9 4	...	...	6 8	6 8	22 —	20 —	Neemuch
...	...	4 —	12 —	8 —	8 4	...	...	6 8	6 8	20 —	20 —	Gwalior
Punjab—												
Southern—												
...	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...	22 —	23 —	Hissar
...	10 4	10 4	10 8	11 8	6 —	6 —	20 —	22 —	Ferozepur
Central—												
...	...	12 —	12 —	10 —	10 —	11 —	10 8	5 4	5 4	26 —	26 —	Lahore
...	10 8	10 4	10 12	10 12	...	...	26 —	26 —	Gujranwala
...	10 —	10 —	11 —	11 —	...	...	26 —	26 —	Gujrat
...	10 —	10 —	11 —	11 —	...	...	28 —	28 —	Jhelam

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF JANUARY 1915—concluded

DISTRICTS	WHEAT		BARLEY		RICE				JAWAR OR CHOLU (Andropogon sorghum)		BAJRA OR CUMBU (Pennisetum typhoides)	
	Half-month of report	Pre- vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre- vious half-month	Best sort		Common		Half-month of report	Pre- vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre- vious half-month
					Half-month of report	Pre- vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre- vious half-month				
Central Provinces—												
Central—												
Narsinghpur . . .	6 12	7 10	...	...	4 —	4 —	7 6	7 6	11 8	13 —	...	...
Saugor . . .	7 4	7 12	...	...	6 —	6 8	8 —	8 —	12 —	13 8	...	...
Damoh . . .	6 15	7 4	...	...	7 1	7 1	7 12	7 12	13 —	13 —	...	...
Jubbulpore . . .	7 —	7 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	9 —	9 —	12 8	14 —	...	...
Mandla . . .	7 —	7 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	12 —	12 —	...	...	...	...
Seoni . . .	7 2	8 —	...	...	7 2	7 2	10 11	10 11	14 3	14 3	...	...
Balaghāt . . .	6 9	6 9	...	...	5 7	5 7	10 15	10 15	...	...	...	...
Bhandāra . . .	6 2	7 15	...	...	5 9	5 10	10 14	8 15	14 4	14 14	...	...
Chānda . . .	8 8	6 13	...	...	5 —	5 —	10 —	10 —	15 18	16 15	...	...
Eastern—												
Bilāspur . . .	7 2	8 —	...	...	8 9	9 2	10 11	12 13	...	...	...	...
Raipur . . .	7 —	7 8	...	...	6 8	6 8	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Drug . . .	7 —	8 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	9 12	10 —	...	...	...	...
Berar—												
Buldana . . .	8 —	8 6	...	...	5 4	5 4	7 14	7 14	17 4	18 5	...	...
Akola . . .	5 4	6 5	...	...	5 8	5 8	7 11	7 11	14 —	18 —	...	...
Amrāoti . . .	6 5	7 6	...	...	6 —	6 —	8 11	8 11	18 —	18 —	...	...
Yectmal . . .	5 14	8 —	...	...	4 6	4 6	8 12	6 8	18 —	16 —	...	...
Hyderabad—												
Secunderabad . . .	5 4	5 4	9 12	9 13	4 10	4 3	8 6	8 —	14 8	14 —	14 3	18 11
Madras—												
Malabar Coast—												
Malabar . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 5	8 5	...	...	...	...
S. Canara . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 7	7 7	...	...	...	...
South, central—												
Coimbatore . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 7	7 7	11 12	11 12	10 15	10 15
Nilgiris . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 3	6 3	...	...	...	...
Salem . . .	...	...	6 7	...	...	...	6 3	6 3	12 9	12 9	9 9	9 9
Central—												
Bellary . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 9	7 —	14 4	14 4	...	...
Anantapur . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 11	7 11	15 10	15 1	...	...
Cuddapah . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 10	6 10	13 5	13 5	14 14	16 6
Karnul . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 11	8 4	16 1	16 1	...	...
East Coast, north—												
Ganjam . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	...	...	...	...
Visagapatam . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	...	...	13 15	13 15
Godāvari . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 3	9 3	...	...	...	...
East Coast, central—												
Kistna . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 6	9 6	13 —	13 —	...	...
Guntur . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 14	9 14	14 10	14 10	13 8	13 8
Nellore . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 7	9 14	15 10	14 9	...	...
East Coast, south—												
Madras . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 14	7 5	...	...	...	...
Chingleput . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 13	7 8	...	...	...	...
N. Arcot . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 4	9 1	...	...	...	...
S. Arcot . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 13	7 —	...	...	12 5	12 5
Tanjore . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 13	6 10	...	...	13 —	13 —
Trichinopoly . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 —	6 10	11 12	11 —	12 5	12 5
Southern—												
Tinnevely . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 11	8 4	12 9	11 12	12 5	12 —
Madura . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	11 12	11 12	10 15	10 15
Mysore—												
Mysore . . .	6 8	6 8	5 6	5 6	5 8	5 4	6 8	6 4	13 12	13 12	...	...
Bangalore . . .	8 8	6 8	5 12	5 12	5 —	4 12	6 8	6 —	9 —	9 —	...	...
Coorg—												
Coorg . . .	6 —	6 —	6 —	6 —	6 8	6 8	9 5	9 —	...	...	...	...
Aden . . .												
Aden . . .	5 7	6 —	...	...	5 1	4 12	5 9	5 1	10 6	10 8	8 10	6 10

The figures state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.

MARUA OR MAGI (<i>Eleusine coracana</i>)		KANKI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLETT (<i>Sesaria italica</i>)		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY, OR SUNAGA (<i>Cicer aristinum</i>)		MAIZE (<i>Zea Mays</i>)		ANBAR DAL		SALT		DISTRICTS
Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	
...	9 —	9 14	6 12	6 12	16 —	16 —	Central Provinces —continued Central— Narsinghpur Sangor Damoh Jubbulpore Mandla Seoni Balaghat Bhandara Chanda
...	...	...	...	7 8	8 6	...	...	5 —	5 —	16 —	16 —
...	...	...	...	9 4	9 4	...	...	5 13	5 13	16 —	16 —
...	...	...	...	8 8	9 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	16 —	16 —
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	6 8	6 9	14 —	14 —
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	7 2	7 2	16 —	16 —
...	...	...	...	7 9	7 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	12 6	14 10
...	...	...	...	7 3	8 2	...	...	6 11	6 11	12 11	13 11
...	...	...	...	5 14	7 1	...	...	7 5	7 15	18 —	15 12
...	8 —	8 —	7 2	7 2	12 13	12 13	Eastern— Bilaspur Raipur • Drug
...	...	...	...	2 8	8 8	...	...	7 8	7 8	14 —	15 —
...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	15 —	15 —
...	8 2	8 2	7 —	7 —	16 —	16 —	Berar— Buldana Akola Amratoli Yectmal
...	...	...	...	6 3	6 3	...	...	6 8	6 8	15 —	15 —
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	8 3	8 3	19 —	19 —
...	8 —	7 —	9 —	8 —	16 —	16 —	Hyderabad— Secunderabad
10 5	15 1	...	...	6 6	6 5	...	...	9 10	8 12	13 10	13 6
...	19 6	19 8	Madras— Malabar Coast— Malabar S. Canara South, central— Coimbatore Nilgiris Salem
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 12	19 12
14 13	14 13	18 6	16 7	Central— Bellary Anantapur Cuddapah Karnul
13 5	12 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 13	12 13
...	16 1	16 1	East Coast, north— Ganjam Visagapatam Godavari
10 11	10 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 9	16 9
15 13	14 14	19 15	19 15	East Coast, central— Kistna Guntur Nellore
14 13	14 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 6	21 6
...	22 8	14 8	East Coast, south— Madras Chingleput N. Arcot S. Arcot
14 14	14 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 10	13 6
14 6	14 2	12 —	12 —	East Coast, south— Madras Chingleput N. Arcot S. Arcot
15 15	15 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 —	24 —
14 11	14 11	27 —	27 —	Tanjore
13 13	13 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 14	24 14
14 14	14 14	27 —	27 —	Trichinopoly Southern— Tinnevely Madura
13 —	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 1	27 8
12 15	13 1	26 6	26 6	Mysore— Mysore Bangalore
14 13	14 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 11	25 12
13 5	13 5	22 6	22 6	Coorg— Coorg
14 1	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 14	24 14
15 8	14 13	22 11	22 11	Aden
14 13	14 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 10	25 —
15 10	14 13	23 13	23 13	Aden
12 8	12 8	...	...	5 8	5 8	...	...	4 12	4 12	16 8	16 8
12 8	12 —	...	...	6 8	6 —	...	...	4 8	5 6	16 —	16 —
15 8	15 8	11 8	15 —	5 8	5 8	17 —	17 —	Aden
...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	5 14	6 9	32 —	32 —

G. FINDLAY SHIRRAS,

Director of Statistics

C. E. LOW,

Secretary to the Government of India,

Calcutta, March 8, 1915

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, INDIA

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY, 17, 1915

CROP FORECAST

GROUNDNUT

Final General Memorandum on the GROUNDNUT crop of the season 1914-15.

This memorandum is based upon reports received from the three provinces of Madras, Bombay, and Burma, which produce groundnut to a considerable extent.

The total area returned is 1,995,000 acres as compared with 2,106,000 acres (revised figure) for 1913-14, or a decrease of 5 per cent. The decrease in area is mainly in the Carnatic and Central districts of the Madras Presidency and in the districts of Satara and Belgaum in the Bombay Presidency, and is attributed to unfavourable weather conditions at sowing time in these tracts. Conditions after sowing proved generally fair for the growth of the crop. The total yield is estimated at 929,000 tons of nuts in shell, as against 749,000 tons (revised figure) for last year, or an increase of 24 per cent. Details for the provinces are given below (in thousands of acres and tons):—

	1914-15		1913-14	
	Acres (000)	Tons (000)	Acres (000)	Tons (000)
Madras	1,485	580	1,605	411
Bombay (including Native States)	243	247	254	250
Burma	267	102	247	88
Total	1,995	929	2,106	749

There is, in short, a decrease in area, but an increase in production in 1914-15 as compared with the previous year.

The provincial reports are summarised below:

Madras (67.7 per cent of the total reported area under groundnut).—The total area under the crop is reported to be 1,485,200 acres which is 7 per cent below the actual area of last year. There has been a considerable reduction in the Carnatic and Central districts, though the area continues to expand in the Circars and in the ceded districts of Kurnool, Bellary, Anantapur, and Cuddapah. The season has on the whole been fair, especially in the Central and Southern tracts. Both in the ceded districts and in the Circars heavy rain followed by a long spell of dry weather has tended to reduce the yield, and in the Carnatic what was promised to be a very heavy crop was damaged to some extent by heavy rain shortly before harvest. The total yield is estimated at 580,500 tons, showing an increase of 41 per cent.

Bombay (17.5 per cent of the total reported area under groundnut).—The estimates are up to the 10th December. The total area sown is reported to be 243,100 acres (179,900 in British districts and 63,200 in Native States). This is 4 per cent below last year's area. The decrease is in the Deccan, mainly in Satara and Belgaum, due to deficient sowing rains. Heavy and continuous rains in July and August retarded the progress of sowings; but the subsequent break was beneficial, and enabled the crop to prosper fairly satisfactorily. The November rain, however, is reported to have caused some damage in places to the crop ready for harvest. The total yield is estimated at 246,700 tons (180,400

tons in British districts, and 66,300 in Native States) as against 249,500 tons last year, or a decrease of about 1 per cent.

Burma (14.8 per cent of the total reported area under groundnut).—The total area under the crop is reported to be 267,000 acres, showing an increase of 8 per cent over last year's area, the districts mainly responsible for the increase being Pakokku, Myingyan, Meiktila, and Sagaing. The total yield is estimated at 102,000 tons as against 88,000 tons last year, or an increase of nearly 16 per cent, owing to the larger acreage cultivated.

Exports.—The quantities exported during ten months of this year and the whole of the five preceding years—1st April to 31st March—have been (in tons):—

	From Madras	From Bombay	From Burma	From other Provinces	Total
1909-10	132,400	23,900	5,800	...	162,100
1910-11	129,800	49,100	5,400	100	184,500
1911-12	141,800	46,500	2,700	100	191,100
1912-13	180,200	48,800	14,300	100	243,400
1913-14	197,300	53,700	26,900	...	277,900
1914-15 (ten months)	98,000	14,200	1,900	100	114,300

Prices.—The figures below show the prices (per cwt) of groundnut at the end of January 1915 and at the same date in the two preceding years:—

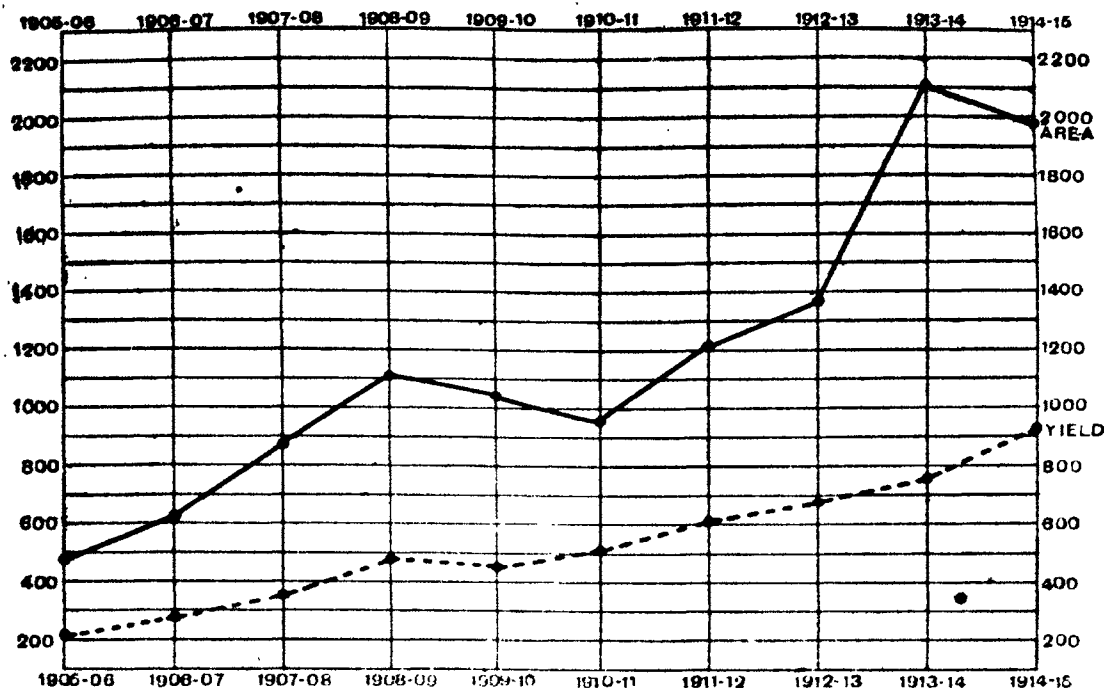
	Madras per cwt	Bombay per cwt	Rangoon per cwt
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1913	8 2 5	10 1 0	6 6 2
1914	9 0 0	9 13 6	6 15 1
1915	5 4 8	6 6 0	4 13 0

Freights from Madras to Marseilles (which receives nearly four-fifths of the total exports) in November, December, and January were £1 7s. 6d. in 1913-14 as against £1 14s. 10d. in November, £1 16s. 3d. in December, and £2 15s. in January of the season 1914-15.

Chart.

The chart below shows the present figures of area and yield as compared with the finally revised figures of the preceding nine years. The figures of area are in thousands of acres and those of yield in thousands of tons. The figures for years prior to 1907-08 exclude Burma.

AREA AND YIELD OF GROUNDNUT
Area (In thousand acres). Yield (In thousand tons).



G. FINDLAY SHIRRAS,

Director of Statistics.

Final estimate of the Groundnut Crop of the season 1914-15

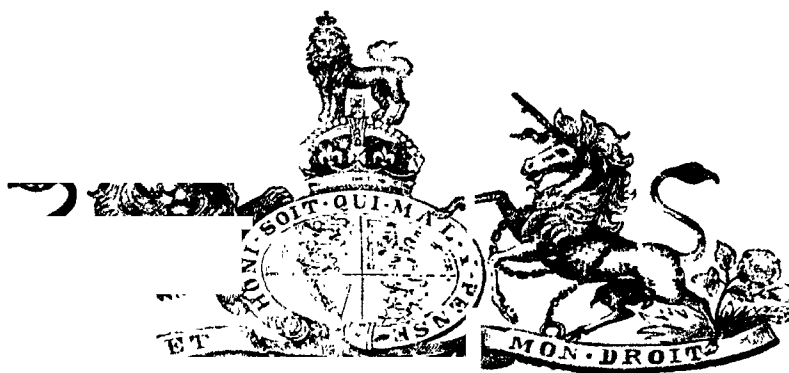
Provinces	Areas (in acres)			Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in current year (1914-15) over	
	Current year (1914-15)	Previous year (1913-14)	Average of preceding five years	Previous year (1913-14)	Average of preceding five years
Madras	1,185,200	1,605,200	1,105,200	—7.5	+34.4
Bombay (a)	243,100	254,100	198,800	—4.3	+22.1
Burma	267,000	246,600	161,500(b)	+8.1	+65.8
Total	1,995,300	2,105,900	1,465,500	—5.2	+36.2

Provinces	Yield in (tons)			Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in current year (1914-15) over	
	Current year (1914-15)	Previous year (1913-14)	Average of preceding five years	Previous year (1913-14)	Average of preceding five years
Madras	580,500	411,800	273,900	+41.1	+112.5
Bombay (a)	246,700	249,500	199,400	—0.9	+24.1
Burma	102,000	88,000	73,400(b)	+15.9	+39.7
Total	929,200	748,800	546,700	+24.1	+69.8

(a) Including Native States

(b) Relates to principal groundnut growing districts only

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Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, etc.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 8th March, 1915.

No. 8.—The Governor General is pleased to accept the resignation by the Hon'ble Sardar Daljit Singh, C.S.I., of Jullundur of his office of Additional Member of the Legislative Council of the Governor General.

No. 9.—A vacancy having occurred in the Legislative Council of the Governor General by reason of the resignation of the Hon'ble Sardar Daljit Singh, C.S.I., of Jullundur, an Additional Member of the said Council who represented the Non-official Members of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, the Governor General is pleased, in pursuance of the provisions of Regulation XI (1) of the Regulations for the nomination and election of Additional Members of the Legislative Council of the Governor General, to call upon the Non-official Members of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab to elect in accordance with the said Regulations a person for the purpose of filling the said vacancy on or before the 30th day of April, 1915.

The 12th March, 1915.

No. 10.—The Governor General is pleased to accept the resignation by the Hon'ble Sir Henry Parsall Burt, K.C.I.E., V.D., of his office of Additional Member of the Legislative Council of the Governor General.

No. 11.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 10 of the Indian Councils Act, 1861 (24 and 25 Vict., c. 67), as modified by the Indian Councils Act, 1909, (9 Edw. 7, c. 4), and in pursuance of the provisions of Regulation XI (2) of the Regulations for the nomination and election of Additional Members of the Legislative Council of the Governor General published under Notification No. 61, dated the 14th November, 1912, the Governor General is pleased to nominate Mr. Robert Woodburn Gillan, C.S.I., I.C.S., being an official, to be an Additional Member of the said Council, *vice* Sir Henry Parsall Burt, K.C.I.E., V.D., resigned.

No. 12.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 10 of the Indian Councils Act, 1861 (24 and 25 Vict., c. 67) as modified by the Indian Councils Act, 1909 (9 Edw. 7, c. 4), and in pursuance of the provisions of Regulation I. B. of the Regulations for the nomination and election of Additional Members of the Legislative Council of the Governor General, published under Notification No. 61, dated the 14th November, 1912, the Governor General is pleased to nominate Mr. Robert Graham, being a non-official, to be an Additional Member of the said Council.

W. H. VINCENT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

JUDICIAL.

Delhi, the 10th March 1915.

No. 1296-C.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 5 of the Lower Burma Courts Act, 1900 (VI of 1900), the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. C. P. R. Young, Barrister-at-Law, Government Advocate, Burma, to officiate as a Judge of the Chief Court, Lower Burma, during the absence on leave of the Hon'ble Sir Henry S. Hartnoll, Kt., I.C.S., Barrister-at-Law, from the 18th March to the 12th September 1915.

MEDICAL.

The 12th March 1915.

No. 1339-C.—The services of Major Dewan Ganpat Rai, I.M.S., are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Madras with effect from the 20th February 1915.

POLICE.

The 6th March 1915.

No. 1195-C.—The services of Rai Bahadur Srikrishna Mahapatra, Deputy Superintendent of Police, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bihar and Orissa with effect from the 10th March 1915.

The 8th March 1915.

No. 1209-C.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 17 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendments shall be made in the Indian Arms Rules, 1909, namely :—

- (1) In clause (6) of rule 39 the word "Delhi" shall be inserted between the words "of" and "Meerut."
- (2) In schedule VI after entry no. 10, the following entry shall be added as entry no. 10A, *viz.* :—

(10A) The District Magistrate of Delhi	Any Native State	Ditto
--	------------------	-------

POLITICAL.

The 9th March 1915.

No. 917.—Whereas it appears to the Governor General in Council that the leaflet entitled "Musulmanon ko kis ka sath dena chahiye"—("With whom should Muhammadans side")—contains words of the nature described in section 4, sub-section (1) of the Indian Press Act, 1910 (I of 1910), in pursuance of the notification of the Governor General in Council, no. 1008, dated the 1st October 1912, issued in accordance with the provisions of section 3 of the Delhi Laws Act, 1912 (XIII of 1912), and in pursuance of section 12 of the Indian Press Act, 1910 (I of 1910), the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare all copies of the said leaflet to be forfeited to His Majesty on the ground that, in his opinion, they have a tendency to excite disaffection towards the Government established by law in British India.

H. WHEELER,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Delhi, the 12th March 1915.

No. 184.—The services of the Revd. A. M. Nelson, a senior Chaplain, Church of Scotland, Bengal, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, with effect from the 1st April 1915, or the subsequent date on which he assumes charge of his duties.

EDUCATION.

The 10th March 1915.

No. 506.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6, sub-section (1), clause (c), and section 10 of the Indian Universities Act, 1904 (VIII of 1904), His Excellency the Chancellor of the Calcutta University is pleased to nominate Shamsul-Ulama Abu Nasir Muhammad Wahed, M.A., to be an Ordinary Fellow of the University with effect from the 25th December 1914.

H. SHARP,

Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATION.

GENERAL.

Delhi, the 12th March 1915.

No. 377-C.—With reference to Notification No. 183-C., dated the 30th December 1914, the services of Mr. J. MacKenna, I.C.S., are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Burma with effect from the 1st April 1915.

L. J. KERSHAW,

Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 8th March 1915.

No. 8.—The services of Mr. T. R. J. Ward, C.I.E., M.V.O., Chief Engineer, 2nd class, temporary rank, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab.

The 10th March 1915.

No. 9.—*Whereas* in exercise of the powers conferred by section 35 of the Indian Electricity Act, 1903 (Act III of 1903), the Governor General in Council was pleased, by Notification of the Government of India, No. 150, dated the 1st October 1908, to confer upon Messrs. D. G. Tata and R. J. Tata, of Bombay, the original licensees under the Bombay Hydro-Electric License, 1907, ~~for~~ *for* the purposes in the said Notification mentioned, the powers possessed by the Telegraph Authority under sections 10 to 19 inclusive of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 (Act XIII of 1885)

And whereas the benefit of the said license is now vested in the Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co., Ltd. (hereinafter called "the Company")

And whereas since the date of the above Notification the said Indian Telegraph Act, 1885, has been amended by the Indian Telegraph (Amendment) Act, 1914 (Act VII of 1914), and the Company has petitioned the Government of India to extend the powers conferred by the said Notification so as to include the privileges comprised in section 19-A of the said Indian Telegraph (Amendment) Act, 1914

Now it is hereby notified that in supersession of the said Notification No. 150, dated the 1st October 1908 and in exercise of the powers conferred by section 51 of the Indian Electricity Act (Act IX of 1910) the Governor General in Council is pleased to confer, subject to the said Indian Telegraph Act, 1885, upon the Company, for the placing of appliances and apparatus for the transmission of energy for the purpose of its undertaking between the terminal points following, *viz.*, the Generating Station near Khopoli in the Karjat Taluka of the Colaba Collectorate as shewn on the deposited map marked B and the Receiving Station near Sewree Cemetery within the area of supply as shewn on the deposited map, and as near as circumstances admit along the actual route specified in the said deposited map or such other route as may be decided upon by the Governor General in Council, the powers which the Telegraph Authority possesses under sections 10 to 19 inclusive of the said Indian Telegraph Act, 1885, and under section 19-A of the Indian Telegraph (Amendment) Act, 1914, with respect to the placing of telegraph lines and posts for the purposes of a telegraph established or maintained by the Government or to be so established and maintained.

The 11th March 1915.

No. 10.—The services of Mr. A. N. Peckham, Assistant Architect, Central Provinces temporarily attached to the office of the Consulting Architect to the Government of India are placed temporarily at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief with effect from the afternoon of the 6th March 1915.

R. P. RUSSELL,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.**NOTIFICATIONS.**

Delhi, the 10th March 1915.

No. 1367-D.—The leave on medical certificate granted to Rao Bahadur Vadilal Balooobhai, Indian Assistant to the Resident at Baroda, in Notification No. 2057-Est. A., dated the 3rd September 1914, is hereby extended by six months.

The 11th March 1915.

No. 1381-D.—Brevet-Colonel C. Hutton Dawson, I. A., (retired), is appointed as Commandant, Mewar Bhil Corps, and Political Superintendent, Hilly Tracts, Mewar, with effect from the 14th February 1915.

J. B. WOOD,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.**NOTIFICATION .****LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS**

Delhi, the 12th March 1915.

No. 315-F. E.—Mr. F. J. Wood, Examiner, Government Press Accounts, has been granted privilege leave for three months and, in continuation, furlough for nine months with effect from the 4th March 1915.

Mr. C. A. G. Rivaz has been posted as Examiner, Government Press Accounts, with effect from the 4th March 1915.

No. 316-F. E.—Mr. G. D. Datta, a Superintendent in the office of the Accountant General, United Provinces, has been appointed to officiate as Chief Superintendent, Class II, in that office, with effect from the 3rd March 1915 and until further orders.

No. 317-F. E.—Mr. F. C. Rosair, Chief Superintendent, Class II, (Provisional), and Assistant Examiner, Local Fund Accounts, Burma, has been granted privilege leave for two months with effect from the 3rd February 1915.

Mr. T. Muthukrishna, Senior Auditor, office of the Accountant General, Burma, has been appointed to officiate as Chief Superintendent, Class II, and Assistant Examiner, Local Fund Accounts, Burma, with effect from the 16th February 1915 and until further orders.

No. 320-F. E.—Major G. H. Willis, R.E., is posted as officiating Mint Master, Bombay, with effect from the 3rd March 1915.

Major A. L. C. McCormick, R.E., is posted as Mint Master, Calcutta, with effect from the 6th March 1915.

J. B. BRUNYATE,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.**NOTIFICATIONS.****COMPANIES.**

Delhi, the 13th March 1915.

No. 2551-3.—In pursuance of the proviso to sub-section (3) of section 277 of the Indian Companies Act, 1913 (VII of 1913), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to exempt the Baptist Missionary Society Corporation, Calcutta, from the requirements of sub-section (3) of the said section.

CUSTOMS.

The 13th March 1915.

No. 2528-W.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 10 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), as amended by Act XII of 1914, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following entry shall be inserted in the schedule appended to the Notification in the Department of Commerce and Industry No. 25-W., dated the 17th October 1914 :—

SCHEDULE.

Column I.—Prohibited goods.	Column II.—Exceptions.
Chrome iron ore (chromite)	Except to the United Kingdom.

No. 2561-W.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), as amended by Act XII of 1914, the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the export of the under-mentioned classes of goods to all ports in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than those of the United Kingdom, Russia (except the Baltic ports), Belgium, France, Spain and Portugal :—

Forage and food for animals, namely :—

Beans (not including haricot beans).

Brewers' and distillers' grains.

Brewers' dried yeast.

Buckwheat.

Cakes and meals, the following, namely—

Biscuit meal;

Calf meal;

Cocoanut or poonac cake;

Compound cakes and meal;

Cottonseed cake, decorticated and undecorticated, and cottonseed meal;

Fishmeal and concentrated fish;

Gluten meal or gluten feed;

Groundnut cake and meal;

Husk meal;

Linseed cake and meal;

Locust bean meal;

Mahua or mhowra cake;

Maize germ meal;

Maize meal;

Meat meal;

Niger cake;

Palmnut cake and meal;

Poppseed cake;

Rapeseed cake and meal;

Safflower cake;

Sesamum cake;

Soya bean cake and meal.

Dari.

Hay.

Hempseed.

Lentils.

Maize.

Malt dust, culms, sprouts or combings.

Millet.

Offals of corn and grain, including :—

Bran and pollard.

Mill dust and screenings of all kinds.

Rice meal (or bran) and dust.

Sharps and middlings.

Patent and proprietary cattle foods of all kinds.

Peas (except split, tinned and bottled peas, packed in cardboard boxes and similar receptacles).

Straw.

Oils, all vegetable (other than linseed oil, boiled and unboiled, unmixed with other oil, and not including essential oils).

Oleaginous nuts, seeds and products, the following, namely :—

Castor beans.
Cocoanuts.
Copra.
Cottonseed.
Groundnuts (Arachides).
Linseed.
Mahua or mhowra seed.
Niger seed.
Palm kernels.
Poppy seed.
Rape seed.
Safflower seed.
Sesamum seed.
Soya beans.

No. 2607-W.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), as amended by Act XII of 1914, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following entry shall be inserted in the schedule appended to the Notification in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 25-W., dated the 17th October 1914 :—

SCHEDULE.

Column I.—Prohibited goods.

Column II.—Exceptions.

Paraffin wax	Except to the United Kingdom or to a British Possession.
------------------------	--

No. 2645-W.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), as amended by Act XII of 1914 and in supersession of Notification No. 1717-W., dated the 12th December 1914, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the words

“other than (1) Nux Vomica,
(2) Castor Seed, Mustard Seed, Linseed and Oils extracted therefrom ”

shall be added after the entry “ Medical and surgical stores and equipment of every description”, in column I of the Schedule appended to the Notification in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 25-W. (Customs), dated the 17th October 1914.

No. 2699-W.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), as amended by Act XII of 1914, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that proviso (d) in the Notification in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 1669-W. (Customs), dated the 9th December 1914, shall be deleted.

GEOLOGY AND MINERALS.

The 13th March 1915.

No. 2455-C.—For the purposes of rules 32 and 33 of the rules framed under Section 20 of the Indian Mines Act, 1901 (VIII of 1901), and published with Notification No. 2968-82-Geology and Minerals, dated the 21st April 1906, the Governor-General in Council has approved of the Columbia University in New York in respect of the degree of Engineer of Mines.

C. E. LOW,
Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Delhi, the 12th March 1915.

APPOINTMENTS.

PERSONAL STAFF.

No. 242.—The Viceroy and Governor-General has been pleased to make the following appointment on His Excellency's Personal Staff, with effect from the 26th January 1915 :—

Second Lieutenant the Hon'ble A. H. L. Hardinge, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, to be Aide-de-Camp, *vice* Captain R. Stephens, Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry, resigned.

No. 243.—In Army Department Notification No. 78, dated the 22nd January 1915, for Battery Quartermaster-Serjeant Harold Percy Coombes *read* Battery Quartermaster-Serjeant Horace Percy Coombes.

INDIAN ARMY.

ARMY RESERVES.

No. 244.—The following gentlemen are appointed to the Indian Army Reserve of Officers, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

Infantry Branch.

To be Lieutenant.

George Percy Andrew.

Dated 12th March 1915.

To be Second Lieutenants.

Alexander Maitland.

Dated 12th February 1915.

Arthur John St. Leger Hansard.

Dated 17th February 1915.

Anthony St. George Lyster.

Hugh Southern.

John William McDermott.

Walter Scott.

Francis Archibald Farquharson.

Gerard Linton Watkis.

Octavius Gelhard Kiernander.

Eric Herbert Wootten Wootten.

Gerald Noel Storrs.

} Dated 12th March 1915.

Frank Moyle Shuttleworth Field.

Joseph Scruby.

Alfred Victor Cooper.

Philip William Craker.

William Hoare Hatchell Young.

Marcus Sheridan Gregory.

Russell Beaumont Woakes.

No. 245.—In Army Department Notification No. 1085, dated 20th November 1914, for "Philip Bapty" *read* "Philip Sydney Bapty."

No. 246.—In Army Department Notification No. 201, dated 26th February 1915, for "Harold Frederick Daw" *read* "Harold Frederick Dawn."

No. 247.—In Army Department Notification No. 220, dated 5th March 1915, for "Michael Edward Christian Hussey" *read* "Michael Edward Christian Hussey."

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 248.—The following extracts are published for general information :—

"London Gazette," dated 27th January 1915, pages 877, 878, 881 and 891.

War Office,
27th January 1915.

REGULAR FORCES.

Commands and Staff.

The undermentioned appointments are made :—

Division Commanders —

* * * * *

Lieutenant-Colonel (Honorary Colonel) (temporary Brigadier-General) Ivor Philipps, D.S.O., from a Brigade Commander, and to be temporary Major-General. Dated 19th January 1915.

General Staff Officers.

1st Grade—

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles E. de M. Norie, D.S.O., 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Sirmoor Rifles). Dated 6th January 1915.

Special Appointments.

(Graded for purposes of pay as Staff Lieutenants, 1st Class.)

Dated 15th January 1915.

Lieutenant-Colonel Gervas S. Eyre, retired pay, Indian Staff Corps.

Lieutenant-Colonel Alfred S. Rooke, retired pay, Indian Army.

Major C. J. Keene, C.I.E., late Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Rifles.

* * * * *

Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General

Captain Wilfred F. S. Casson, 27th Light Cavalry, Indian Army, *vice* Major J. C. Browne, The Army Service Corps. Dated 3rd January 1915.

Brigade Commanders—

Lieutenant-Colonel (temporary Brigadier-General) George deS. Barrow, 35th Scinde Horse, Indian Army, from Brigadier-General, General Staff, and to retain his temporary rank. Dated 7th January 1915.

* * * * *

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Central Flying School.

Instructor—

Lieutenant (temporary Captain) H. Le M. Brock, The Royal Warwickshire Regiment, a Flight Commander, Military Wing, *vice* Captain D. Le G. Pitcher, 39th King George's Own Central India Horse, Indian Army. Dated 22nd January 1915.

* * * * *

INFANTRY.

Service Battalions.

* * * * *

The Connaught Rangers. 5th Battalion —

Captain Noel C. K. Money, Indian Army, to be temporary Major. Dated 28th December 1914.

* * * * *

TERRITORIAL FORCE RESERVE.

General List.

Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Edward Piercey, Retired List (late Indian Volunteers), to be Major. Dated 6th January 1915.

"London Gazette," dated 1st February 1915, pages 989, 990, 991, 993 and 997.

War Office,
1st February 1915.

REGULAR FORCES.

Commands and Staff.

The undermentioned appointments are made:—

* * * * *

General Staff Officers—

3rd Grade—

Captain Clement A. Milward, 53rd Sikhs (Frontier Force), Indian Army. Dated 20th January 1915.

(Graded as Assistant Adjutant-Generals).

Brevet Colonel George H. Turner, retired pay, Indian Army. Dated 27th November 1914.

Lieutenant-Colonel Edwin C. B. Cotgrave, Indian Army, and to be temporary Colonel. Dated 13th January 1915.

Lieutenant-Colonel George B. Stevens, Unemployed Supernumerary List, Indian Army, and to be temporary Colonel. Dated 19th January 1915.

Colonel John B. Edwards, D.S.O., retired pay, Indian Army. Dated 25th January 1915.

* * * * *

CAVALRY.

Reserve Regiments.

The appointment to a temporary Captaincy of Harold D. S. Keighley, late Captain, 39th King George's Own Central India Horse, which appeared in the Gazette of 7th January 1915, is antedated to 11th November 1914.

INFANTRY.

*Service Battalions.**The Durham Light Infantry. 17th Battalion—*

Captain J. H. Henderson retired, Indian Army, from the 15th Battalion. The Northumberland Fusiliers, to be temporary Major. Dated 11th January 1915.

TERRITORIAL FORCE.

Yeomanry.

3rd County of London (Sharpshooters); Captain Geoffrey T. Hastings, Indian Army, to be Adjutant, *vice* Captain Charles M. Truman. Dated 28th December 1914.

"*London Gazette*," dated 2nd February 1915, pages 1001, 1018, 1021 and 1028.

THE GRAND PRIORY OF THE ORDER OF THE HOSPITAL OF ST. JOHN OF JERUSALEM IN ENGLAND.

*Chancery of the Order,
St. John's Gate,
Clerkenwell, London, E. C.,
27th January 1915.*

The KING has been graciously pleased to sanction the following addition to the list of Donats of the Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem in England :— •

Colonel His Highness Maharaja Raj Rajeshwar Siromani Sri Sir Ganga Singh, Bahadur, of Bikaner, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., A.D.C.

*War Office,
2nd February 1915.*

REGULAR FORCES.

Commands and Staff.

The undermentioned appointments are made :—

Personal Staff.

Aides-de-Camp—

Lieutenant V. G. Kennard, Dorset (Queen's Own) Yeomanry, Territorial Force, *vice* Captain C. A. James, 126th Baluchistan Infantry, Indian Army. Dated 4th January 1915.

Special Appointments.

(Graded for purposes of pay as Staff Lieutenants, 1st Class.)

Major James H. B. dela P. Beresford, retired pay, Indian Army. Dated 24th January 1915.

* * * * *

MEMORANDA.

* * * * *

Qadir Bakhsh Khan, Commandant, Maler Kotla Sappers, to be Honorary Lieutenant. Dated 3rd February 1915.

ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.

South Eastern Mounted Brigade Field Ambulance; Charles Edward Silvester, M.B. (late Surgeon-Captain, Surma Valley Light Horse), to be Lieutenant. Dated 9th January 1915.

* * * * *

"London Gazette," dated 3rd February 1915, pages 1171 and 1172.

War Office,
3rd February 1915.

REGULAR FORCES.

Commands and Staff.

The undermentioned appointments are made :—

Special Appointment.

(Graded for purposes of pay as a Staff Lieutenant, 1st Class.)

Lieutenant-Colonel James C. B. Craster, retired pay, Indian Staff Corps. Dated 6th November 1914.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

ROYAL FLYING CORPS.

Military Wing. The undermentioned temporary appointments are made :—

Flying Officer—

Captain Hugh L. Reilly, 82nd Punjabis, Indian Army. Dated 5th August 1914.

"London Gazette," dated 4th February 1915, pages 1191, 1192, 1194 and 1196.

War Office,
4th February 1915.

REGULAR FORCES.

Commands and Staff.

* * * * *

The undermentioned temporary appointments are made :—

Staff Captain—

Lieutenant J. R. Peplow, 6th Gurkha Rifles, Indian Army. Dated 26th January 1915.

* * * * *

INFANTRY.

Service Battalions.

The Royal Scots Fusiliers. 6th Battalion—

Captain George O. Turnbull, Indian Army, to be temporary Major. Dated 17th November 1914.

The Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regiment). 17th Battalion (Football)—

Brevet Colonel Charles F. Grantham, retired pay, Indian Army, to command the battalion. Dated 15th December 1914.

* * * * *

Ulster Division.

The following is substituted for the notification affecting the undermentioned officers which appeared in the Gazette of the 23rd January 1915 :—

Princess Victoria's (Royal Irish Fusiliers). 9th Battalion (County Armagh)—

To be temporary Captain :—

Lieutenant and Adjutant Henry Winton Seton, Indian Army. Dated 1st December 1914.

* * * * *

PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN ARMY.

Army Reserves.

No. 249.—The date of promotion of Second Lieutenant Pelham Stewart Corbould to Lieutenant is 18th September 1914, and not as stated in Army Department Notification No. 136, dated 5th February 1915.

SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT CORPS.

(Late) Bombay List.

No. 250.—Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant John Richard Arthur to be Deputy Commissary with the honorary rank of Captain, subject to His Majesty's approval,

Conductor (Supernumerary Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant) Edwin Morris Bray, to be absorbed in the rank of Assistant Commissary with the honorary rank of Lieutenant,

Sub-Conductor Thomas Kelly to be Conductor, and

Staff-Serjeant Thomas Gates, Amalgamated List, to be Sub-Conductor on the Amalgamated List,

vice Deputy Commissary and Honorary Captain Thomas Rogers, deceased; with effect from the 14th February 1915.

Amalgamated List.

No. 251.—Staff-Serjeant George King to be Sub-Conductor, *vice* Joseph Mary Patrick Hartnett deceased; with effect from the 19th February 1915.

NATIVE ARMY.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

No. 252.—Jemadar Faujdar Singh, 35th Scinde Horse, appointed on probation in Army Department Notification No. 663, dated the 5th July 1912, is confirmed in that rank, with effect from the 1st January 1912.

No. 253.—The following promotions are made :—

20th Deccan Horse.

Risaldar Amir Muhammad Khan to be Risaldar-Major, Ressaidars Prem Singh and Hafiz Abdul Ghani Khan to be Risaldars, Jemadars Mangul Singh, Hayat Mir Khan, Ali Sher Khan and Mir Sadik Ali to be Ressaidars and Kot-Dafadars Nabi Yar Khan and Dhulip Singh and Dafadar Dewa Singh, to be Jemadars, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 21st December 1914.

22nd Sam Browne's Cavalry (Frontier Force).

Kot-Dafadar Kesar Singh to be Jemadar, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 16th January 1915.

1st King George's Own Sappers and Miners

Havildar-Major Harpul to be Jemadar, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 28th January 1915.

3rd Sappers and Miners.

Jemadars Firoz Ali and Ismail Khan to be Subadars; with effect from the 18th November 1914 and 27th December 1914, respectively.

Havildars Baryam Singh, Sawan Singh and Sripat-Barge to be Jemadars; with effect from the 9th September 1914.

Havildar Datadin Badhai to be Jemadar; with effect from the 30th October 1914.

Colour-Havildar Ashanna Poshati to be Jemadar; with effect from the 5th November 1914.

Havildar Tek Singh to be Jemadar; with effect from the 18th November 1914.

Havildar Sitaramrao Vichare to be Jemadar; with effect from the 27th December 1914.

All the above to complete the establishment.

54th Sikhs (Frontier Force).

Havildar-Major Bhikham Singh and Havildar Khwaja Muhammad to be Jemadars, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 5th February 1915.

Jemadar Hukam Dal to be Subadar and Colour-Havildar Dost Muhammad to be Jemadar, *vice* Saidulla, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 15th February 1915.

84th Punjabis

Havildar Said Ghulam Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Sabz Ali, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from a date to be notified later.

90th Punjabis.

Jemadar Imam Din to be Subadar and Havildar Makhan Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Hashim Ali Khan, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 5th January 1915.

Jemadar Bir Singh to be Subadar and Havildar-Major Gurdit Singh and Havildars Mewa Singh and Lal Bahadur Singh to be Jemadars, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 20th January 1915.

97th Deccan Infantry.

Havildar Kaulesar Singh to be Jemadar, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 28th September 1914.

110th Mahratta Light Infantry.

Colour-Havildar Mahadavrao Deokar to be Jemadar; with effect from the 15th August 1914.

Havildar Shaikh Jamal to be Jemadar; with effect from the 1st September 1914.

Jemadar Maroti Ferande to be Subadar and Colour-Havildar Krishanajirao Ghorpade, Havildar-Major Mhadu Wagmode and Colour-Havildar Sayad Umar to be Jemadars, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 9th September 1914.

120th Rajputana Infantry.

Havildar Bakhsh Singh to be Jemadar, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 16th November 1914.

121st Pioneers.

Colour-Havildar Sita Ram to be Jemadar, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 7th December 1914.

2nd Battalion, 4th Gurkha Rifles.

No. 254.—The promotion of Jemadars Puran Sing Rana and Autar Sing Gurung should have effect from 12th August 1914, and not as stated in Army Department Notification No. 1039, dated the 20th November 1914.

RESIGNATION.

INDIAN ARMY.

Army Reserves.

No. 255.—Second Lieutenant Alexander Gordon Dickson is permitted to resign his commission, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the 12th February 1915.

RETIREMENTS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 256.—Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Arnold Kemball, C.I.E., Supernumerary List, is permitted to retire from the service, subject to His Majesty's approval; with effect from the 26th April 1914.

No. 257.—Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Arthur Henry McMahon, G.C.V.O., K.C.I.E., C.S.I., Supernumerary List, has been permitted by the Most Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service, subject to His Majesty's approval; with effect from the 10th March 1915.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

Bihar Light Horse.

No. 258.—Captain Charles Reginald Macdonald resigns his commission. Dated the 21st January 1915.

Surma Valley Light Horse.

No. 259.—John Dunlop to be Surgeon-Lieutenant, *vice* Surgeon-Captain C. E. Silvester resigned. Dated the 30th January 1914.

Assam Valley Light Horse.

No. 260.—William Peter Reid to be Second Lieutenant to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 12th November 1914.

Calcutta Port Defence Volunteer Corps.

Naval Divisions.

No. 261.—Sub-Lieutenant Alexander Macgregor to be Lieutenant, *vice* R. G. MacIver transferred to the Supernumerary List. Dated the 15th February 1915.

Robert Harold Child to be Sub-Lieutenant, *vice* N. Hamilton promoted. Dated the 3rd November 1914.

(Artillery Companies.)

No. 262.—Charles Borthwick Chartres to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 1st February 1915.

William Morton Glover to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 15th February 1915.

Madras Volunteer Guards.

No. 263.—Lieutenant Owen Wynne Cole resigns his commission. Dated the 8th February 1915.

Moulmein Volunteer Rifles.

No. 264.—George Francis Stephen Christie to be Major, *vice* J. Graves transferred to the Supernumerary List. Dated the 1st December 1914.

Lieutenant-Colonel Richard Henderson Castor, I.M.S., to be Medical Officer, *vice* Major J. Good, M.B., I.M.S., transferred to the Supernumerary List. Dated the 1st February 1915.

Upper Burma Volunteer Rifles.

No. 265.—Lindsay Elliott Lamley Burne (Captain, Indian Army), to be Captain, *vice* T. D. H. Hackett transferred to the Supernumerary List. Dated the 8th February 1915.

Second Lieutenant Charles Bertram Smales to be Lieutenant, *vice* A. C. Tyndale transferred to the Supernumerary List. Dated the 8th February 1915.

Second Lieutenant Basil Thornes Roberts to be Lieutenant, *vice* P. Hughes transferred to the Supernumerary List. Dated the 8th February 1915.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 12th March 1915.

Under clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act, 1893, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned Commissioned and Warrant Officers on the dates specified, were received in the Army Department between the 24th February and 9th March 1915 :—

Corps.	Rank and name.	Date of Decease.	Place of Decease.	REMARKS.
21st Prince Albert Victor's Own Cavalry (Frontier Force) (Daly's Horse). Attached to 16th Cavalry.	Lieutenant Kenneth Sinclair Thomson.	3rd March 1915	Persian Gulf	Killed in action.
33rd Queen Victoria's Own Light Cavalry.	Captain James Gerald Willoughby.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Do.	Lieutenant Charles Alpe Grantham.	Do.	Do.	Do.
4th Prince Albert Victor's Rajputs.	Major Reginald Edwin Bond.	Do.	Do.	Do.
7th Duke of Connaught's Own Rajputs.	Captain William Arthur Gover.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Do.	Captain Frederick Obris Mackenzie.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Do.	Lieutenant Wickham Leathes Harvey.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Do.	Lieutenant Douglas Burgoyne Burgoyne-Wallace.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Supply and Transport Corps.	Sub-Conductor William Collis Maiben.	2nd March 1915.	Aden	...
Indian Subordinate Medical Department.	Senior Assistant Surgeon and Honorary Lieutenant Edmund James Culpeper.	28th February 1915.	Maynive	...

ERRATUM.

In Army Department notification dated the 26th February 1915, published in the *Gazette of India* of the 27th February 1915, under column "Rank and name" for "Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant Thomas Rogers" read "Deputy Commissary and Honorary Captain Thomas Rogers."

B. HOLLOWAY, *Brigadier-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Delhi, the 12th March 1915.

PROMOTION.

No. 7.—The following promotion is made in the Royal Indian Marine, with effect from the 18th January 1915 :—

To be Commander, 3rd Grade.

Lieutenant Hubert McKenzie Salmond, Royal Indian Marine.

B. HOLLOWAY, *Brigadier-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

(RAILWAY BOARD.)

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 9th March 1915.

No. 53.—The following is published for general information :—

No. 253 T.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

(RAILWAY BOARD.)

Simla, the 26th February 1915.

Adoption on the Calcutta Port Commissioners' Railway of the amendments in Rules 1 (26), 37 (1), 73 (1) and (2), and 91 of the General Rules for working Railways under construction.

RESOLUTION.—The Commissioners for the Port of Calcutta have applied for permission to adopt, on such portion or portions of the Port Commissioners' Railway as may be under construction, the amendments, which were specified in the enclosure to Railway Board's circular No. 1023-T., dated the 23rd June 1914, and published in the *Gazette of India* under their Notification No. 169, dated the 26th June 1914, in the General Rules for working railways under construction and not used for the public carriage of passengers, animals or goods, which rules were sanctioned for adoption on that railway in Railway Board's Resolution No. 1988 R. T., dated the 10th October 1912, and Notification No. 192, dated the 17th October 1912.

2. In exercise of the powers conferred by the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 801, dated the 24th March 1905, the Railway Board sanction, under section 47, sub-section (3), of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), the adoption of the amendments cited in paragraph 1 above, on such portion or portions of the Calcutta Port Commissioners' Railway as may be under construction.

ORDER.—Ordered that this Resolution be published under a notification in Part I of the *Gazette of India* as required by section 47, sub-section (3), of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), and that the amendments, which have already been published in the *Gazette of India*, be further notified to the railway servants concerned, and to the public by a copy thereof being kept open to inspection, free of charge, in the office of the Engineer-in-Chief in charge of the construction of the railway; also that a copy of this Resolution be communicated to the Government of Bengal, Marine Department, for information and guidance, and to the Senior Government Inspector of Railways, Circle No. 2, Calcutta, and the Secretary, Indian Railway Conference Association, for information.

No. 54.—Mr. L. T. G. Mansell, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, North Western Railway, is, at his own request, permitted to resign the service of Government with effect from the 18th November 1914.

The 10th March 1915.

No. 55.—Mr. E. L. Manley, Assistant Engineer, Sara Sirajgunj Railway Construction, is transferred to the Eastern Bengal Railway.

No. 56.—Mr. S. D. Ker, Assistant Engineer, Eastern Bengal Railway, is transferred to the Sara Sirajgunj Railway.

No. 57.—The following promotions to and in the classes of Chief and Superintending Engineers, State Railways, are ordered :—

Name.	From	To	With effect from
Gales, R. R.	Superintending Engineer, class I.	Chief Engineer, class II, temporary.	14th February 1915.
Roberts, F. W.	Superintending Engineer, class II, permanent, and Superintending Engineer, class I, temporary.	Superintending Engineer, class I, permanent.	Do.
Wilson, C. D. D.	Superintending Engineer, class II.	Superintending Engineer, class I, temporary.	Do.
Sutherland, J.	Superintending Engineer, class III.	Superintending Engineer, class II, permanent.	Do.
Smyth, Lt.-Col., W. C., R.E.	Superintending Engineer, class III (<i>Supy.</i>).	Superintending Engineer, class II, temporary (<i>Supy.</i>).	Do.
Pakenham Walsh A. R.	Superintending Engineer, class III.	Superintending Engineer, class II, temporary.	Do.
Muter, Major, R. S., R. E.	Executive Engineer	Superintending Engineer, class III, permanent.	Do.
Gales, R. R.	Superintending Engineer, class I, permanent, and Chief Engineer, class II, temporary.	Chief Engineer, class II, permanent.	8th March 1915.
Wilson, C. D. D.	Superintending Engineer, class II, permanent, and Superintending Engineer, class I, temporary.	Superintending Engineer, class I, permanent.	Do.
Dawson, F. G. R.	Superintending Engineer, class III, permanent, and Superintending Engineer, class II, temporary.	Superintending Engineer, class II, permanent.	Do.
Richards, G.	Executive Engineer, and Superintending Engineer, class III, temporary.	Superintending Engineer, class III, permanent.	Do.

The 11th March 1915.

No. 58.—Mr. W. C. Stanton, Executive Engineer, State Railways, is, on return from leave, posted to the Eastern Bengal Railway.

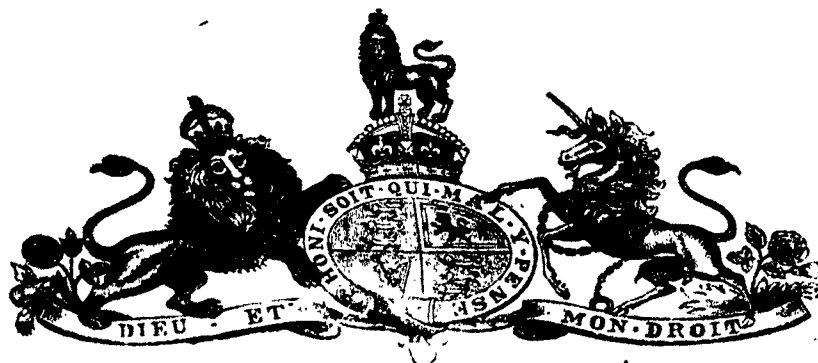
No. 59.—With reference to Railway Board Notification No. 46, dated the 23rd February 1915, Mr. A. Lowland, Chief Engineer, 1st class, State Railways, and Senior Government Inspector of Railways, Circle No. 6, Bombay, is appointed Senior Government Inspector of Railways, Circle No. 7, Madras.

No. 60.—With reference to Railway Board's Notification No. 59, dated the 11th March 1915, Mr. V. T. Janson, Junior Government Inspector of Railways and Superintendent of Local Manufactures, Bombay, is appointed to hold charge of the Office of Senior Government Inspector of Railways, Circle No. 6, in addition to his other duties, until further orders.

No. 61.—In continuation of Notification No. 382, dated the 31st December 1913, it is hereby notified for general information that the Railway Board have sanctioned detailed surveys being carried out by the North Western Railway for the following lines of railways on the 2' 6" gauge:—

1. From Sargodha to Bhera, a distance of about 34 miles.
2. From Jaranwala to the Ravi Bridge near Thatta Nana Dogar, a distance of about 39 miles.

T. RYAN,
Secretary, Railway Board.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

DELHI, SATURDAY, MARCH 13, 1915.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART VI.

Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA
ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS
UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE INDIAN COUNCILS ACTS, 1861 to 1909
(24 & 25 Vict., c. 67, 55 & 56 Vict., c. 14, AND 9 Edw. VII, c. 4).

The Council met at the Council Chamber, Imperial Secretariat, Delhi, on
Monday, the 8th March, 1915.

PRESENT :

The Hon'ble SIR HARCOURT BUTLER, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., Vice-President, *presiding*,
and 49 Members, of whom 42 were Additional Members.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

The Hon'ble Mr. Abbott asked :—

1. " With reference to the question put by me in the Legislative Council on the 17th September, 1913, asking that Government be pleased to consider the elimination of the word 'Subordinate' as applied to the Indian Subordinate Medical Department, and to which the Hon'ble Major-General Birdwood replied that 'Government had under consideration the elimination of the word', will Government now be pleased to make a definite announcement ? "

Subordinate
Medical
Department.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief replied :—

" The question of the designation of military assistant surgeons of the Indian Subordinate Medical Department has been referred to the Most Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, but a decision has been deferred pending the report of the Commission on Public Services regarding medical organization."

[*Mr. Abbott; Mr. Wood; Maharaja M. C. Nandi; Mr. Clark; Mir Asad Ali.*] [8TH MARCH, 1915.]

The Hon'ble Mr. Abbott asked :—

Decorations
for sub-
ordinate
officials of
the domicil-
ed Anglo-
Indian
Community.

2. " Will the Government be pleased to state how many subordinate officials of the domiciled Anglo-Indian Community, in the following Departments, have been decorated (exclusive of the Durbar medal) for meritorious service during the last five years, giving the name and Department in each case :

- (i) Public Works Department.
- (ii) Posts and Telegraphs.
- (iii) Forest Department.
- (iv) Survey „
- (v) Medical „
- (vi) Police „
- (vii) Secretariat and Ministerial offices.
- (viii) State Railways.
- (ix) Company-owned lines*

The Hon'ble Mr. Wood replied :—

" The decorations for which subordinate officials are ordinarily eligible are companionships of the I. S. O. and the K. I. H. Medal.

" A list* of the recipients of these decorations since 1911 is placed on the table. The Government of India are not in a position to say, without reference to Local Governments, what number of these belong to the domiciled Anglo-Indian Community."

The Hon'ble Maharaja Manindra Chandra Nandi asked :—

Manufac-
ture in
India of
articles
imported
from
foreign
countries.

3. " In view of the appointment of Mr. Gubbay as Indian Trade Commissioner to the Board of Trade, London, do the Government propose making an inquiry as to the feasibility of manufacturing in India articles which in normal years used to be imported from Germany and Austria-Hungary or other parts of the Continent ? "

The Hon'ble Mr. Clark replied :—

" The feasibility of manufacturing in India articles which in normal years used to be imported from Germany and Austria has already formed the subject of inquiry, and the results thereof have been issued to the public in the form of bulletins, while a collection has been on view in several of the leading towns in India of articles previously imported from Germany and Austria and similar articles made in India. The Government of India do not propose to extend this inquiry to embrace articles made in other parts of the Continent of Europe."

The Hon'ble Mir Asad Ali asked :—

Improve-
ment of in-
dustries.

4. " Will Government be pleased to state :—

(a) Whether they propose to start small model factories to encourage local or cottage industries ?

(b) Whether any scheme is under contemplation for improving the indigenous trade of the country with special reference to the goods or articles hitherto largely imported from enemy States ?

(c) Whether they propose to establish at least in the provincial capitals commercial and industrial bureaux to help local merchants with required information on trade subjects ? "

* *Vide* Appendix A, page 137, *post*, and Appendix B, page 143, *post*

[8TH MARCH, 1915.] [*Mr. Clark; Sir William Meyer; Mr. Dadabhoy.*]

The Hon'ble Mr. Clark replied :—

“(a) The question of how far local industries can be encouraged either by Government starting model factories, so far as the rulings of the Secretary of State on the subject permit, or by other means, has in the past received, and is constantly receiving, the attention of the Government of India and of Local Governments.”

(b) I may refer the Hon'ble Member to my speech in the debate on the Hon'ble Raja Kushalpal Singh's Resolution in which I explained what action Government was taking in this matter.

(c) Arrangements are at present in existence in several provinces for the dissemination of commercial information through Directors of Industries. The question of whether the existing organization of the Commercial Intelligence Department can be improved is now under discussion with Local Governments and the Secretary of State, and I cannot make any statement on the matter at present.”

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

FIRST STAGE.

The Hon'ble Sir William Meyer:—“I beg to open the first stage of the discussion on the Financial Statement for 1915-16.”

RESOLUTION RE REDUCTION OF RAILWAY ALLOTMENT AND INCREASE OF ALLOTMENT FOR EDUCATION AND SANITATION.

The Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy:—Sir, I beg to move the following resolution :—

“This Council recommends to the Governor General in Council that the allotment for Railways in the coming year be reduced by Rs. 50,00,000, and that the amount so freed be allotted to the Provincial Governments for the development of Education and Sanitation.”

“Sir, I should have been reluctant to suggest any change in the Budget Estimate for 1915-16 but for the conviction founded *inter alia* upon the authoritative pronouncements of Government that the claims of Education and Sanitation are paramount, and that there is almost an unlimited scope for the employment of funds, both public and private, for the promotion of Education and Sanitation. The most important pronouncement about the need of Education, and the pronouncement that Educated India treasures in her heart, is that of His Most Gracious Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor, made on 6th January, 1912. In the now celebrated Resolution of the Government of India in the Department of Education of 21st February, 1913, an appeal is made to the public for donations for the support of Education in which ‘there is a wide field and a noble opportunity for the exercise on modern lines of charity and benevolence.’ The inference necessarily is that for an adequate progress the efforts of Government must be supplemented by those of private individuals, and that Government alone is unable to do all. In the whole discussion in this Council on my lamented friend Mr. Gokhale's Resolution of Free Primary Education and on his Education Bill, the one fact which was not challenged was that the question of the development of Education was one mainly of funds; in other words, without an unstinted supply of money assured, that adequate progress of the people in Education, about the necessity of which all are agreed, cannot be secured. In presenting the Financial Statement for 1912-13, Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson referred to ‘the growing demand for more schools and healthier homes.’ In 1911-12,

[*Mr. Dadabhoy.*]

[8TH MARCH, 1915.]

a large amount was spent by the provinces for the support of Education and Sanitation, and yet an Imperial reserve of £97,000 recurring and £433,000 non-recurring for Education alone was entered in the Budget for 1912-13. In the Revised Estimate for 1912-13, the bulk of the large Imperial surplus was distributed 'in grants to secure a steady progress in Education and Sanitation, an object which has the support of both official and non-official opinion,' and 2½ crores were allotted 'for non-recurring expenditure on Education' and 1½ crores 'for urban sanitation'. In the following year again, i.e., 1913-14, according to the Hon'ble Finance Minister's explanation of the Budget Estimate, 'the Provinces anticipate that they will spend £3,203 more than in the current year, the great bulk of the increase being accounted for under Education, Sanitation and Public Works.' In all these years there was never any complaint that the grants had lapsed through the inability of the Provinces to spend them. It was last year, when the Revised Estimate for 1913-14 was presented by the Hon'ble Sir William Meyer, that there was just a reference in his exhaustive

their ability, and in the Budget Estimate for 1914-15 the Hon'ble Finance Minister, with a statesmanlike appreciation of the needs of the situation, made 'recurring grants of £60,000 for Education and £40,000 for Sanitation' in addition to a substantial non-recurring grant. Even then he was not satisfied, and he regretted his inability to go further in view of the other calls upon Imperial funds. He observed :—

'I need not say that it would have been a great satisfaction to the Government of India if financial conditions had permitted of a larger grant-in-aid of these primary objects of our policy. We fully recognize the necessity of adequate provision for the increase in expenditure which the great advance now being made in Education and Sanitation must inevitably entail. But Hon'ble Members will recognize, I think, that in a year like the present it is not practicable to go further than is now proposed as regards Imperial allotments.'

"Unless, Sir, there was a large scope for the utilization of more money in this direction, these observations lose point. We now have it, however, from the same high authority that provincial expenditure under Education and Sanitation and other Medical heads has been less by £1,090,000 in the current year as against the Budget provision. And we are not left to speculate about the causes. With characteristic fairness the Hon'ble Sir William Meyer has attributed the reduced expenditure, partially at least, to certain instructions issued by the Government of India. Certain other facts connected with provincial expenditure on Education which must be within the knowledge of this Government would prove the inaccuracy, and one might say the injustice, of the suggestion against the Provincial Governments. The Hon'ble Financial Secretary admits in his Memorandum that, 'in spite of the financial situation, most of the Provincial Governments have allotted larger funds from their ordinary provincial resources for the development of Education in various directions.' This does not indicate any slackness on the part of the Provinces to utilise the Imperial grants for Education. It is only fair to assume that any failure to employ the grants must have been due to unavoidable causes. In view of the Budget grants, the Provincial Governments try to put through their schemes as expeditiously as possible, but, as must be well known to all, the execution of individual schemes is delayed beyond the expected time limit by unforeseen circumstances. The delay over land acquisition proceedings alone would account for much of the so-called inability of the Provincial Governments to spend the whole of the non-recurring grant within one year. Moreover, the settlement of the preliminaries involves a good deal of labour and time. Building sites have to be selected, maps and estimates have to be prepared, land has to be acquired, tenders have to be called and so on. All this means time. It thus happens that the Provincial Governments have to their credit a large amount of cash early in the year, the useful employment

[8TH MARCH, 1915.]

[Mr. Dadabhoy.]

of which can only be undertaken towards the close of it. And if the supply is suddenly withdrawn in the following year, when the Provincial Government has, after laborious effort, got the machinery into action, the result must prove disastrous to progress, the blame for which cannot in fairness attach to the Provincial Government concerned. It is worse than useless to place funds at the disposal of the Provincial Governments for schemes which cannot be carried through forthwith, and then to cut off the supply at a time when they can be. The Hon'ble Sir William Meyer would seem to have realised the unfairness of the present arrangements himself, as he has referred in his introductory speech to the risk of interference 'with quasi-commitments into which Local Governments have entered in carrying out a programme of special expenditure on these objects which they had every reason to expect to be able to maintain.'

"It is true that the budgetted grant to the Provinces shows a slight advance upon the Revised Estimate for the current year (Rs. 4,79,80,000 against Rs. 4,64,71,000), but the unfortunate circumstance is that it is insufficient for any reasonably large progress, and that the large number of schemes that have been got ready within the year will be hung up indefinitely. And this must cause not only serious inconvenience but actual loss. Sir, even in the present Budget, overshadowed as it is by war, forty lakhs of rupees have been provided for the New Capital at Delhi, and the Hon'ble Finance Minister has rightly justified his position by the statement that the amount is just 'which will suffice to carry on in some degree the work already in progress, and so obviate the deterioration of material and the disbanding of establishments.' The same line of reasoning will satisfy the Council that a larger grant is necessary in 1915-16 for the support of Education. The risk of deterioration of building and other materials is, and the consequences of the disbanding of extra establishments like special land acquisition offices are, as great in this department as in any other. It is a poor consolation to the Provincial Governments that 'with this restricted programme the Provincial balances on the 31st March, 1916, will amount to £6.3 million,' and 'of this, £2.5 million may be taken as accruing from special grants, mainly non-recurring, which have been made by the Government of India, mostly for expenditure in connection with Education and Sanitation.' The application of the closing balances of the coming year is uncertain, and it is by no means unlikely that unforeseen factors will come into play to thwart the anticipations of the Hon'ble Finance Minister. The fairly large balances at the end of the current year can only be drawn upon up to a certain limit, namely, one million pounds sterling. I must admit my recommendation is not founded upon any accurate knowledge of the schemes that are ready and that will be starved without the additional grant; but I feel sure the number is large, and a reference to the Education Department will doubtless elicit the fact that I do not exaggerate the necessities of the situation. There is under the circumstances no just cause for the apprehension that if the Budget provision for Education and Sanitation be increased by fifty lakhs, the money would remain idle. That provision for Education alone is less than that made about this time last year by £676,200.

"Sir, the next year's provision for Medical expenditure is less than the Budget provision of the current year by £395,000, and is less than the Revised Estimate for the current year by £18,600. The deputation to military duty out of India of a large number of medical men undoubtedly explains a great deal of this diminished expenditure, but this is not the whole explanation. A heavy reduction in the allotment for Sanitation has much to do with it. From the Hon'ble Financial Secretary's Memorandum we find that a non-recurring grant of only 15.15 lakhs has been made in aid of Sanitation and Medical expenditure out of the Imperial revenues as against 106.88 lakhs in 1913-14 and 41.36 lakhs in 1914-15, leaving an unspent balance of Rs. 95,11,000. This cannot be satisfactory. What is even a grant of 15 lakhs to the whole of India? How many schemes of sanitary improvement could it finance? It is not correct to suggest that that is all that the Provinces can usefully

[Mr. Dadabhoy.]

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spend next year. With our knowledge of the urgent needs of the local bodies and of sanitary improvement in both urban and rural areas, we can confidently assert that there is just at the present moment in India an almost unlimited scope for the profitable employment of funds. It is money alone which is wanting, and not field for its employment. The insanitary conditions of India, Sir, are notorious; and what with malaria, plague, cholera, small-pox, tuberculosis and other diseases, the mortality among the general population is abnormally high. According to the Statistical Abstract relating to British India, out of a registered population of 238,688,119 so many as 7,639,544 died in 1911 from all causes, or a mean death-rate of 32.01 per mille of population. During the decade 1902-1911, the rate oscillated between 30.91 and 38.21. Of this the mortality from fevers alone was between 17.63 and 23.96 per mille. The average rate improved, it is true, to 29.71 in 1912 and to 28.72 in 1913, and that from fevers to 16.49 in 1912 and to 16.71 in 1913. Still the rates are very high. As pointed out last year by Dr. C. V. Drysdale before the Royal Colonial Institute, in his masterly survey of 'The British Empire and Birth-rate,' it is India with the highest birth-rate which pulls down the average of increase in population in the whole Empire. In Australasia the average death-rate is 10 per mille of population. As it is, even with a phenomenal birth-rate of 38.59 per mille of registered population, the net addition to population in British India was not more than 6.58 per mille in 1911, and 'only 4.3 per mille per decade over the whole period from 1861 to 1911.' During the last decade the number of towns and villages also dwindled from 730,753 in 1901 to 722,495 in 1911. Sir, I belong to a city which is now in the terrible grip of the most virulent epidemic of plague that we have ever seen, and the people there are dying by the hundreds every day. And can it be that the conditions of life cannot be made healthier and more agreeable at Nagpur by opening out congested areas and adopting other methods of scientific sanitation? And what is true of Nagpur is true, with variations in degree only, of all urban and rural areas in India. Yet, how many Municipalities and District Councils have got the means to undertake a reasonably comprehensive programme of scientific sanitation? With funds forthcoming, what cannot be done to clear jungle, to fill up tanks, to improve the water supply, to provide a proper system of drainage and to open out congested areas? And schemes of sanitation cannot be wanting. This question of special non-recurring grants for sanitation has been to the fore now for about five years, and it would be a wonder if a fair number of schemes be not ready by this time. The Department of Education, which has the oversight of sanitary matters, will be able to enlighten us on this point; but *prima facie* it appears unconvincing that within three years we have reached a point in sanitary improvement when we cannot profitably employ in 1915-16 more than a seventh part of our actual expenditure to end of 1913-14, Rs. 15,15,000 against Rs. 1,06,88,000. No, Hon'ble Members may be sure that an increased non-recurring grant of fifty lakhs of rupees for the support of Education and Sanitation will be usefully spent in the provinces in the coming year, and the fear of any portion of it lapsing at the end of it is groundless. It is furthermore necessary, as the foregoing statement of facts will show, that the additional grant should be made. The only relevant question that remains to be discussed in this connection relates to the source from which the money is to be found.

"Sir, an examination of the Budget will show that, out of the total allotment of eight million pounds sterling for capital outlay on Railways, rupees fifty lakhs have been provided for the construction of new lines made up, according to the Hon'ble Financial Secretary's Memorandum, of four items,—Rs. 15,00,000 for the Vishnupur-Santragachi Branch of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, Rs. 5,00,000 for the Dholka-Dandhuka Branch of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, Rs. 1,00,000 for the Southern Shan States Railway, and Rs. 15,00,000 for Reserve. The Hon'ble Sir William Meyer has explained his position with regard to these railways, but, with all his able advocacy, he will permit me to say that we remain unconvinced both about the urgency and the expediency of these allotments. It is a debatable point if a programme of new

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construction must always form a feature of our annual Budget. Either view has powerful advocates, but the one outstanding fact in the controversy is that the profitable nature of railway enterprise in India is doubtful. In good years there is a small margin of profit, but, as pointed out by Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson two years ago, 'so recently as in 1908-09 our railway system was worked at a net loss to the State.' The policy of the Government of India was also laid down by him on that same occasion 'We must never allow our railways to become again, even temporarily, a net burden on the general taxpayer.' The Hon'ble Sir William Meyer, speaking last year on the Budget, shared his predecessor's poor opinion about the profit-earning capacity of our railways, and observed with his accustomed force and directness: 'Briefly, although the net profits we have derived from railways in recent years are *per se* imposing, they represent but a small margin of profit on the total capital involved, and that margin may be materially affected by trade or climatic circumstances beyond our control.' This year the net profit after meeting interest charges has reached almost the vanishing point (53 per cent). These circumstances only demonstrate the fact I wish to emphasize that our annual programme of new lines must be reduced to a minimum, especially because every addition to the mileage entails an increasing financial responsibility of Government for renewal and improvement which must be discharged irrespective of the state of its finance. It is true that weighty considerations, economic and political, would justify railway expansion; but the point I wish to impress upon Hon'ble Members is that this expansion must in future proceed upon extremely cautious lines, and should only be financed by Government in a lean year when it is unavoidable. It does not matter much if new construction is financed out of our surpluses, provided no indication of a subsequent deficit is present at the time the allotments are made. But when it comes to the question of finding the funds for it in a year of heavy deficit and of uncertain future like the present, the policy is certainly open to criticism. And when added to this is the fact that the allotment for construction of new lines is made, if not directly at the sacrifice of, but simultaneously with a heavy curtailment of, the programme of Education and Sanitation, which are admittedly the primary objects of British Indian Administration, the impolicy of the capital outlay becomes obvious.

"Sir, last year, *i.e.* in 1913-14, the capital expenditure on railways was over twelve million pounds sterling, and a trifle less than the scale of £12½ millions recommended by the Mackay Committee, and in the current year, a year of great anxiety to Government, when all expenditure has had to be cut down, it exceeds £11½ million pounds sterling. Now, after the two years' heavy outlay, would it be wrong to claim a respite, at least in the matter of the construction of new lines? And what is the special urgency about the three new lines for which the Hon'ble Finance Member is anxious to provide fifty lakhs of rupees next year? The Administration Report on Railways in India for 1913-14 shows that the Vishnupur-Saunragachi Railway was not even surveyed in that year. It may be that it is 'primarily intended for the relief of the existing lines between the coal-fields and Calcutta,' but the point that demands examination is, how is its construction so very urgent that it cannot be delayed for one year? There is nothing to show that a year's delay would be injurious to the interests of the country as a whole. The Dholka-Dandhuka Railway, again, was surveyed as far back as 1906-07. The construction could be put off so long, although we have passed through very prosperous years in the interval. Last year provision was made for it, but it could not be taken in hand for unavoidable reasons. Supposing there is a further delay of a year, how will the consequences be serious? That the urgency cannot be great is evident from the fact that only five lakhs of rupees have been allotted for the construction of this line against an estimated expenditure of 23 lakhs. The Southern Shan States Railway, with a length of 105·04 miles, is being constructed in sections. On 31st March, 1914, it had an open length of 23 miles, and the capital outlay amounted to Rs. 1,32,95,785. The remaining portion was sanctioned on 23rd July, 1909. In the current

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year there was a budget provision of 15 lakhs for further construction. Presumably, the amount has been defrayed in the way intended. Substantial progress has thus been made, but it is not expected that the whole length will be constructed at once. And if that is not the case and if the construction be a question of years, it is not clear to my mind how 'the further development of the Southern Shan States will be seriously hampered if this extension is not carried out at once.' Sir, to the lay mind the representation about the urgency of the construction to which the Hon'ble Finance Member has referred, would appear to lack special merit. It should be borne in mind that there was an actual loss in 1913-14 on the open length of 23 miles for which we have statistics, the proportion of expenses to earnings being 118.31. If these lines disappear from our next year's Budget, the reserve of Rs 15 lakhs becomes unnecessary; even with the construction provided for, a 43 per cent reserve must strike one as wholly unnecessary.

"Sir, on the strength of the above analysis of the needs of Educational and Sanitary progress, and in the absence of special urgency about the construction of the three new lines of railway for which provision is made in the Budget, I claim a re-adjustment, and suggest that the allotment for Railways should be reduced by the sum of rupees fifty lakhs set apart for fresh construction, and the amount thus freed should be employed for the support of Education and Sanitation. I take Education and Sanitation together, as with my insufficient knowledge of the schemes under each head which are ready, or are likely to be ready shortly, it is far better that I should plead for a further grant of fifty lakhs for both, leaving it to the Department of Education, with its fuller grasp of details, to apportion the amount between the two."

The Hon'ble Sir Gangadhar Chitnavis :—"Sir, any reasonable proposal, as that made by the Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy, for strengthening the resources of Local Governments and for increasing non-recurring Imperial grants for the promotion of Education and Sanitation, in addition to the liberal grants that have been made in recent years by Government, will have the cordial support of Hon'ble Members. It is for this that last year I invited the attention of the Hon'ble Finance Minister to the urgency of a liberal revision of the rules regarding 'lapsed grants' in the case of these and other necessary objects. But apart from the question of 'lapse,' I think the Hon'ble Mover has successfully indicated the way in which the budgetted grants for these important heads of expenditure can be substantially increased without prejudice either to the interests of the general administration or to the special interests of the Railway Department.

"Though I do think that the Budget as it is has been very carefully prepared and that there should be as little interference with it as possible in times like these, the question of the construction of new lines of railway should be examined and decided in view of the necessary recurring expenditure involved. It is not the initial outlay alone that has to be provided, but in addition the annual renewals of each line constructed have to be financed. The financial responsibility of Government is thus of a twofold nature, and this should impose on us extra caution in the matter of extension. And it follows that only unavoidable expenditure should be incurred in this direction, especially when the State is not flush of cash.

"I may also point out that the allotments to the Provinces that are now suggested may be utilised by this Government if the necessities of a sudden situation in the course of the war so demand. There will never be any unwillingness on the part of the Provincial Governments to come to the relief of this Government in such a contingency. This year they have responded promptly to the appeal of the Government of India, and there is no reason to suppose that they will not be equally reasonable in future.

"One suggestion more. The additional grants for Education and Sanitation should only be made to Local Governments that have got schemes ready, and are therefore in a position to employ the funds within the year to the best advantage.

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[*Sir Gangadhar Chitnavis ; Mr. Clark.*]

“ My friend the Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy has just alluded to the state of Nagpur at the present time, but I will not be doing my duty if I do not acknowledge the great help that has been given by the Local Government during the last ten years in improving the town, and if plague is at its worst this year, it is a mere accident and not in any way due to lack of help on the part of Government and, for the matter of that, of the Municipality. I must, however, say that there is still room for much sanitary improvement, and any increased grant made for the improvement of the town will be most thankfully received and most usefully spent.”

The Hon'ble Mr. Clark:—“ I think, Sir, it might be useful to the Council if I were to intervene at this juncture to say a few words about our proposals for expenditure on new railways, an expenditure which the Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy appears to regard with disapproval. I will leave the question of general policy to be dealt with by my Hon'ble Colleague the Finance Member, and will merely lay before the Council a statement of the main railway projects which we have in hand. I had hoped that my Hon'ble Colleague the President of the Railway Board, who knows, of course, much more about the details of these projects than I do, could have done this; but unfortunately he is indisposed. However, for the purpose of this debate, probably the general outlines will be sufficient. I can hard'y hope perhaps to carry conviction to the Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy, who has told us that my Hon'ble friend the Finance Member has already failed to convince him; but it is clearly my duty to try. The Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy has told us that if more money is not available for education and sanitation, many schemes will be hung up and much money will be wasted. I do not know how far this is really applicable to education and sanitation, but I am quite sure that it is particularly applicable to railways. It will be most uneconomical to proceed, as the Hon'ble Member said we ought to proceed, by merely taking up new construction when there happened to be large surpluses, possibly spaced out by considerable periods, during which all the work previously done had been lying idle and all the capital employed had been lying idle. If the Hon'ble Member will forgive my saying so, he seems to regard the building of a new line of railway in something of the same way as buying a new hat, as an individual piece of extravagance which can or cannot be committed and which stands by itself. This is not at all the case with railways. A so-called new line is really an extension of or connection between existing lines. It is often required for the development of existing lines and means increased revenue and increased traffic.

“ Of the actual construction which we have in hand at present there are six lines, which I may describe as minor projects. On these we propose to spend in all a sum of between 15 to 16 lakhs only. I need not describe these projects in detail, but I should like to point out that if we fail to incur this expenditure during 1915-16, not only shall we incur a very substantial loss of revenue due to failure to open these lines as early as we might, but hereafter when construction is resumed—for if we spend less than is proposed, work will have to be shut down,—we shall have to incur very considerable unnecessary expenditure in making good the damage caused by weather in the intervening period. Excluding the Hardinge Bridge, which has practically ceased to make a call upon our resources, we have in hand four projects, which I may describe as major projects. A word in regard to each of these is perhaps desirable. They are the four projects to which the Hon'ble Member referred. The Southern Shan States Railway has now been practically completed for the 72 miles between Thazi, the junction station, and Aungban, which is perhaps best described as a point on the map, for there is there neither a town nor a village worth considering so far as railway traffic is concerned. The Hon'ble Members from Burma, should they care to intervene in the debate, will be able to inform the Hon'ble proposer of the resolution of the state of feeling in Burma regarding the proposed further extension of this line. I was myself in Burma last year, and it was most strongly pressed on me by the commercial community there. I am not in a position

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to say anything definite on the subject of the extension at present, but I am quite sure we should have to meet very strong criticism and opposition from Burma if we were to drop our proposal to reserve funds for this project. Two other large projects—the Burdwan Howrah Chord and the Bombay Harbour Branch extension—though they are new railways, fall within the category of works of open line improvement, since each of them is designed primarily for the relief of congestion on existing lines. Each is both an important and an expensive project on which work is at present in full swing, and we cannot give less than the allotment proposed without involving eventually additional outlay on establishment and so forth, by prolonging the period of construction. The last of these four projects is the Itarsi-Nagpur Railway with a branch to the Pench Valley. This project has already been under construction for over six years, and the section from Nagpur to Amla is not yet half completed. No one, I am sure, knows better than the Hon'ble proposer himself, the strong feeling which exists in favour of this railway being completed in his Province, and I am sure that neither he nor Sir Gangadhar Chitnavis would wish to see this project discontinued. There remains a great deal of work to be done including heavy earth work and tunnelling, and the delay in tackling it has, as the Hon'ble proposer of the motion probably knows better than most of us, been a cause of very great complaint in the Central Provinces. After carefully considering the matter we have come to the conclusion that it is not worth while taking up this work piecemeal, but that the time has come when a special effort should be made to get this important line open for traffic throughout. As I have said, it has already been six years under construction and if we give money in dribblets the total period of construction may well extend to ten years with a very large loss of revenue on the outlay already incurred. A full allotment, is I hold extremely desirable, in fact almost a necessity, for this particular line.

“ We have also proposed to reserve funds for three new projects. The first of these—the Vishnupur-Santragachi Chord—has not yet been sanctioned by the Secretary of State, but it has already been recognised as a most important work on account of the relief it will afford to the Bengal Nagpur Railway Company's main line between Calcutta and the coal-fields. If the commencement of work is postponed until the end of the war the opening of the line for traffic will be considerably delayed. Unless we begin work at once all hope that the Bengal Nagpur Railway will be relieved in this way before the next boom occurs must be abandoned.

“ The Hon'ble Members from the Madras Presidency would I am sure strenuously support our action in reserving funds for the construction of the Panruti-Trichinopoly Railway. The delay in the commencement of work on this project has been a chronic cause of complaint for the best part of two decades. We hope, though the matter is still under discussion, to be able to commence work during the forthcoming year, and it would be very short-sighted if we were to fail to take advantage of this opportunity.

“ The only other new project is a comparatively small one—the proposed Dholka-Dandhuka Railway. It is in fact but part of a larger project for a railway from Ranpur to Dholka of which the Ranpur-Dandhuka section will be constructed at the expense of the Bhavnagar Durbar. We are under agreement with His Highness and the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company to undertake the construction of the two sections simultaneously and unless we reserve funds for commencing work upon the British section we shall run the risk of failing to carry out our part.

“ In the circumstances which I have explained, I submit to the Council that it would be most inexpedient to fail to proceed with the construction of these new railways. Apart from the particular considerations which I have placed before the Council, we have to look forward to a great revival of trade when the war is over. And there is the question of employment in India. At

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the present moment it is very undesirable that we should do anything to lead to greater unemployment than must inevitably be the result of the war. That to my mind is a very strong additional reason for carrying out these works."

The Hon'ble Mr. Ghuznavi:—"Sir, I have great sympathy with the object which it is desired to obtain by the resolution moved by my friend, namely, that more money may be allotted to the Provincial Governments for the development of education and sanitation. While I yield to none in my desire that considerably more money should be spent by the State in furtherance of education and sanitation than is being done at present, while I consider the claims of Education and Sanitation to be most supreme, while I am of opinion that from the point of view of the people of this country nothing is more urgently required than education and sanitation, I am afraid I cannot see eye to eye with my friend in regard to the means which he proposes to be employed for the desired end in this instance. It is true that malaria is increasing in virulence year after year. Certain portions of Bengal which were, comparatively speaking, free from malaria have suffered untold miseries owing to this scourge this year, and although we are nearly coming to the end of the cold weather, malaria has not abated to any appreciable extent in the major portion of East Bengal.

"It is also true that education must be the future watchword of our country. Our greatest public man, who has just passed away, made that his principal cry, and I entirely share his view that primary education must gradually be made free and, if possible, compulsory. It was with intense satisfaction that we in Bengal hailed the gracious announcement made by His Excellency only last Saturday at the Convocation meeting that the Government of India were going to grant ten lakhs of rupees to the Calcutta University. Therefore I should personally welcome any proposition that may help us to obtain more and more money for the cause of Education.

"In this instance, however, my friend proposes that the allotment for Railways in the coming year be reduced by fifty lakhs. Now there is no question that of all our wants, the cause of Sanitation takes precedence, for it is only natural that the requirements of our health must receive our first consideration, and the increasing mortality due to malaria and other diseases due to insanitary conditions and particularly the want of pure drinking water must be checked. Next to this certainly comes the claim of Education of the right sort without the immediate and increasing development of which no hopes for the betterment of this country can be entertained. But immediately after this, I am inclined to advocate the cause of Irrigation and Railways. Our country is very badly served as regards railways. In some parts, especially in Bengal, our great waterways are gradually being silted up. Communications in the interior are extremely difficult, and in a great many they do not exist at all. Besides, I am strongly of opinion that railways carry in their wake a kind of Education and Progress. My friend the Hon'ble Finance Minister has already effected a very large curtailment with regard to railway expenditure for the coming year while he has maintained the entire amount, namely, one million one hundred thousand pounds, which would be required for the purpose of irrigation as advised by the Public Works Department, he has cut down railway expenditure by one-third of the total amount. Where originally 12 millions were provided he has cut them down to 8 millions. Therefore, a further reduction seems hardly to be possible and is likely to impede the working of our railways.

"I had the extreme pleasure the other day of witnessing the opening ceremony of the Hardinge Bridge on the Lower Ganges at Sara, which is one of the greatest Engineering works in the world. Although this has, during the past years, made a heavy call upon our resources, now that it is completed, it will no doubt give a great impetus to trade and commerce. Expenditure in irrigation and railways is never wasted, for railways and irrigation are always paying concerns. The total interest charges on our public debt amounted to

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some 9½ millions in the year 1913-14, while our railways and irrigation works in the same year yielded us a return of 15½ millions. Thus, there was still left some 6 millions of clear revenue from these great undertakings. In spite of this, however, if my Hon'ble friend the Finance Minister had not already proposed to make a sober curtailment of 4 millions in our railway expenditure, I would have been very glad to have supported a motion in favour of a reduction in the allotment for railways. Under the careful and wise guidance of my friend who is unfortunately absent to-day, I mean the Hon'ble Sir Henry Burt, the present head of the Railway Board, I have no doubt that our railways have a great future before them. The cause of Education and Sanitation are certainly paramount, but I am sure there are other means and ways whereby more money can be found for the furtherance of these objects and I shall be glad to offer my humble suggestions on another occasion."

The Hon'ble Maharaja Manindra Chandra Nandi:—"Sir, I beg to support this resolution. I think the Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoj has made out a good case for reducing the allotment for railways in the coming year by rupees fifty lakhs and allotting that amount to Provincial Governments for the development of Education and Sanitation. Sir, it is true that in view of the strain caused by the war the allotment for railways for the forthcoming year has been reduced from 12 to 8 millions sterling, but the fifty lakhs mentioned in the resolution is intended for the construction of new lines for which there is no urgency and which may well be put off for some time. The Government have always had at heart the promotion of Education and Sanitation and this principle may be well affirmed by the Government accepting the resolution moved by my Hon'ble friend."

The Hon'ble Mr. Marshall Reid:—"Sir, I entirely sympathise with my Hon'ble friend in his desire that education should progress, and I think he will also appreciate our desire that railway and other developments should also progress. I think we must realise that this Budget is essentially a business one, and there is no room for a great deal of sentiment in it; I think probably it is the most businesslike Budget which has ever been presented to this Council. We have all had to realise that the Finance Minister's first duty has been to cut down expenditure in every way. We have our own particular fancies in the way of education, railways and other things, but we have all had to realise that we must accept a great deal less than we asked for and a very great deal less than we could usually expect to get. In reducing the railway grant from 12 millions to 8 millions, I think my Hon'ble friend should realise that the reduction is one-third or 33 per cent. It has been pointed out frequently that 12 millions was some years ago considered to be the minimum on which the railways could work in this country. My own opinion is that we should require now, to go ahead properly and to maintain the railways, something more like 15 or 16 millions. Sir, seeing that we have agreed, and cheerfully agreed, to accept, under present conditions, a sum of 8 millions, which is about half of what we consider is the least we ought to have, I think that those whose particular province is education should be well pleased that they have got almost as large a grant as they have ever got before. In saying that we willingly accept this grant of 8 millions for railways, we realise that it is the very least by which existing railways can be kept up to any state of efficiency; and if railways do not progress, they must go back. It must also be borne in mind that there are a large number of unproductive works in this country now on which enormous sums have been spent. Until they become productive, the country is suffering severe losses, and I know well that the Finance Minister in framing this Budget has borne in mind the urgent necessity of bringing these works to a productive stage. I therefore regret that, though I sympathise entirely with my Hon'ble friend's desire that education should be well supported, I cannot support his proposition."

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[*Sir William Meyer.*]

The Hon'ble Sir William Meyer:—"Sir, this resolution is, strictly speaking, not in order at all at this stage of the discussion, with reference to No. 3(2) of the Rules which regulate our discussion of the Financial Statement, since the resolution does not specifically refer to any additional grant to Local Governments proposed or mentioned in the Financial Statement or in the Secretary's supplementary Memorandum. Since, however, it is the only resolution that has been put forward at this first stage, we have decided not to challenge it; but this must not be taken as a precedent for the future.

"Well, the Hon'ble Mover made it clear that what he desires is to cut out the whole of the 50 lakhs allotted for new lines in the coming year's railway programme and present this amount to the Provinces for further expenditure on education and sanitation.

"Taking first the effect of this proposal on our modest railway programme, I need not add much to the remarks already made by the Hon'ble Commerce Member and by my friend, the Hon'ble Mr. Marshall Reid. I may once more remind the Council that our proposed railway programme of 8 millions means a very drastic curtailment, a curtailment of one-third, from what has been accepted for the last two years as the standard. It is also nearly two million less than the expenditure in 1912-13. A large amount of the railway outlay is spent in India and, as the Hon'ble Mr. Clark has brought out, further restriction of this amount beyond what we have already proposed will reduce the demand for labour which, in the present circumstances, it is desirable to interfere with as little as possible. To make a further curtailment by wiping out the whole of such small provision as we have been able to make for new lines, I regard as absolutely inadmissible. As I pointed out in my Budget speech last year, we must not regard the economic benefits to the community which the Government are able to bestow as confined to education and sanitation, valuable as these are.

"The people are equally benefited, as I then said, by an extension of railway facilities, which expands trade, mitigates the effects of famine or scarcity, and adds to the personal convenience of Indian travellers. I do not in the least undervalue the benefits of education and sanitation, which press so upon the mind of the Hon'ble Mover, but we must try and hold the scales more even than he proposes.

"Then, I would draw attention, as the Hon'ble Mr. Ghuznavi has already done, to what I said in paragraph 98 of my recent speech introducing the Financial Statement now under discussion. As I there brought out, our capital outlay on Railways and Irrigation is in ordinary circumstances of so productive a character that it yields us a very large balance—in 1913-14 it amounted to some six million pounds—to meet ordinary general charges after paying all the expenses connected with our debt. But for this source of income, I would ask the Hon'ble Mover to remember, the Government of India could not have embarked on the large schemes of education and sanitation that have distinguished recent years. I hold that it is a most short-sighted policy to discount future benefits of a similar character by an unnecessary curtailment of beneficent capital outlay. My Hon'ble friend, for a little gain to education and sanitation at present, is proposing to throw away possibilities of much larger gain in the future.

"The Hon'ble Mover also quoted some remarks of mine as to the small percentage of profits on railways. I do not withdraw a word of what I said in those remarks. It is my duty to look at both sides of every case, and I pointed out that although our profits are large—millions of pounds—they are small as compared with the capital charges outstanding, which will soon amount to about 368 million pounds. That shows, as I have always said, the necessity for caution,—that is, to be quite sure that works will be productive—or as sure as we can be—before we start upon them. But because, in the abnormal circumstances of the present year, the percentage of profit on railways taken to the whole sum outstanding is only 53 per cent after meeting interest charges, and because in 1915-16 we estimate it only at 32 per cent, the

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Hon'ble Member treats these as despicable quantities. He took these figures from the table in paragraph 77 of my recent Budget speech. I would like to draw his attention to the figures which immediately precede them. He will see that, even on these small percentages, the net profit on railways, after meeting all working and interest charges, is expected to be £1,914,000 in 1914-15, and £1,179,000 in 1915-1916. These despicable figures (as the Hon'ble Mover seems to hold them) come together to over 3 million pounds. Without those 3 million pounds my Hon'ble friend would have had to face the necessity of fresh taxes. It is the railway profit, of which he is scornful, which has stood between the country and increased taxation.

"I now come to the effect of the resolution on education and sanitation outlay. What the Hon'ble Mover desires is to expand the million pounds, by which we propose to allow the Local Governments to exceed their current revenues in 1915-16, by another $\frac{1}{2}$ million pounds. The financial effect of this proposal would be not merely to add to our Imperial revenue deficit, but to diminish our cash balances and to increase *pro tanto* the amount of next year's borrowings on account of the unproductive debt, the productive borrowing being decreased in like proportion. From a financial point of view this is a most unsound proposal. As I indicated in the concluding part of my recent Budget speech, our present wholly satisfactory financial position has been built up by the wise caution of our predecessors, and although the circumstances now existing have justified us, for this year and the next, in having recourse to unproductive borrowing rather than increased taxation, I am not prepared to add to such borrowing more than is necessary. Nor is there any reason for overriding this general proposition in order to buttress expenditure on education and sanitation.

"The Hon'ble Mover spoke as if the financial position in the coming year was such as to involve disastrous stoppage of educational and sanitary projects and what not. I will just give a few figures to rebut that. Taking the total outlay on education and sanitation financed from grants given by the Government of India, including the expenditure connected therewith under the Civil Works head—in 1913-14, the aggregate expenditure amounts to 257 lakhs; in 1914-15 (according to the Revised Estimate) to 280 lakhs; in 1915-16 (according to the Budget) to 224 lakhs, to which we must now add 10 lakhs on account of the grant to hostels recently announced by His Excellency the Viceroy. Well, there is a diminished outlay no doubt in 1915-16 as compared with 1914-15; but it is not nearly as much as the diminished outlay on railways. Moreover, these figures take only the special grants into account. If we look at the total Provincial expenditure on education, what do we find? The Budget provision for 1915-16 is £3,198,000 actually £100,000 more than the Revised Estimate for 1914-15 and a little more, too, than the actuals of 1913-1914—£3,056,000. Under 'Medical' again, we have for 1913-1914 (in round figures) £1,200,000; for 1914-1915 (Revised Estimate) £1,349,000; for 1915-1916 £1,299,000—a little falling off, but not much. To be quite fair I must admit that the large falling off in the Civil Works grants to which I referred in my Budget speech will probably to some extent affect Education and Sanitation buildings. But taking all the figures together, the diminished outlay under these two great heads of expenditure is trifling compared to the reduced provision that has been made under Railways; and with this war upon us and the possibility of its continuing for a long period, we cannot undertake to keep outlay on Education and Sanitation fully up to the specially high standard attained in 1914-1915 and 1913-1914. We do not go back on our previous policy. We must, however, move somewhat more slowly: there must be a little stoppage of the speed here, as under other heads. I cannot therefore accept the resolution before the Council. My Hon'ble friend the Mover must not however be discouraged: when my Hon'ble Colleague, the Member for Commerce and Industry, next lays proposals before me for new railways in the Central Provinces, it will be my duty to bear in mind that the elected Members from those Provinces do not want those railways."

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[*Mr. Abbott; Mr. Dadabhoy.*]

The Hon'ble Mr. Abbott:—"Sir, I beg to oppose any reduction in the construction of railways in India or Burma."

The Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy:—"Sir, I wish to express my gratitude to my non-official colleagues for the support they have given to my resolution. As I expected, from official quarters I have not received the same measure of support. Nor did I anticipate it. My Hon'ble friend Mr. Marshall Reid has rightly pointed to the most businesslike Budget presented by the Hon'ble the Finance Minister. Nobody disputes the excellence of the Budget, and I shall have another opportunity in common with the other Hon'ble Members, at the proper time, to pay my tribute of admiration and gratitude for the generally very well-intentioned Budget which has been framed. But the only issue before the Council, and a very important issue it is, is entirely different; and I regret to say that I still remain unconvinced after what I have heard from the Hon'ble the Finance Minister and my friend the Hon'ble Mr. Clark. It is a mistake to suppose that non-official members of this Council do not attach importance to the expansion of the railway programme. That is not the point at all. I have been in this Council for several years; I have made it clear in this Council and outside this Council that the railway programme should be supported; but the point which claims our attention at this particular juncture is the propriety, the wisdom, the expediency of allocating a large sum of money for it in a lean year when a heavy deficit is expected. I share the view which the representative of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce entertains, in common with some other members, as regards the general utility of the Railway programme. But the question is, are we justified, are we entitled to use the tax-payers' money in the further expansion of railway programme in a year of deficit? I say, Sir, that strategic railways, railways that are required for political purposes, are absolutely necessary, and must be constructed at all cost, even when our finances do not permit of it; I go further and say that protective railways, railways that are required for the mitigation of famine and find suitable employment in times of famine, should also be undertaken. But, Sir, protective railways as well as strategic railways and railways that are required for political purposes stand on an entirely different footing from railways that are required for the promotion of trade and commerce. The Hon'ble the Finance Minister has spoken about the profits of our railways, and has pointed out that, but for these profits on railways, the necessity for additional taxation would have been self-evident. But when one applies his attention to the enormous capital that has been laid out in building railway lines in India, the profits after paying interest are absolutely small and do not appeal to our consideration. I submit I should not be misunderstood. I have not run down railways; I am a cautious supporter of railways, and all that I have stated is that the Government have not made out a case for spending this year 50 lakhs of rupees on the construction of new railways. Sir William Meyer says that we have reduced our expenditure from 12 crores to 8 crores,—a very drastic curtailment. I note further that the bulk of these 8 crores will be spent on renewals and repairs, and a very small percentage of it will be spent in the construction of new railways. But all this is inconclusive. Reference was made to the Nagpur-Itarsi railway. In my speech I did not at all allude to the expenditure under that head being dropped for the reason that that scheme had been shelved for a period of three years after the construction had been started. It is, therefore, not surprising that it should find a place in the next year's railway programme. But I must submit that there has been no explanation about the other railways forthcoming. I was very anxiously expecting an explanation of some sort as regards the urgency of these three new lines, which are now contemplated to be constructed, and neither the Finance Minister nor Mr. Clark has thrown any light on the absolute necessity of spending money this year on those lines. It has not been at all pointed out that the postponement of this programme for a year would cause any serious inconvenience either to the State or to the country. Sir William Meyer, with his characteristic force, has also stated that he will bear in mind when a

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suitable opportunity comes, about the construction of railways in the Central Provinces, and that he would then remind me of my utterances to-day. I am prepared. I may say that I am not a man likely to be discouraged by that. These discussions have their moral effect, and I have no doubt that, though the Hon'ble the Finance Minister has not accepted my resolution to-day, it will have a great deal of effect in the future, and I feel confident that in the succeeding year's budget we shall have a larger sum under the heads of Sanitation and Education. Sir, I know the ultimate fate of my resolution. It is not likely to be passed, but I feel the moral importance of it; and though I do not press for a division, I still request you, Sir, to put it to the vote."

The resolution was put and rejected.

RESOLUTION *REA* CHIEF COURT FOR THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

The Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy:—"Sir, I beg to move—

"That this Council recommends the Governor General in Council that the Court of the Judicial Commissioner of the Central Provinces be replaced by a Chief Court consisting of five Judges or more."

"This is a resolution which affects directly the judicial machinery of the Central Provinces and Berar, and consequently the people of that province; but it has an indirect, and perchance not an inconsiderable, influence upon the good-will and contentment of India as a whole. Impartial administration of justice, as has more than once been observed, is the bed-rock of British Indian Administration. Anything therefore which improves the judicial administration of any part of India has more than a local interest, and must engage the favourable consideration of this Council.

"Sir, the Central Provinces form one of the group of four provinces which under the Parliamentary Act of 1854 (17 and 18 Vict., C. 77) are administered and managed by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India through Chief Commissioners,—the other three being Oudh, Assam and the North-West Frontier Province. The oldest of these, Oudh, formed in 1856, does not now retain its former character, and since 1902 has lost its entity in the United Provinces. In point of time the Central Provinces come next after Oudh, and take precedence of Assam and the North-West Frontier Province, being formed in 1861, while Assam became a separate administrative unit in 1874 and the North-West Frontier Province was formed in 1901. With the exception of Assam, which is under the jurisdiction and control of the Calcutta High Court, the judicial machinery in all these provinces is practically identical. Perhaps the absence of a sufficiently large number of civil and criminal actions in Assam in the beginning, the presence in it of a fairly large number of resident Europeans, and the fact of its having formed a part of Bengal before 1874, justified the inclusion of the province within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Calcutta High Court. The history of early British rule in Oudh possibly explains why it was not placed under the jurisdiction of the High Court at Agra. The amalgamation of the Punjab districts of Hazara, Peshawar and Kohat and the Trans-Indus portions of Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan with areas like Dir, Swat and Chitral perhaps necessitated their exclusion from the jurisdiction of the Punjab Chief Court. But speculation on these points is useless for our present purposes. The only point I request Hon'ble Members to note is that, owing to the difference in local conditions, the analogy of Oudh and the North-West Frontier Province does not provide an answer to the plea for a Chief Court in the Central Provinces and Berar.

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" Sir, whatever may have been the reason for its existence in the past, the Judicial Commissioner's Court is unsuited to the present condition of the Central Provinces and Berar. Socially, economically and politically the development of the province has been great indeed. Notwithstanding the ravages of plague and famine, the population has grown from 10,879,384 in 1871 to 16,033,310 in 1911, or an improvement of nearly 50 per cent and a substantial improvement upon the figure for 1891 (14,761,534). Making allowance for differences due to territorial changes and taking the two units—the Central Provinces and Berar—separately, the same increase in numbers is noticeable. The European population, exclusive of Anglo-Indians, was over 7,000, and the Anglo-Indians numbered about 3,500. The educational progress of the province—high, secondary and primary—has also been satisfactory. According to the last Census Report—

' The number of matriculates and of scholars undergoing collegiate education has more than doubled since 1901 and the number of those who have attained their degree has increased in the same proportion. The male scholars in the secondary schools are nearly four times as many, and the female scholars nearly eight times as many as in 1901, while the boys studying in primary schools are now 227,000 instead of 149,000 in 1901 and the girls 16,000 as against 10,000. The number of educational institutions has increased by 13 per cent. '

" According to the statistics of the Education Department, in 1911 there were 3,865 institutions as against 3,430 of 1901 and 3,129 of 1891, and the scholars were 297,620 as against 174,091 of 1901 and 161,840 of 1891. There were in the same year over 3,000 lawyers of all kinds; 2,599 medical practitioners of all kinds; 9,046 compounders, midwives, vaccinators, etc.; 12,919 professors and teachers of all kinds and clerks, etc., connected with education; 3,317 architects, surveyors, etc.; and over 17,000 Government servants in the province, and the numbers are progressive. The Judicial Administration Report for 1913 shows that on 1st January, 1914, barristers practising in the Central Provinces and Berar numbered 62, other advocates 70, and pleaders of all grades 559. In 1911 the total number of newspapers etc., published in the province was 27 with an aggregate circulation of 10,627. Our industrial activity during the past few years has been even more marked, and in the same year 1911 we had 52 mines and quarries employing 15,590 persons and 255 factories employing 41,028 persons. New mines have been worked and new factories have been started since then. We have, besides, the home industries which give employment to large numbers of people. Communications, too, have improved a good deal in the Central Provinces and Berar, and the railways have had a distinctly stimulating effect upon the economic condition and the public spirit of the people. It would be a wonder if this all-round progress had not expanded their political and administrative horizon. As a matter of fact, the local public now evince far greater interest in the working of local bodies and the general administration than they have ever done before, and there are few administrative acts which escape public criticism.

" Sir, it can well be imagined that such a progressive population would demand better and more up-to-date arrangements for the administration of the province, and it has thus come to pass that the existing administrative machinery fails to satisfy them. But I confine my attention here to the judicial machinery, and Hon'ble Members will please note that large sections of the people want the whole judiciary to be placed on a sounder and more independent footing, and an improved Court of Final Appeal. The main point to bear in mind in this connection is that, not only should justice as between man and man be dispensed impartially and with due regard to law and precedent, but that the public should feel that justice is so dispensed. The confidence of the public is a great, and perhaps the determining, factor in the case. Now, judged by this test, the Judicial Commissioner's Court falls below the ideal. Not that the Judges are wanting in the performance of their arduous routine work, but that the whole constitution is old and antiquated, and opposed to progressive ideas, and does not ensure to the Court that measure of freedom from executive

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control which is essential for thorough judicial independence. I do not mean to suggest that the Executive Government has ever interfered with the judicial independence of the Judges ; what I do suggest and emphasize is that the system is bad and open to criticism, and the very best Judges would unconsciously and unwittingly act under some sort of restraint.

" Sir, down to the 26th October, 1896, we had only one court, i.e., the Court of the Judicial Commissioner. Under the law he owed, as he owes now, his appointment to the Governor General in Council. But since then we are having Additional Judicial Commissioner after Additional Judicial Commissioner until we have come to have three of them, two permanent and one temporary but who will shortly be made permanent ; and all these Judges of the highest Court of Appeal are appointed by the Local Government. This would not be the case in a Chief Court, and that is a solid gain. The appointment, again, of the Registrar of the Judicial Commissioner's Court lies in the hands of the Local Government. It is not so in a Chief Court, where every officer holds office directly under the Hon'ble Judges. The Registrar, be it noted, has to discharge important functions in relation to the bar and the subordinate judiciary of the province, and it is advisable that his appointment should be in the gift of the Chief Judge instead of the Local Government.

" Sir, the Judicial Commissioner is almost always a civilian, whereas in a Chief Court the office of Chief Judge is generally held by a barrister. Then, of the four judges we now have in the Judicial Commissioner's Court at Nagpur, three are members of the Civil Service, and one only is a barrister. There is no limit to the extent to which the Bench may be recruited from the Civil Service. The case would be different in a Chief Court, and at least two of the judges would be lawyers. This difference, along with the difference in the qualifications of the Chief Judge of a Chief Court, would constitute a real gain to the cause of judicial administration. Without any disparagement to the high capabilities of the members of the Civil Service, it may be stated that lawyer judges as a rule prove more successful and more satisfactory on the Bench than civilian judges. Two strong reasons contribute to this result. In the first place, civilians lack the requisite legal training ; and in the next place, the best, the most capable among civilians prefers the Executive Service. The Judicial Service is thus recruited mostly from civilians who do not give promise of brilliance in the sister service. There are of course many honourable exceptions, but this is the general rule. The evil is aggravated in the Central Provinces and Berar by the fact that the incentive of a healthy competition such as the presence on the Bench of a reasonable number of lawyer judges, who may sometimes be imported from other provinces in the case of a Chief Court, would ensure, is almost entirely absent. It is not in the highest Court of Appeal alone that the unfortunate results of this absence of all impetus to legal study and legal scholarship manifest themselves, but the practical limitation of recruitment to civil servants within the province makes all civilian judges in the districts indifferent to the higher study of law. The fact that only a few civilians serve in the districts as judges—nine in all—and have at least three prize appointments open to them, ensures the ultimate promotion of almost all of them to the Judicial Commissioner's Court. Moreover, the presence of a civilian judge at the top dispels all fears of supersession of the senior members of the Service on the occasion of a new appointment. Promotion to the Judicial Commissioner's Court thus has hardly to be earned by distinguished service in the subordinate ranks, but comes in the majority of cases as a matter of course. The quality of the work of the Chief Appellate Court must in such circumstances suffer. And the further fact, that at Nagpur the Bar, consisting of about 25 barristers and over 80 pleaders including advocates, is very strong, can only contribute to unsatisfactory results. A strong Bar without an equally strong, if not stronger, Bench is detrimental to the interests of justice ; and a good deal of the proverbial ' law's delay ' is attributable to such an unequal combination. The increase in the number of appeals involving complicated questions of the *lex loci* and commercial law, is another strong

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reason for liberalising the Court with a larger admission of trained lawyers as judges. The Central Provinces and Berar do not stand where they were in 1873, when the Judicial Commissioner's Court was established, and simple bond and rent suits have lost in importance before the suits of a complicated nature which a growing civilisation and industrial expansion have brought on.

"Sir, if I have so far based my arguments for a Chief Court upon the present unsatisfactory constitution of the Judicial Commissioner's Court, it is not for lack of other solid grounds. The limited powers of the Judicial Commissioner's Court are a source of great public inconvenience and public dissatisfaction. The Court has no jurisdiction in criminal proceedings against European British subjects and persons jointly charged with European British subjects, and all decrees *nisi* in divorce cases of the Subordinate Courts must be made absolute by the Bombay High Court. With a fairly large and growing European population in the province, both these limitations must cause public inconvenience; and the Hon'ble Home Member, whose knowledge of the province is unique, must know full well that a number of such cases which the Judicial Commissioner's Court is not competent to try have annually to be carried to the Bombay High Court for disposal. This arrangement, however necessary or satisfactory forty years ago, cannot fail to cause public dissatisfaction in these days of progressive enlightenment in the Central Provinces and Berar. The establishment of a Chief Court at Nagpur will remove all the present difficulties.

"Sir, it is a matter for consideration also that the growing sense of importance of the provincial people requires that a Chief Court should be established at Nagpur. The province has now got a Legislative Council, and no reason is apparent why a Chief Court, with a fixed minimum of Lawyer Judges and a Barrister as Chief Judge, which will undoubtedly command greater public confidence, should not replace the present Judicial Commissioner's Court. Besides, it is not consonant to the public ideas of dignity that lawyers, who by reason of their connection with the Local Legislative Council are Honourables, should appear in the highest Court before Judges who, so long as they are Judicial Commissioners, are not entitled to claim that distinction. This is a matter of sentiment, it is true, but sentiment has its importance in certain circumstances.

"Sir, the above reasons will have made it clear to Hon'ble members that the establishment of a Chief Court in the Central Provinces is a matter of necessity, and should engage the serious attention of Government. Now a few words about the number of Judges. I suggest that we should start with five, two of whom at least should be lawyers. We have at present four, one of whom is a Barrister. The adoption of my proposal will therefore necessitate the appointment of another practising lawyer as Judge. The congested state of the Judicial Commissioner's file will supply ample justification for my suggestion. With years the business of the Court has increased enormously. In 1873 we started with 91 civil appeals, 17 civil rules, 246 miscellaneous appeals, 87 criminal appeals and 63 criminal revision cases; or a total of 354 civil cases and 150 criminal cases, and of this only 7 second appeals and 1 civil rule remained undisposed of at the end of the year. By 1895 the volume of business had outgrown the capacity of the Court. Of the total of 770 civil cases and 676 criminal cases so many as 543 civil cases and 12 criminal cases were pending hearing. In October, 1896, therefore an Additional Judicial Commissioner was appointed, who held office for five months. In March, 1904, again one Additional Commissioner was appointed, and on 1st September, 1905, a second Additional Judicial Commissioner was added. In 1910, there were altogether 1535 cases of a civil nature, and 741 cases of a criminal nature, and 559 of the former and 47 of the latter group of cases remained undisposed of at the end of that year. In 1911, out of 1,599 civil cases and 787 criminal cases before the Court, 777 civil and

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47 criminal cases were carried over to 1912; and in 1913, the institutions of civil appeals alone rose to 1,321 against 1,253 in 1912, and 1,040 in 1911. The number of civil motions also increased from 396 in 1912 to 479 in 1913. The last Judicial Administration Report remarks:—

1,102, in spite of the fact that

litigation, it will be impossible for the Court to deal with the cases and the appointment of the fourth Judge originally sanctioned for one year a second year, will have to be made permanent'.

"But I am almost certain that the pending file cannot be kept down without detriment to the quality of the work unless there are at least five Judges. The Judicial Commissioner's time is partially taken up by heavy administrative work and by the trial of important original cases under the Probate and Administration Act. It is therefore essentially necessary that the Chief Court I recommend should have a minimum of five Judges. Provision must be made for normal growth in the volume of business.

"Sir, the question of cost now remains to be discussed, and in this connection three points arise for consideration, *viz.*—(1) what will be the additional cost required; (2) whether such additional cost should be incurred; and (3) whether the present is the most opportune time when the additional cost should be sanctioned by Government. Nothing definite can be said on the first point without a detailed examination of the extra needs of the suggested Chief Court. The increased salary of the Judges will undoubtedly involve some extra expenditure. The present rate of salary of the Judges of the Judicial Commissioner's Court is Rs. 3,000 a month with Rs. 500 more for the Judicial Commissioner, while a Chief Court Judgeship would probably carry a monthly salary of Rs. 4,000, with perhaps a thousand more for the Chief Judge. With a strength of five Judges, the change would thus entail an additional expenditure of Rs. 8,500 a month. This should be reduced by Rs. 3,000, the amount that will have to be spent sooner or later on a fourth Additional Judicial Commissioner, whether permanent or temporary. The increased expenditure thus would be Rs. 5,500 a month. It is difficult to estimate the cost of the extra ministerial establishment, but one thing is certain that we have already a fairly strong staff, which will have to be further strengthened immediately in consequence both of increased volume of business and the permanent retention of the third Additional Judicial Commissioner; and that should enable us to introduce the reform at a far less cost than it has been found practicable in other provinces. In the Punjab there was only one Judicial Commissioner when the Chief Court with two Judges was established. The extra monthly cost found necessary there for a more efficient ministerial staff was Rs. 1,363, as per Proceedings of the Government of India in the Financial Department, No. 977 of 28th February, 1866, and the letter of the Government of India, Home Department, to the Punjab Government, No. 400 of 26th April, 1866. In the Central Provinces the additional cost under this head should be much less. Roughly speaking, the total additional expenditure may be put at Rs. 10,000 a month on the assumption that a fourth Additional Judicial Commissioner will not be necessary, and Rs. 7,000 on the contrary supposition; or, with allowance for contingencies, say a lakh and a quarter a year at the outside. This sum is not particularly burdensome. Even if it were, it would be well worth spending for the improvement of the judicial administration of the province.

"The decision on the second point does not admit of doubt. As a general proposition, all expenditure for improved administration of justice is justifiable. But it is a question certainly if Government should entertain proposals of increased expenditure at this crisis, especially when, according to the Financial Statement presented by the Hon'ble Sir William Meyer, the budgeted provincial deficit in 1915-16 of Rs. 5,65,000 will have to be made good by

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reducing the closing balance to Rs. 89,35,000 as against Rs. 95,00,000 in 1914-15 and Rs. 1,09,53,278 in 1913-14. My reason for pressing this reform now is twofold. Firstly, war or no war the administration must proceed on progressive lines; and secondly, if Government decides to establish a Chief Court in the Central Provinces, the scheme would not in all probability be introduced in the course of the year. So many preliminaries have to be got through. The additional expenditure will therefore be incurred in 1916-17, by which time it is expected the war will be over and normal conditions will be restored. Moreover, the estimated provincial deficit is abnormal in that increased expenditure synchronizes with a falling off in revenue. The provincial revenue is bound to recover with the restoration of normal conditions, and the Supreme Government will be in a better position to strengthen the provincial resources by a substantial grant. In spite of shortage in revenue from the Courts of Law of the Central Provinces of Rs. 35,000 in 1914-15 compared to the budget estimate and a further estimated loss of Rs. 8,000 in 1915-16, the Provincial Government has budgetted for an additional expenditure of Rs. 1,27,000 in 1915-16 for Courts of Law, over and above the extra Rs. 36,000 spent in 1914-15. The whole of this expenditure will presumably be required for giving partial effect to the scheme of reorganization of the subordinate judiciary sanctioned by Government at an estimated annual cost of Rs. 1,90,969-12-0. Now it would be awkward if the improvement in the subordinate judiciary be not correlated by an improvement in the highest Court of Appeal. With better times this Government will surely not hesitate to come to the relief of the Provincial Government, if necessary, for an object so laudable as judicial reform. Besides, the decline in revenue in this particular department is due to temporary causes, and we may fairly count upon an agreeable rebound in the near future. Probably by the time the scheme of reform I press upon the attention of this Council is given effect to the improved state of our finances, both Imperial and Provincial, will reduce the inconvenience of increased expenditure to a minimum. There is thus nothing wrong in our adopting the resolution now.

"Sir, one word more. In the scheme of judicial reform I advocate, it is furthest from my mind to disturb vested interests. There need not be any difficulty. In the Punjab there was none, and the Civilian Judicial Commissioner became the first Chief Judge of the Punjab Chief Court."

The Hon'ble Sir Gangadhar Chitnavis:—"Sir, the Hon'ble Mover has dealt pretty fully and one might say exhaustively with the important aspects of the question now before the Council. His speech will have convinced Hon'ble Members of the necessity of the reform. There is a general desire among the local people for an advance in the machinery for the administration of justice in the Chief Court of the province with a view to cope expeditiously with the increased work on account of the development of the province. We have also to count with the new sense of dignity which they now have. It appears the Local Government has in hand a scheme of reorganization of the subordinate judiciary. I am not aware of the details, but it is hoped it will facilitate in the districts the institution and disposal of civil and criminal cases, both original and appellate. That scheme, however, leaves untouched the Judicial Commissioner's Court. It is certainly desirable that the process of reform should reach that Court also and that the status of that Court should be raised. Both the Judicial Commissioner and the Chief Commissioner appear to be equally anxious with the people to make the dispensation of justice in the highest court expeditious and attractive alike. The Bench is to be further strengthened by the addition of a permanent third Additional Judicial Commissioner. A Barrister has also got a place on it. These facts indicate as much the necessity of reform as the determination of the local authorities to carry it through. The whole point for the consideration of Hon'ble Members is, whether the reforms already introduced, go far enough, and whether, instead of this piecemeal reform, an improvement corresponding to what exists in similarly developed provinces elsewhere would not be far better. I have not heard even one complaint about the quality of

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justice in my province in the Judicial Commissioner's Court, but the complaint in some quarters is that justice is not as expeditious as it ought to be. An increase in the number of Judges and the raising of the dignity of the Court will meet the requirements.

"Besides, every province which has attained to a reasonable degree of progress should be self-contained as regards its judicial administration. The Central Provinces and Berar are not, as the Hon'ble Mover has shown. The great advance the Province has made in every department should entitle it to have a court which would be fully competent to deal with any judicial matter arising within the local limits of its jurisdiction. A Chief Court would be an improvement upon the Judicial Commissioner's Court in this respect.

"At the same time that I support the proposal for the establishment of a Chief Court in the Central Provinces, I must accept the position that the additional expenditure involved should be incurred after the war is over. I am glad the Hon'ble Mover has also proceeded upon this assumption.

"With these remarks I beg to support the resolution."

The Hon'ble Sir Reginald Craddock:—"Sir, the Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy, by the terms of his resolution desires this Council to state that in its opinion the Court of the Judicial Commissioner of the Central Provinces should be elevated into a Chief Court having the same status as the Chief Court of the Punjab or of Lower Burma, and that the Court so elevated should consist of five Judges. Mr. Dadabhoy is, I think, partly actuated by the very human tendency that we all share of always thinking that something that we have not got is a little better than something we have. And I feel myself exceedingly doubtful whether the mere alteration in the name and status of the Court is going to alter materially the nature of the justice administered by that Court. We have had very many eminent men among the Judges who have presided over that Court, some of whom, I have no doubt the Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy will readily admit, could have occupied with distinction and credit seats on any High Court in India. But, Sir, besides that feeling there is always a healthy provincial patriotism which desires that the institutions of the province shall be raised in status and be made equal to the institutions of other provinces. As an individual no one can accuse me of being at all slow in desiring the progress and development of the Province in which I have spent so many years, and speaking in that individual capacity, I sympathise entirely with what the Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy has said and with the aspirations of the Province that its status may grow as time goes on and as its circumstances develop.

"In point of fact there has been an extraordinary development in the judicial administration of the province, most of which has taken place within the period of my service in India. When I first came to the province, the courts were those of the Judicial Commissioner at the top—a single officer—and under him were the courts of Commissioners, then of Deputy Commissioners, then of Assistant Commissioners, and, at the bottom, the courts of Tehsildars. These courts dispensed the whole of the civil and criminal justice, besides carrying on their revenue and executive functions. Between that time and this no less than six new Courts Acts have been passed in the Imperial Council for developing judicial administration in the Central Provinces. That development has continued up to the present time. The permanent court now consists of a Judicial Commissioner, and two Additional Judicial Commissioners, and a third has been appointed temporarily since 1913. Proposals for turning that third appointment into a permanency are now before the Secretary of State, so that the permanent constitution of the court may in a very short time be expected to be four Judges.

"Mr. Dadabhoy, in order to justify his proposal, has cited some figures regarding pending files in the Judicial Commissioner's Court. Now I do not think it is the experience of any one in India that the pending files of any

[8TH MARCH, 1915.] [*Sir Reginald Craddock; Mr. Dadabhoy; The Vice-President.*]

High Court are determined by its status. I fancy that if we were to examine the pending files of the various High Courts of India, we might find that, after all, there was something to be said for a Judicial Commissioner's Court in the matter of the disposal of business; so that I do not think that the mere fact that the pending files of the Judicial Commissioner's Court in the Central Provinces are heavy is in itself an argument for increasing the status of that Court. As I have said, the Government of India have always been favourable to the development of judicial administration in the various provinces when the time comes to take each step forward. In the present instance, however, the Local Administration has not, up to the present, put forward a proposal to elevate the Judicial Commissioner's Court into a Chief Court, and, necessarily, from the point of view of the Government of India, the first authority to put forward this proposal should be the Local Administration. There is the question of the volume and complexity of litigation to be considered; there is the question of expense, and there is also the question of local opinion on the subject. All these have to be carefully examined and, so far as the Government of India are concerned, they preserve a perfectly open mind on the case. I hope that my Hon'ble friend Mr. Dadabhoy will be satisfied if the attention of the Local Administration is drawn to his resolution and an opportunity is given to the Local Administration to consult with their officers, with the Judges of the Judicial Commissioner's Court and with non-official opinion. When they have considered that question, if the change is recommended by the Local Administration and a case is considered by the Government of India to have been made out, no doubt the necessary action will be taken; but for the present, the Government of India preserve an open mind on this subject."

The Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy:—"Sir, after the very sympathetic reply given by the Hon'ble the Home Member, it is not necessary for me to add anything further to what I have already said in my opening speech. The Hon'ble the Home Member has acknowledged the extraordinary development of the Province during the last few years, to which it is only fair to add, the Hon'ble Member himself has contributed a great deal by his personal exertions. It is only therefore in the fitness of things that that development should be carried a stage further, and that the present Judicial Commissioner's Court should be elevated to the dignity of a Chief Court. The Hon'ble the Home Member has stated that no proposal to this effect has come up from the Local Government or from the Judicial Commissioner. So far as the Judicial Commissioner's Court is concerned, there is a certain amount of delicacy in the matter, and the Judicial Commissioner's Court is not likely to move in the matter. But I am glad that the attention of the Provincial Government will be drawn to my resolution and local official and non-official opinion will be taken on the subject. I can confidently say to the Hon'ble the Home Member that there will be only one answer to that appeal, and that that answer will be 'let us have a Chief Court'."

The Vice-President:—"Does the Hon'ble Member wish to withdraw his resolution?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy:—"Practically the Hon'ble the Home Member has accepted my resolution."

The Hon'ble Sir Reginald Craddock:—"No, I have not accepted the resolution at all."

The Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy:—"In the circumstances, I think it right to withdraw my resolution."

[*The Vice-President.*]

[8TH MARCH, 1915.]

The Vice-President:—"The resolution is by permission withdrawn."

The Council adjourned to Tuesday, the 9th. March, 1915.

W. H. VINCENT,

Secretary to the Government of India,

Legislative Department.

DELHI;

The 12th March, 1915. }

APPENDIX A.

[*Referred to in the Answer to Question 2, page 114, ante.*]

LIST OF THE MEMBERS

OF THE

IMPERIAL SERVICE ORDER

From the 12th December 1911 to the 22nd June 1914.

IMPERIAL SERVICE ORDER.

COMPANIONS.

[Civil Services in India—Europeans]—92.

No.	Members.	Date of appointment.
1	Henry Lawrence French, Esq. (Retired), (Europe)	12th December 1911.
2	Edmund Wilfrid Baker, Esq. (Headquarters, Government of India).	Ditto.
3	Stanislaus Kostka Murphy, Esq. (Retired), (Europe)	Ditto.
4	Thomas William Payne, Esq. (Headquarters, Government of India).	Ditto.
5	Roderick Korneli Biernacki, Esq. (Punjab)	Ditto.
6	Thomas Oakley Drake, Esq. (Headquarters, Government of India).	Ditto.
7	James Stuart Salt, Esq. (Headquarters, Government of India) .	Ditto.
8	Joseph Bocarro, Esq. (Bombay)	Ditto.
9	Charles William Caston, Esq. (Retired), (Bengal)	Ditto.
10	Joseph Edward Lacey, Esq. (Headquarters, Government of India).	Ditto.
11	Charles Albert Pogson, Esq. (Bombay)	Ditto.
12	John Alexander McIver, Esq. (Bombay)	Ditto.
13	Walter Henry Thompson, Esq. (Bengal)	Ditto.
14	Walter Arthur Shilstone, Esq. (Bihar and Orissa)	Ditto.
15	Gerald Aylmer Levett-Yeats, Esq. (United Provinces) . . .	Ditto.
16	Robert Henry Niblett, Esq. (United Provinces)	Ditto.
17	Charles Edward Browne, Esq. (Burma)	Ditto.
18	Albert George Lincoln, Esq. (N.-W. Frontier Province) . . .	Ditto.
19	Major Allen Mellers Anson, V.D. (Retired), (Europe) . . .	Ditto.
20	George William Marshall, Esq. (Headquarters, Government of India).	Ditto.
21	Augustus Stapleton, Esq. (Headquarters, Government of India) .	Ditto.
...	Walter James Bagley, Esq.	Ditto. Deceased.
22	The Hon'ble Sir Charles Bayley, K.C.S.I., I.C.S. (Bihar and Orissa).	14th June 1912.
23	William James Drake, Esq. (Headquarters, Government of India).	Ditto.
24	John Charles Clancey, Esq. (Burma)	Ditto.
25	George Joseph Rogers, Esq. (Kashmir)	Ditto.
26	Francis George Marshall, Esq. (Madras)	Ditto.

IMPERIAL SERVICE ORDER.

COMPANIONS—*contd.*

[Civil Services in India—Europeans]—92.

No.	Members.	Date of appointment.
27	Andrew Peter Mitchell, Esq. (Central Provinces)	14th June 1912.
28	Leonard Charles Dixon Bean, Esq. (Punjab)	Ditto.
29	Conly James Dease, Esq. (Retired), (Europe)	Ditto.
30	Henry Raynor Goulding, Esq. (Punjab)	Ditto.
31	Henry Alfred Hall, Esq. (Bombay)	Ditto.
32	Robert George Girard, Esq. (Bengal)	Ditto.
33	Herbert Moir Stowell, Esq. (Headquarters, Government of India)	1st January 1913.
34	Walter Burr-Bryan, Esq. (Punjab)	Ditto.
35	George William Judd, Esq. (Bombay)	Ditto.
36	Edward Alexander Chadwick Walker, Esq. (Burma)	Ditto.
37	David James Murtrie, Esq. (Bombay)	Ditto.
38	Charles Edward Pyster, Esq. (Retired), (Bengal)	Ditto.
39	Henry Clarke, Esq. (Bangalore), (Mysore)	Ditto.
40	Charles Willford, Esq. (Central Provinces)	Ditto.
41	Dr. Paul Johannes Bruhl, D.Sc., M.I.E.E., F.G.S., F.C.S., (Bengal).	Ditto.
42	Norman Orton Peters, Esq. (Assam)	Ditto.
43	William Hawkins, Esq. (Punjab)	3rd June 1913.
44	Thomas Fisher, Esq. (Madras)	Ditto.
45	John Dufour Shapecott, Esq. (Headquarters, Government of India).	Ditto.
46	Charles Patrick O'Rielly, Esq. (United Provinces)	Ditto.
47	Bertini Lemoine Allard Laville, Esq. (Madras)	Ditto.
48	George Hamilton Matlin, Esq. (Bengal)	Ditto.
49	Edward Holroyd Gadsden, Esq. (Madras)	22nd June 1914.
50	James Guyer Harris, Esq. (Burma)	Ditto.
51	Frank Luker., Esq. (on leave)	Ditto.
52	Arther Henry Wilsone, Esq. (Headquarters, Government of India).	Ditto.
53	Gilbert Franklyn Winn, Esq. (Headquarters, Government of India).	Ditto.

IMPERIAL SERVICE ORDER.

COMPANIONS.

[Civil Services in India—Indians]—100.

No.	Members.	Date of appointment.
1	Shaikh Shadi (Headquarters, Government of India)	12th December 1911.
2	Upendra Nath Chatterji (Headquarters, Government of India)	Ditto.
3	Rai Bahadur Lala Ram (Bengal)	Ditto.
4	Babu Narayan Kissen Sen (Headquarters, Government of India)	Ditto.
5	Jahangir Dosabhai Framji (Bombay)	Ditto.
6	Rao Bahadur Rudraganda Chenvirganda Artal (Bombay)	Ditto.
7	Rao Bahadur Gobindram Salamatrai (Bombay)	Ditto.
8	Ahsan-ud-din Ahmad, Esq. (Bengal)	Ditto.
9	Babu Umesh Chandra Das (Bihar and Orissa)	Ditto.
10	Mirza Irfan Ali Beg, Esq. (United Provinces)	Ditto.
11	Taw Sein Ko, Esq. (Burma)	Ditto.
12	Maung Ogh, K.S.M. (Burma)	Ditto.
13	Mahdi Hasan, Esq. (Central Provinces)	Ditto.
14	Rai Sahib Gajju Mal (North-West Frontier Province)	Ditto.
15	Pandit Nand Lal (Central India)	Ditto.
16	Mir Shams Shah (Baluchistan)	Ditto.
17	M. R. Ry. Diwan Bahadur Annaji Aiyangar Krishnaswami Aiyangar Avergal (Madras).	Ditto.
	M. R. Ry. Parambil Tharyan Tharyan Avergal	Ditto. Deceased.
18	M. R. Ry. Canchi Sarvottama Row Avergal (Madras)	Ditto.
19	M. R. Ry. Bhimanakunte Hanumantha Row Avergal (Madras)	Ditto.
20	Babu Charu Chandra Goswami (Assam)	14th June 1912.
21	Maung Po Sa (Burma)	Ditto.
22	The Hon'ble Nawab Saiyid Muhammad, Khan Bahadur (Bengal)	Ditto.
23	Muhammad Aziz-ud-din Hussain Khan Bahadur (Madras)	Ditto.
24	M. R. Ry. Chingleput Ratna Mudaliar Avergal (Madras)	Ditto.
25	Babu Ram Smaran Lal (United Provinces)	Ditto.
26	Rao Bahadur Kashinath Keshav Thakur (Central Provinces)	Ditto.
27	Isa Charan Chandu Lal, Esq. (Punjab)	Ditto.

IMPERIAL SERVICE ORDER.

COMPANIONS—*concl'd.*

[Civil Services in India—Indians]—190.

No.	Members.	Date of appointment.
29	Khan Bahadur Saiyed Shams ud-Din Saiyed Mian Kadri (Bombay).	14th June 1912.
30	Godrez Dorabjee Pudumjee, Esq. (Bombay)	Ditto.
31	Babu Bepin Behari Das (Headquarters, Government of India) .	1st January 1913.
32	M. R. Ry. Rao Bahadur Tandalam Sundara Rao Avergal (Madras).	Ditto.
33	Mr. Dhanjishah Dinshah Mehta (Ajmer)	Ditto.
34	Mr. Ganga Narayan Ray (Bengal)	Ditto.
35	Babu Ambica Charan Chatterjee (Bengal)	Ditto.
	Pandit Mani Ram	Ditto. Deceased.
	Mr. Ravji Balaji Karandikar	Ditto. Ditto.
	Maung Shwe Tha, K.S.M., A.T.M.	Ditto. Ditto.
36	M. R. Ry. Rao Bahadur Annu Chidambara Pranatharthihara Aiyar Avergal (Madras).	3rd June 1913.
37	Khan Bahadur Kutb-ud-din (Raj-Nandgaon State), (Central Provinces).	Ditto.
38	Maung Pe (2), K. S. M. (Burma)	Ditto.
39	Rao Bahadur Ramchandra Narayan Joglekar (Bombay) . . .	Ditto.
40	Babu Khagendra Nath Mitra (Bengal)	Ditto.
41	Mr. Munchershaw Framji Oonvala (Bengal)	Ditto.
42	Mr. Manmatha Nath Ghosh, M.A., B.L. (Bengal)	22nd June 1914.
43	Rai Bahadur Tilok Chand (Punjab)	Ditto.
44	Shankar Madho Chitnavis, Esq., B.A. (Central Provinces and Berar).	Ditto.
45	Babu Kanti Bhushan Sen (Bihar and Orissa)	Ditto.
46	Rao Bahadur Anant Sadashiv Tambe (Bombay)	Ditto.

APPENDIX B.

[*Referred to in the Answer to Question 2, page 114, ante.*]

**List of recipients of the Kaisar-i-Hind Medal
from the 2nd January 1911 to the 1st
January 1915.**

KAISAR-I-HIND MEDAL.**NOTIFICATION.***Calcutta, the 2nd January 1911.*

No. 1.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to announce that His Majesty the King-Emperor of India has been graciously pleased to award the Kaisar-i-Hind Medal of the First Class for Public Service in India to:—

1. LADY THERESE MUIR-MACKENZIE, wife of Sir J. Muir-Mackenzie, late Senior Member of the Council of the Governor of Bombay.
2. LIEUTENANT-COLONEL HENRY SMITH, M.D., Indian Medical Service, Civil Surgeon of Amritsar, Punjab.
3. MRS. EDWIN DAVIES, Chief Lady Superintendent, Lady Minto Indian Nursing Association.
4. MAJOR THOMAS WALTER IRVINE, M.B., F.R.C.S.E., Indian Medical Service, late Residency Surgeon, Mewar, Rajputana.
5. KHAN BAHADUR ARDESHIR DINSHAJI CHINAI, retired District Judge, Central Provinces.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to award the Kaisar-i-Hind Medal of the Second Class for Public Service in India to:—

1. LIEUTENANT-COLONEL FREDERICK AUGUST CHRISTIAN KREYER, Indian Army, Cantonment Magistrate, Nasirabad.
2. MRS MITTER, late Lady Superintendent, District Board Schools, Jubbundur.
3. MA MA GYI of Prome.
4. MRS JWALA PRASAD (Srimati Purnima Devi), wife of the Hon'ble Pandit Jwala Prasad, M.A., Collector of Muzaffarnagar, United Provinces.
5. BABU LAL BIHARI SHAH, Founder, Principal and Secretary of the Industrial Home and School for Blind Children, Entally, Calcutta.
6. DR. CHARLES BANKS, M.D., C.M., D.P.H., Superintendent of Emigration and Protector of Emigrants, Calcutta.
7. MRS SASI MUKHTI NAG, Hospital Assistant in charge of the Lady Dufferin Hospital, Dacca.
8. THE REV'D FREDERICK VOLKOMOR PAUL SCHULTZE, Superintendent of the Leper Asylum, Salur, Madras Presidency.
9. MISS BERTHA THORN, a member of the Baptist Zenana Mission, Delhi.
10. SHEIKH SALA-UD-DIN, a landlord of Multai in the Betul District, Central Provinces.
11. MUNSHI GULAM HAFIZ MUHAMMAD, a member of the Ajmer Municipal Committee, Rajputana.
12. LALA RAM DAS, retired Hospital Assistant, Dera Ismail Khan.
13. MAJOR ROBERT JAMES BLACKHAM, Royal Army Medical Corps, Sanitary Officer, 1st (Peshawar) Division.

A. EARLE,

*Offg. Secretary to the Government of India,
Home Department.*

Delhi, the 12th December 1911.

No. 75-C. D.—His Excellency the Governor-General is pleased to announce that the King-Emperor has been graciously pleased to award the Kaisar-i-Hind Medal of the First Class for Public Service in India to:—

1. HER EXCELLENCY THE LADY HARDINGE OF PENSHURST, C. I.
2. MAJOR ALBERT ELIJAH WALTER, Indian Medical Service, Superintendent, X-Ray Institute, Dehra Dun.
3. DENYS DESAUMAREZ BRAY, ESQUIRE, Indian Civil Service, Census Superintendent, Baluchistan.
4. JOHN THEODORE ROEBUCK STARK, ESQUIRE, Registrar of the Railway Department of the Government of India.
5. MAX CARL CHRISTIAN BONIG, ESQUIRE, Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, Port Blair.
6. RAO BAHADUR RAM BHAI MEGHASHAM JOSHI, Extra-Assistant Commissioner, Chanda, Central Provinces.
7. HAROLD FIELDING PATRICK HALL, ESQUIRE, lately a Deputy Commissioner in Burma (retired).
8. JAMES EMILE DUBERN, ESQUIRE, Vice-President of the Rangoon Municipal Committee
9. FRANK FREDERICK LYALL, ESQUIRE, Indian Civil Service, Magistrate and Collector, Muzafferpur, Bengal.
10. MAJOR ARTHUR GWYTHYER, M.B., F.R.C.S., Indian Medical Service, Civil Surgeon, Howrah, and Superintendent of the Howrah Jail.
11. DARCY LINDSAY, ESQUIRE, Joint Honorary Secretary, Calcutta Club.
12. RAI HARI MOHAN CHANDRA BAHADUR, Secretary, Lowis Jubilee Sanitarium, Darjeeling, and an Honorary Magistrate, Darjeeling.
13. EDWARD GOLDING BARTON, ESQUIRE, B.A., B.E., M.I.C.E., District Engineer, Darbhanga, Bengal.
14. DR. THOMAS JOSEPH O'DONNELL, lately Chief Medical Officer, Kolar Gold Fields.
15. THE REVEREND CECIL EARLE TYNDALE-BISCOE, M.A., Principal of the Church Missionary Society Schools, Kashmir.
16. CAPTAIN JASPER ROBERT JOLY TYRRELL, M.B., Indian Medical Service, Agency Surgeon, Bhopawar, Central India.
17. MAJOR WILLIAM HANCOCK TUCKER, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Indian Medical Service, District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Coimbatore, Madras Presidency.
18. DR. HERBERT F. LECHMERE TAYLOR, M.B., PH.D., M.A., of the Church of Scotland Mission, Jalalpur, in the Gujrat District, Punjab, and in charge of the Jalalpur Hospital.
19. JOSEPH WILSON-JOHNSTON, ESQUIRE, B.A., Barrister-at-Law, Indian Civil Service, Assistant Commissioner, Dera Ghazi Khan District, Punjab.
20. ALEXANDER BROADWAY, ESQUIRE, Honorary Magistrate, Shorkot Tahsil, Jhang District, Punjab.
21. GEORGE RAMSAY MURRAY, ESQUIRE, Indian Civil Service, Assistant Magistrate, United Provinces, on special duty.
22. EDWARD MARSDEN HODGSON, ESQUIRE, Forest Department, Bombay, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Surat, and Assistant Political Agent for the Dangs.
23. THE REVEREND GEORGE PRITCHARD TAYLOR, M.A., D.D., of the Irish Presbyterian Mission, Ahmedabad, and President and Professor of the Stevenson Memorial Divinity School, Ahmedabad, Bombay Presidency.

24. **THE HONOURABLE SARDAR RAJI SHAMBHUSINGH AMARSING JADHAVRAO RAJI** of Malegaon, Bombay Presidency, an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor of Bombay for making Laws and Regulations.
25. **THE REVEREND JOHN CAMERON YOUNG**, Medical Missionary of the Keith Falconer Mission at Shaikh Othman, Aden.
26. **JAMES FOREST BRUNTON**, ESQUIRE, M.I.C.E., M.I.M.E., Chief Officer and Chief Engineer of the Karachi Municipality.
27. **JEHANGIR HORMUSJI KOTHARI**, ESQUIRE, of Karachi, a Municipal Councillor, Karachi Municipality.
28. **DR. RAGHAVENDRA ROW**, M.D., D.S.C., of Bombay.
29. **MISS BECK**, Secretary, National Indian Association.

Delhi, the 12th December 1911.

No. 76-C. D.—His Excellency the Governor-General is pleased to award the Kaiser-i-Hind Medal of the Second Class for Public Service in India to:—

1. **PETER HENRY CLUTTERBUCK**, ESQUIRE, F.Z.S., F.R.G.S., F.E.S., Deputy Conservator of Forests, United Provinces and Oudh, Major, 2nd (Northern) Regiment, U. P. Horse, and an Honorary A.-D.-C. to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces.
2. **BRIAN EDWARD O'CONOR**, ESQUIRE, B.A., Barrister-at-Law, Advocate, High Court of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.
3. **BRYCE CHUDLEIGHT BURT**, ESQUIRE, B.S.C., F.C.S., Deputy Director of Agriculture, Central Circle, Cawnpore, United Provinces.
4. **ANDREW ANDERSON**, ESQUIRE, Secretary to the Quetta Municipality.
5. **U Ko of Kyigon**, Shwebo District, Chairman of the Kyigon Pathi Rural Co-operative Credit Society and of the Tantabin Union, Burma. Retired Police officer.
6. **MAUNG PO TOK**, Municipal Commissioner of Tharrawaddy, Burma.
7. **FREDERICK JAMES LANGHORNE**, ESQUIRE, Extra-Assistant Conservator of Forests, North Chanda Division, Central Provinces.
8. **DR. MARGARET MACKELLAR**, Lady Doctor of the Canadian Mission, Neemuch, Central India.
9. **MUSSAMAT PARBATI BAI**, of Baghoda in the Betul District, Central Provinces.
10. **MULLA YUSUF ALI, KOTHEWALA**, of Burhanpur, Central Provinces.
11. **JEONA PATEL**, Malguzar of Roshna, in the Balaghat District, Central Provinces.
12. **RAO BAHADUR BAPU RAO DADA**, Vice-President of the Nagpur Municipality, Central Provinces.
13. **MISS ROSE MARGARET PHAILBUS**, of the Krishnagar Medical Mission, Bengal.
14. **BABU HARNATH SINGH**, Coal-cutting Contractor at Giridih, Bengal, Chairman of the Educational Sub-Committee in the East Indian Railway Company's Collieries.
15. **THE REVEREND JAMES MERRY MACPHAIL**, M. S., of Monghyr, Bengal.
16. **THE REVEREND FREDERICK WILLIAM AMBERY SMITH**, Senior Member of the Wesleyan Mission in Bankura and in charge of the Bankura Leper Asylum, Bengal.
17. **MISS ELEANOR LOUISA MOORE**, of the Baptist Zenana Mission, Barisal, Eastern Bengal and Assam.
18. **JOHN HEWETT STEPHENS**, ESQUIRE, Municipal Engineer, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, Mysore.
19. **MISS ALEXANDRINA MATILDA MACPHAIL**, L.R.C.P. & S., of the United Free Church of Scotland Mission, Madras.

20. THE REVEREND JOHN SCUDDER CHANDLER, of the American Madura Mission in the Madras Presidency.
21. MIRZA NASRULLA KHAN, Honorary Vice-Consul, Kerman, Persian Gulf.
22. AGHA MOHAMED KHALIL-BIN-MOHAMED KABIM, Dragoman in the British Residency, Bushire, Persian Gulf.
23. MACKERTICH GULZAD, ESQUIRE, Provision Contractor to the Navy and Indian Marine, Bushire, Persian Gulf.
24. YASUF KANOW, an Arab Merchant of Bahrein, Persian Gulf.
25. DR. EDITH BROWN of the Memorial Mission Hospital, Ludhiana, Puniab.
26. LALA DHARM CHAND, Tahsildar, Dera Ghazi Khan, Punjab, on special duty in connection with the new Chorutta Town.
27. LALA MATHURA DAS, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, Sub-Assistant Surgeon in the Punjab.
28. COMMISSARY (Honorary Captain) WILLIAM DAVID GRAY, Indian Miscellaneous List, Chief Clerk, Military Secretary's Branch, Army Head-Quarters.
29. MISS ELIZABETH ANNIE WILDMAN, R.R.C., Queen Alexandra's Military Nursing Service, Lady Superintendent, Poona.
30. MISS ELEANOR SARAH KELLY, Queen Alexandra's Military Nursing Service, Lady Superintendent, Meerut (on leave).
31. MISS MARY LAVINIA HAYES, Queen Alexandra's Military Nursing Service, Lady Superintendent, Rawalpindi.
32. MISS HELEN ANNA MACDONALD RAIT, Queen Alexandra's Military Nursing Service, Senior Nursing Sister, Lucknow (on leave).
33. HONORARY CAPTAIN CHARLES HENRY ORMAN, Senior Assistant Surgeon, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, Dalhousie, Punjab.
34. SUBADAR ABDUR RAZZAK KHAN, Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon, 1st Class, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, Bengal.
35. JAMADAR NIRANJAN DAS, Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon, 2nd Class, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, Bengal.
36. IHSAN ALI, Sub-Assistant Surgeon, 1st Class, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, Bengal.
37. USMAN NAWAZ KHAN, Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon, 1st Class, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, Madras.
38. SHAIKH ALI SHABASH, Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon, 1st Class, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, Bombay.
39. MISS MOTIBAI KAPADIA, F.R.C.S., Medical Officer in charge of the Victoria Jubilee Dispensary, Ahmedabad, Bombay Presidency.
40. THE REVEREND JOHN FERGUSON STEELE, M.A., Missionary at Anand, and an Honorary Magistrate, Anand, Northern Division, Bombay Presidency.
41. OLIVER HAROLD BAPTIST STARTE, ESQUIRE, B.A., Indian Civil Service, Assistant Collector, on special duty in connection with the Settlement of Criminal Tribes in the Bijapur District, Bombay Presidency.
42. SAMUEL ALGERNON STRIP, ESQUIRE, Principal, Talukdari Girassia School, Wadhwan, Kathiawar, Bombay Presidency.
43. ROBERT TULLIS HARRISON, ESQUIRE, J.P., Public Works Department, Bombay, Under-Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Public Works Department, Irrigation and Buildings and Roads Branches.
44. MISS LAIS MOXON, Governess, Akalkot State, Bombay Presidency.
45. TRIMBAK RAGHUNATH GUNE, ESQUIRE, L.M. & S., in charge of the Cholera Hospital at Pandharpur, Bombay Presidency.

46. **ALEXANDER MCGREGOR MACKENZIE, Esquire, Secretary, Municipal Committee, Ajmer, Rajputana.**
47. **ALBERT EDWARD PIERRE GRIESSEN, Esquire, Superintendent of the Gardens of the Taj Mahal at Agra, United Provinces.**
48. **SARDAR SAHIB BALWANT SINGH, Assistant Engineer, Public Works Department, Punjab.**
49. **MISS FLETCHER of the Baptist Medical Mission, Gurgaon District, Punjab.**
50. **R. PARSONS, Esquire, Personal Assistant to the Military Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy.**
51. **W. G. HANRAHAN, Esquire, Assistant Secretary, Countess of Dufferin's Fund.**
52. **C. B. OWEN, Esquire, Executive Engineer, North-Western Railway, Lahore.**
53. **AUGUSTUS FREDERICK JOHNSON, Esquire, Executive Engineer, North-Western Railway, Lahore.**
54. **LIEUTENANT ALAN HENRY MOUNT, Royal Engineers, Executive Engineer, North-Western Railway, Lahore.**
55. **MOHAMED NAIMULLAH, Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Viceroy's Body-guard.**
56. **DR. M. Y. YOUNG of the Anglo-Persian Oil Company.**

Simla, the 14th June 1901.

No. 597.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to announce that His Majesty the King-Emperor of India has been graciously pleased to award the Kaisar-i-Hind Medal of the First Class for Public Service in India to:—

1. **M. R. Ry. T. MADHAVAN NAIR AVERGAL, M.D., Private Medical Practitioner and a Commissioner of the Municipal Corporation of Madras**
2. **MISS CATHARINE FRANCES LING, a member of the Church of England Zenana Mission, Madras Presidency.**
3. **REVEREND MOTHER MARY OF ST. PAULA, Lady Superior of the College of the Sacred Heart and of the Convent of the Good Shepherd at Bangalore**
4. **EDWARD GEORGE HICKIE, Esquire, Secretary, Calcutta Trades Association.**
5. **ABDUS SAMAD KHAN, Chief Secretary of the Government of His Highness the Nawab of Rampur.**
6. **PERCY BROOKE BRAMLEY, Esquire, Deputy Inspector General of Police in the United Provinces.**
7. **HIS HIGHNESS RAJA MALHAR RAO BABA SAHIB PUAR, of Dewas State, Junior Branch, Central India.**
8. **HARRY WILLIAM MACLEAN IVES, Esquire, A.M.I.C.E., Public Works Department, Executive Engineer, Irrigation Branch, Upper Chenab Canal, Punjab.**
9. **SITARAM NARAYAN PANDIT, Esquire, BAR-AT-LAW, of Rajkot, Kathiawar.**

No. 598.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to award the Kaisar-i-Hind Medal of the Second Class for Public Service in India to:—

1. **REVEREND FATHER PERROY, Superintendent of the Roman Catholic Mission Schools at Thanze, Burma.**
2. **MAUNG KYAW, 2nd Grade Advocate, Mongwa Town, Lower Chindwin District, Burma.**

3. **BABU PARBATI SANKAR RAI CHAUDHURI**, Zamindar of Jaigunj, Dinajpur District, Bengal.
4. **BABU BARODA SUNDAR PAL**, Manager of the Estate of the Hon'ble Nawab Sayed Hussain Haidar Chaudhari in the Tippera District, Bengal.
5. **MRS. LILIAN DOROTHEA STEWART**, wife of the Manager of the Gadi Silk Factory, Muzaaffarpur District, Bihar and Orissa.
6. **MRS. ALICE RAIKES**, Missionary, Hooghly, Bengal.
7. **MISS JOSEPHINE ANNIE EVANS**, Church of England Zenana Mission, Barnagore, Bengal.
8. **THOMAS LEONARD GODFREY**, ESQUIRE, Sanitary Inspector, Hyderabad Residency Bazar, Local Fund.
9. **WILLIAM FRASER**, ESQUIRE, Merchant and Municipal Councillor Coimbatore, Madras Presidency.
10. **RAO SAHIB DAJI RAMCHANDRA**, Subordinate Medical Service, Sub-Assistant Surgeon (retired), Nagpur.
11. **MRS. FLORENCE PRIDEAUX TAYLOR**, wife of Mr. Alfred Taylor of the Friend's Foreign Mission Association, Sehore, Central India.
12. **BABU BHAJAN LAL**, Head Clerk, Locomotive Superintendent's Office, Rajputana-Malwa Railway, and Municipal Commissioner, Ajmer, Rajputana.
13. **MISS ANNA BOLSTER**, Lady Superintendent, Queen Alexandra's Military Nursing Service for India, Secunderabad.
14. **KHAN ABDUL MAJID KHAN**, Pathan, of Jullundar, Inspector of Co-operative Credit Societies.
15. **ROBERT HENRY LOCKE**, ESQUIRE, Superintendent, Government Imperial Gardens, Delhi, Punjab.
16. **TOM SALKIELD**, ESQUIRE, Municipal Engineer, Delhi, Punjab.
17. **MRS. LOUISE LAWRENCE**, wife of H. S. Lawrence, Esquire, Indian Civil Service, Collector of Karachi.
18. **SISTER FANNIE CECILIA**, of the Community of St. Mary the Virgin, Wantage, Sister in charge, Sassoon Hospital, Poona.
19. **GANESH KRISHNA CHITALE**, ESQUIRE, Pleader and President of the Ahmednagar Municipality.
20. **DHONDO KESHAV KARVE**, ESQUIRE, Professor at the Fergusson College, Poona.

H. WHEELER,

*Secretary to the Government of India,
Home Department.*

Delhi, the 1st January 1913.

No. 103-D.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to announce that His Majesty the KING-EMPEROR OF INDIA has been graciously pleased to award the Kaiser-i-Hind Medal of the First Class for Public Service in India to—

1. Major **HENRY WILLIAM GRATTAN**, Royal Army Medical Corps, Officer in-charge, Enteric Fever Convalescent Depôt, Naini Tal, and late Deputy Assistant Director, Medical Services (Sanitary), 8th Lucknow Division.
2. **REVEREND ALFRED HERBERT HILDESLEY**, M.A., Education Department, late Principal, Lawrence Military Asylum, Sanawar, Punjab.
3. **THE VERY REVEREND THE ABBE NOEL RONDY**, Vicar-General of Coimbatore, Madras.
4. **Dr. JOHN ANDREW TURNER**, M.D., C.M., D.P.H., Health Officer, Bombay Municipality.

46. ALEXANDER MCGREGOR MACKENZIE, ESQUIRE, Secretary, Municipal Committee, Ajmer, Rajputana.
47. ALBERT EDWARD PIERRE GRIESSEN, ESQUIRE, Superintendent of the Gardens of the Taj Mahal at Agra, United Provinces.
48. SARDAR SAHIB BALWANT SINGH, Assistant Engineer, Public Works Department, Punjab.
49. MISS FLETCHER of the Baptist Medical Mission, Gurgaon District, Punjab.
50. R. PARSONS, ESQUIRE, Personal Assistant to the Military Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy.
51. W. G. HANRAHAN, ESQUIRE, Assistant Secretary, Countess of Dufferin's Fund.
52. C. B. OWEN, ESQUIRE, Executive Engineer, North-Western Railway, Lahore.
53. AUGUSTUS FREDERICK JOHNSON, ESQUIRE, Executive Engineer, North-Western Railway, Lahore.
54. LIEUTENANT ALAN HENRY MOUNT, Royal Engineers, Executive Engineer, North-Western Railway, Lahore.
55. MOHAMED NAIMULLAH, Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Viceroy's Body-guard.
56. DR. M. Y. YOUNG of the Anglo-Persian Oil Company.

Simla, the 14th June 1911.

No. 597.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to announce that His Majesty the King-Emperor of India has been graciously pleased to award the Kaiser-i-Hind Medal of the First Class for Public Service in India to:—

1. M. R. Ry. T. MADHAVAN NAIR AVERGAL, M.D., Private Medical Practitioner and a Commissioner of the Municipal Corporation of Madras
2. MISS CATHARINE FRANCES LING, a member of the Church of England Zenana Mission, Madras Presidency.
3. REVEREND MOTHER MARY OF ST. PAULA, Lady Superior of the College of the Sacred Heart and of the Convent of the Good Shepherd at Bangalore.
4. EDWARD GEORGE HICKIE, ESQUIRE, Secretary, Calcutta Trades Association.
5. ABDUS SAMAD KHAN, Chief Secretary of the Government of His Highness the Nawab of Rampur.
6. PERCY BROOKE BRAMLEY, ESQUIRE, Deputy Inspector General of Police in the United Provinces.
7. HIS HIGHNESS RAJA MALHAR RAO BABA SAHIB PUAR, of Dewas State, Junior Branch, Central India.
8. HARRY WILLIAM MACLEAN IVES, ESQUIRE, A.M.I.C.E., Public Works Department, Executive Engineer, Irrigation Branch, Upper Chenab Canal, Punjab.
9. SITARAM NARAYAN PANDIT, ESQUIRE, BAR-AT-LAW, of Rajkot, Kathiawar.

No. 598.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to award the Kaiser-i-Hind Medal of the Second Class for Public Service in India to:—

1. REVEREND FATHER PERROY, Superintendent of the Roman Catholic Mission Schools at Thanze, Burma.
2. MAUNG KYAW, 2nd Grade Advocate, Mongwa Town, Lower Chindwin District, Burma.

3. BABU PARBATI SANKAR RAI CHAUDHURI, Zamindar of Jaigunj, Dinajpur District, Bengal.
4. BABU BARODA SUNDAR PAI, Manager of the Estate of the Hon'ble Nawab Sayed Hussain Haidar Chaudhari in the Tippera District, Bengal.
5. MRS. LILIAN DOROTHEA STEWART, wife of the Manager of the Gadi Silk Factory, Muzaffarpur District, Bihar and Orissa.
6. MRS. ALICE RAIKES, Missionary, Hooghly, Bengal.
7. MISS JOSEPHINE ANNIE EVANS, Church of England Zenana Mission, Barnagore, Bengal.
8. THOMAS LEONARD GODFREY, ESQUIRE, Sanitary Inspector, Hyderabad Residency Bazar, Local Fund.
9. WILLIAM FRASER, ESQUIRE, Merchant and Municipal Councillor Coimbatore, Madras Presidency.
10. RAO SAHIB DAJI RAMCHANDRA, Subordinate Medical Service, Sub-Assistant Surgeon (retired), Nagpur.
11. MRS. FLORENCE PRIDEAUX TAYLOR, wife of Mr. Alfred Taylor of the Friend's Foreign Mission Association, Sehore, Central India.
12. BABU BHAJAN LAL, Head Clerk, Locomotive Superintendent's Office, Rajputana-Malwa Railway, and Municipal Commissioner, Ajmer, Rajputana.
13. MISS ANNA BOLSTER, Lady Superintendent, Queen Alexandra's Military Nursing Service for India, Secunderabad.
14. KHAN ABDUL MAJID KHAN, Pathan, of Jullundar, Inspector of Co-operative Credit Societies.
15. ROBERT HENRY LOCKE, ESQUIRE, Superintendent, Government Imperial Gardens, Delhi, Punjab.
16. TOM SALKIELD, ESQUIRE, Municipal Engineer, Delhi, Punjab.
17. MRS. LOUISE LAWRENCE, wife of H. S. Lawrence, Esquire, Indian Civil Service, Collector of Karachi.
18. SISTER FANNIE CECILIA, of the Community of St. Mary the Virgin, Wantage. Sister in charge, Sassoon Hospital, Poona.
19. GANESH KRISHNA CHITALE, ESQUIRE, Pleader and President of the Ahmednagar Municipality.
20. DHONDO KESHAV KARVE, ESQUIRE, Professor at the Fergusson College, Poona.

H. WHEELER,

*Secretary to the Government of India,
Home Department.*

Delhi, the 1st January 1913.

No. 103-D.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to announce that His Majesty the KING-EMPEROR OF INDIA has been graciously pleased to award the Kaiser-i-Hind Medal of the First Class for Public Service in India to—

1. Major HENRY WILLIAM GRATTAN, Royal Army Medical Corps, Officer in-charge, Enteric Fever Convalescent Depot, Naini Tal, and late Deputy Assistant Director, Medical Services (Sanitary), 8th Lucknow Division.
2. REVEREND ALFRED HERBERT HILDESLEY, M.A., Education Department, late Principal, Lawrence Military Asylum, Sanawar, Punjab.
3. The VERY REVEREND THE ABBE NOEL RONDY, Vicar-General of Coimbatore, Madras.
4. Dr. JOHN ANDREW TURNER, M.D., C.M., D.P.H., Health Officer, Bombay Municipality.

5. Mr. JYOTSNANATH GHOSAL, Indian Civil Service, Collector of Panch Mahals District, Bombay.
6. The Reverend EDMOND LINWOOD STRONG, M.A. (Oxon.), Oxford Mission to Calcutta, Barisal, Bengal.
7. Major ERNEST REINHOLD ROST, Indian Medical Service, Senior Civil Surgeon, Rangoon, Burma.
8. Mrs. GABRIELLE LOUISE CAROLINE leHOWARD, M.A., Personal Assistant to the Imperial Economic Botanist.
9. Major ELLACOTT LEAMON WARD, Indian Medical Service, Punjab.

No. 104-D.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to award the Kaisar-i-Hind Medal of the Second Class for Public Service in India to—

1. Major GILBERT LANDALE CATTELL, Indian Army, lately Cantonment Magistrate, Central India.
2. Sub-Assistant Surgeon MAKKHAN SINGH, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, in sub-medical charge, Cantonment Hospital, Rawalpindi.
3. Mrs. ALICE MAUDE PENNELL (*née* Sorabji), B.Sc., M.B., B.S. (London), Medical Missionary, North-West Frontier Province.
4. Rai Sahib LALA AMAR NATH of Lahore, Joint Secretary, King Edward Memorial Committee, Punjab.
5. Mr. DOUGLAS GUMBLEY, Assistant Superintendent, Indo-European Telegraph Department, in charge Jask Sub-Division, Persian Gulf.
6. SAHAN RAM KALI a widow lady of Chandausi in the Moradabad District.
7. Miss LYDIA WOERNER, M.D., Medical Missionary of the American Evangelical Lutheran Mission, Rajahmundry, Madras.
8. M. R. RY. PICHU AIYAR NARAYANA AIYAR AVERGAL, B.A., B.L., Vakil, High Court, Madura, Madras.
9. Miss JANE BLissett BARDSLEY, Zenana Missionary at Katni-Murwara, Jubbulpore District, Central Provinces.
10. Mr. PURSHOTAMDAS THAKURDAS, Honorary General Secretary and Treasurer to the Bombay Central Famine Relief Fund, Bombay.
11. The Reverend FATHER AUGUSTIN, Missionary, Capuein Mission, Ajmer.
12. Mrs. RAMABAI RANADE, Manager, "Seva Sadan" charity for women in Bombay, and Joint Secretary of the Hindu Widows' Home, Poona.
13. Mr. JAMES WILLIAM NICOL CUMMING, Extra Assistant Commissioner, and City Magistrate, Quetta, Baluchistan.
14. Rai JADU NATH MOZUMDAR BAHADUR, B.A., B.L., Government Pleader, Jessore, Bengal.
15. The Reverend JOHN CEREDIG EVANS, Headmaster, Government High School, Shillong, Assam.
16. Moulvi SAIYED ABUL FATTAH, Honorary Magistrate of Rungpore, Bengal.
17. Mr. JOHN PHILLIP SEQUEIRA, late Extra Assistant to the Resident, Persian Gulf.
18. Babu SARAT CHANDRA RAY, Pleader, Ranchi, Bihar and Orissa.
19. Babu RAMDHARI SINGH, Medical Practitioner and Vice-Chairman of the Motihari Municipal Committee, Bihar and Orissa.
20. ESMAIL KADIR MARACAN, General Merchant, Burma.

A. H. McMAHON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Simla, the 3rd June 1913.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to announce that His Imperial Majesty the KING-EMPEROR OF INDIA, has been graciously pleased to award the Kaisar-i-Hind Medal of the First Class for Public Service in India to—

1. LADY DANE, wife of Sir Louis Dane, retiring Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab.
2. LADY BENSON, wife of Sir Ralph Benson, lately a Puisne Judge of the High Court, Madras.
3. The Honourable CHRISTINA PHILIPPA AGNES SPENCE, wife of Major A. H. O. Spence, Assistant Secretary, Army Department, Government of India.
4. ROBERT STANES, Esquire, Merchant, Madras.
5. Rao Bahadur RAMNARAYAN AMARCHAND, Municipal Councillor, Poona, Bombay.
6. Sardar DYAL SINGH, Man, Sardar Bahadur, Public Works Department, Punjab, President of the Council of Administration of the Faridkot State, Punjab.
7. Lieutenant-Colonel PATRICK BALFOUR HAIG, M.B., Indian Medical Service, Agency Surgeon, Bhopal, Central India.
8. Raja Rao JOGENDRA NARAYAN ROY Bahadur, of Lalgola, Murshidabad, Bengal.
9. The Reverend JOHN BUCHANAN, B.A., M.D., Missionary, Amkhut, Central India.
10. FREDERICK ST. GEORGE de LA TOUR BOOTH-TUCKER, Esquire, Salvation Army.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to award the Kaisar-i-Hind Medal of the Second Class for Public Service in India to—

1. Miss ELLEN MARGARET FARRER, M.B., B.S. (Lond.), Baptist Mission, Bhiwani, Punjab.
2. Mr. BHAGAT RAM, Barrister-at-Law, Jullunder, Punjab.
3. CHARLES VERNON DALRYMPLE-HAY, Esquire, Assistant Commissioner, Salt, Abkari and Customs Department, Madras.
4. Subadar SHER SINGH, late Subadar of 1st King George's Own Sappers and Miners.
5. Mrs. ALICE ROBERT HENDERSON, wife of Mr. Henderson, Superintendent, Government Museum, Madras.
6. Mr. RUSTAMJI NORMASJI MADAN, L.C.E., Extra Deputy Conservator and Divisional Forest Officer, Bombay.
7. The Reverend Father JOHN HOFFMANN, S.J., Roman Catholic Priest, Member of the Roman Catholic Mission at Ranchi, Bihar and Orissa.
8. MAUNG BA TOK, Rice Mill Manager and Chairman of the Upper Burma Central Co-operative Bank, Limited, Burma.
9. HENRY WEIR, Esquire, Managing Partner, Kaline Tea Estate, Cachar, Assam.
10. Mr. MANEKSHAH CAWASHA TALEYARKHAN, Deputy Accountant, Bombay Corporation, Bombay.
11. HOWARD MACKENZIE, Esquire, Dredging Superintendent, Kashmir.
12. SAMUEL TIMOTHY, Esquire, Station Superintendent, Ajmer Junction, Ajmer, Rajputana.
13. Miss RACHEL PATERSON, Missionary, Ajmer.
14. The Reverend JOHN ERNEST CUMMINGS, D.D., American Baptist Missionary, Burma.
15. Sister CATHERINE, Nursing Sister, Rangoon Leper Asylum, Burma.

16. Honorary Captain CHARLES SHERRIFFE WISEMAN, late Treasurer of the Sassoon Hospital's Nursing Fund Association, Bombay.
17. Lieutenant-Colonel CHARLES THOMAS PETERS, Indian Medical Service, retired.
18. VALAPPAKKAM DAIVASIGOMONI THANDAVAROYAN MUDALI, Senior Apothecary, His Highness the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway, Hyderabad, Deccan.
19. The Reverend WILLIAM CUTTING, Principal of the London Mission School, Benares.
20. Miss ADA LOUISE PIERCE, Army Nursing Reserve.
21. Honorary Major LOUIS ARTHUR HENRY CLERKE, Assistant Surgeon on the Viceroy's Staff.

A. H. McMAHON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Delhi, the 1st January 1914.

No. 261-D.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to announce that His Majesty the KING-EMPEROR OF INDIA has been graciously pleased to award the Kaiser-i-Hind Medal of the First Class for Public Service in India to—

1. Dr. WILLIAM STOKES, M.B., Chief of the Basel German Medical Mission, Madras
2. Raja BAN BIHARI KAPUR, C.S.I., of Burdwan, Bengal.
3. Dr. MARCUS BRADFORD CARLETON, M.D., in charge of the Leper Asylum, Subathu, Punjab.
4. The Honourable Rai Bahadur RAM SARAN DAS, Mill-owner and Contractor, of Lahore, and Member of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor, Punjab, for making Laws and Regulations.
5. The Reverend PAUL WAGNER, Superintendent of the Leper Asylum, Purulia, Bihar and Orissa.
6. The Reverend Mother MECHTILDA, Mother Superior, Loreto Convent, Shillong, Assam.
7. The Reverend JAMES SHEPHERD, M.D., D.D., Missionary, United Free Church of Scotland Mission, Udaipur, Rajputana.

No. 262-D.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to award the Kaiser-i-Hind Medal of the Second Class for Public Service in India to—

1. Lady CONSTANCE ATKINSON, wife of the Honourable Sir JOHN ATKINSON, K.C.S.I., Indian Civil Service, an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor of Madras.
2. JOHN WILLIAM MAIDEN, Esquire, Chairman of the Municipal Council, Masulipatam, Madras Presidency.
3. Mr. ANTOLDAS HORGOVANDAS JAMBUSARVALA, B.A., LL.B., Public Prosecutor, Broach, and Vice-President, Broach Municipality, Bombay Presidency
4. CHATRABHUJ GOVARDHANDAS, Merchant, firm of Messrs. Mulji Jetha & Co., Bombay.
5. Mrs. SHIVAGAURI GAJJAR, Superintendent of the Vanita Vishram, Bombay and Surat, Bombay Presidency.
6. DONALD HORNE WARES, Esquire, Indian Civil Service, Officiating Magistrate and Collector of Burdwan, Bengal.
7. Dr. CHARLES HENRY STANDISH HOPE, Medical Missionary, Pubna, Bengal.

8. Babu SASHI BHUSAN MALLIK, of Dacca, Bengal.
9. Sister PATRICK, Superintendent of St. Joseph's Convent, Mandalay, Burma.
10. MAUNG PO THEIN, Trader, and Municipal Commissioner of Syriam, Burma.
11. Miss MARY PRISCILLA WESTERN, Assistant Principal, Queen Mary's College for Girls, Lahore, Punjab.
12. JOHN POWELL, Esquire, Honorary Magistrate, Murree, Punjab, and a Major in the Punjab Light Horse.
13. Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon MOHAMMED KHAN, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, in Sub-Medical Charge, 24th Punjabis.
14. Assistant Surgeon JAMES JOSEPH McDONALD, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, Assistant Secretary to Director, Medical Service, Army Head-Quarters, India.
15. Miss JENNY MULLER, of St. Stephen's Mission Hospital, Delhi.
16. Sister ANASTASIE, Superior Nursing Sister, Cuttack General Hospital, Bihar and Orissa.
17. The Reverend JOHN PENGWERN JONES, Minister, Welsh Calvinistic Mission, Maulvi Bazaar, South Sylhet, Assam.
18. Charles JOHN HOMER, Esquire, Public Works Department, Sub-Engineer, Public Works Department, Burma, Honorary Assistant Engineer in charge of Lighthouse Construction in the Persian Gulf.
19. Seth MOTILAL of Piparia, Sohagpur Tahsil, Hosangabad District, Honorary Secretary, Sohagpur Central Co-operative Bank, Central Provinces and Berar.
20. ROBERT DOUGLAS THOMSON, Esquire, Indian Civil Service, an Assistant Commissioner in the Punjab.

No. 263-D.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to award the Bar to the Kaisar-i-Hind Medal of the Second Class for Public Service in India to—

1. Miss AGNES HENDERSON, M.D., Medical Missionary, Nagpur, Central Provinces and Berar.

J. B. WOOD,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Simla, the 22nd June 1914.

No. 988-I-C.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to announce that His Majesty the KING-EMPEROR OF INDIA has been graciously pleased to award the Kaisar-i-Hind Medal of the First Class for Public Service in India to—

1. ARTHUR DAVIES, Esquire, M.A., Bar-at-Law, Principal, Madras Law College, Madras.
2. Mr. TRIBHUVANDAS NAROTTAMDAS MALVI, B.A., LL.B., Solicitor of Surat, Bombay Presidency.
3. ALBERT MEREDYTH YOUNG, Esquire, Superintendent, Northern India Salt Revenue Department, Bahadur Khel, North-West Frontier Province.
4. Rai HIRA SINGH, Chief of the Sangri State, Simla Hill States, Punjab.
5. Major CHARLES EDWARD SOUTHERN, M.B., Indian Medical Service, Chief Plague Medical Officer, Punjab.
6. The Reverend Mother GONZAGA, Provincial of the Order of Loreto Sisters, Calcutta.

7. Dewan Bahadur KRISHNARAJAPURAM POLLEGONDAI PUTTANNA CHETTY, late a Member of the Mysore State Council, President of the Bangalore City Municipality.
8. Honorary Captain WILLIAM JOHN ALEXANDER HOGAN, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, Civil Surgeon and Superintendent of the Jail, Muzaffarnagar, United Provinces.
9. WILLIAM COLDSTREAM, Esquire, Indian Civil Service (retired).

No. 989-I.-C.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to announce that His Majesty the KING-EMPEROR OF INDIA has been graciously pleased to award to the Reverend EDWARD GUILFORD, Church Mission Society, Tarn Taran, Amritsar District, Punjab, a Bar to be worn with the Kaisar-i-Hind Medal for Public Service in India of the First Class, which has already been awarded to him.

No. 990-I.-C.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to award the Kaisar-i-Hind Medal of the Second Class for Public Service in India to—

1. The Reverend GEORGE NICHOLAS THOMSEN, American Baptist Mission, Bapatla, Guntur District, Madras.
2. BAI ZAOERBAI BHAGWANDAS, widow of the late Bhagwandas Narotamdas, Bombay.
3. The Reverend FRANK VAN ALLEN, M.D., American Madura Mission, Madras.
4. Babu JOGENDRA NATH MUKHARJI, Bengal Police, Inspector of Police, Serampur, District Hooghly, Bengal.
5. Miss EMMA TUDBALL, Lady Superintendent, Ahmedabad Nursing Association, Bombay Presidency.
6. Risaldar-Major (Honorary Captain) HANWANT SINGH, Sirdar Bahadur, of Beri, Rohtak District, Punjab.
7. Miss LILIAN WINIFRED BROCK, B.A., Indian Educational Service, Inspectress of Schools, Presidency and Burdwan Divisions, Bengal.
8. MAUNG SHWE THA, Bar-at-Law, Manager of W. Re Gyaw Thu's Bank, Akyab, and Municipal Commissioner, Burma.
9. The Reverend CECIL SILAS MEAD, B.A., M.B., ch.B., Medical Missionary, Orakandi, Gopalganj P. S., Faridpur, Bengal.
10. Captain CHARLES REGINALD MACDONALD, Planter and a Captain in the Bihar Light Horse.
11. JAMES THEODORE BEST, Esquire, M.A., Principal of St. John's College, Rangoon, Burma.
12. PERCY ALBERT CHURCHWARD, Esquire, Managing Director of the Bank of Rangoon, Burma.
13. Assistant Surgeon GEORGE ARCHIBALD DEANE, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, in sub-charge of Station Hospital, Secunderabad.
14. Dr. JOHN HUTCHISON, Church of Scotland Mission, Chamba, Punjab.
15. THOMAS CHARLES FLASHMAN, Esquire, Member of the Rawalpindi Cantonment Committee and Murree Municipal Committee.
16. Mrs. DOROTHY WEBB-WARE, wife of Lieutenant-Colonel Webb-Ware, C.I.E., Political Agent, Chagai, Baluchistan.
17. FREDERICK CHIGHTON WALLER, Esquire, Merchant and Municipal Councillor, Delhi.
18. Miss JEAN GRANT, M.B., ch.B., Medical Missionary, Seoni, Central Provinces and Berar.
19. SAMUEL GILBERT THOMAS, Esquire, Late Headmaster, St. John's College, Agra, United Provinces.

No. 991-I.C.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to award the Bar to the Kaisar-i-Hind Medal of the Second Class for Public Service in India to the Honourable the Reverend ANDREW CAMPBELL, D.D., Missionary in charge of the Sonthal Mission at Pakhuria, Manbhum District, Bihar and Orissa, and an Additional Member of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor for making Laws and Regulations.

J. B. WOOD,

Political Secretary to the Government of India.

Delhi, the 1st January 1915

No. 2-D.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to announce that His Majesty the KING-EMPEROR OF INDIA has been graciously pleased to award the Kaisar-i-Hind Medal of the First Class for Public Service in India to—

1. WILLIAM DOUGLAS ST. LEGER, Esquire, Organist, St. George's Cathedral, Madras.
2. The Reverend ANTOINE MARIE TABARD, Chaplain of St. Patrick's Cathedral, Bangalore.
3. Lieutenant-Colonel CHARLES HAMERTON PRITCHARD, Indian Army, Political Department, late Political Agent in Bundelkhand.
4. Hakim MAHOMAD AJMAL KHAN, Hazik-ul-Mulk, President, Anjuman Tibbia (Medical Association) of Delhi
5. EDWIN ASHBY PHELPS, Esquire, Indian Civil Service, Magistrate and Collector, Jalaun, United Provinces.
6. Rai Bahadur MAHABIR PRASAD SHAH, of Chapra, Bihar and Orissa.
7. Major JAMES HUSBAND, M.B., F.R.C.S.E., Indian Medical Service, Civil Surgeon, Wana, North-West Frontier Province.
8. Dr. CHARLES ALBERT BENTLEY, M.B., D.P.H., Special Officer under the Sanitary Commissioner, Bengal.
9. Khan Bahadur QAZI KHALIL-UD-DIN AHMAD, Diwan of the Panna State, Central India.

No. 3-D.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to award the Kaisar-i-Hind Medal of the Second Class for Public Service in India to—

1. ALEXANDER STEEL, Esquire, Agent of Messrs. A & F. Harvey & Co., Cotton Merchants at Virudupatti, Tinnevely District, Madras Presidency.
2. ROBERT WILLIAM HAMILTON WAIT, Esquire, Chairman, Municipal Council, Adoni, Bellary District, Madras Presidency.
3. AZAM KESARKHAN KALUBAVA, Thakur of Vajiria, Rewa Kantha Agency, Gujarat, Bombay Presidency.
4. Mr. GOPAL KRISHNA DEODHAR, M.A., Member of the Servants of India Society, Poona, Bombay Presidency.
5. Assistant Surgeon MEHTA HARNAM DUTTA, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, Lecturer in Anatomy, Medical College, Lahore.
6. HUGH FYSON, Esquire, B.A., Indian Civil Service, Assistant Commissioner in the Punjab.
7. Miss MONA BOSE, Lady Superintendent, Victoria Girls' School, Lahore, Punjab.
8. Captain HENRY RUNDLE LAWRENCE, Indian Army Political Department, Assistant Political Agent in Bundelkhand, Central India.

9. Major RANDLE HARRY PALIN, Indian Army, Cantonment Magistrate, Quetta, Baluchistan.
10. Babu AKHOY KUMAR MOITRA, Director of Varendra Research Society, Rajshahi, Bengal.
11. Mrs. CATHERINE STUART RICHARDSON, wife of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice T. W. Richardson, a Puisne Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal.
12. U. KAN BAW, Advocate of Pyinmana, Yamethin, Burma.
13. U. PET GYI, a Municipal Commissioner of Salin, Burma
14. Babu NAGENDRA NATH MUKHARJI, Provincial Civil Service, Special Excise Deputy Collector, Gaya, Bihar and Orissa.
15. The Reverend Mother Saint MONICA of the Convent of St. Joseph at Saugor, Senior Sister in charge of Nursing at Bhagalpore Hospital, Bihar and Orissa
16. Sub-Assistant Surgeon HAR NARAIN, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, Kotah, Rajputana.
17. The Reverend PITT HOLLAND MOORE, Missionary of the American Baptist Mission, Nowgong, Assam.
18. Miss ELIZABETH LLOYD, B.A., Missionary of the Welsh Calvinistic Mission, Silchar, Assam.
19. The Reverend EUSTACE DICKINSON PRICE, Church Missionary Society, Mandla, Central Provinces.

No. 4-D.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to award the Bar to the Kaisar-i-Hind Medal of the Second Class for Public Service in India to—

1. The Reverend ADAM ANDREW, Missionary, United Free Church of Scotland, Chingleput, Madras Presidency.
2. Miss ANNE JANE ASKWITH, Principal, Sarah Tucker College, and C.M.S. Missionary, Palamcottah, Tinnevely District, Madras Presidency.

J. B. WOOD,

Political Secretary to the Government of India.

KAISAR-I-HIND MEDAL OF THE SECOND CLASS.

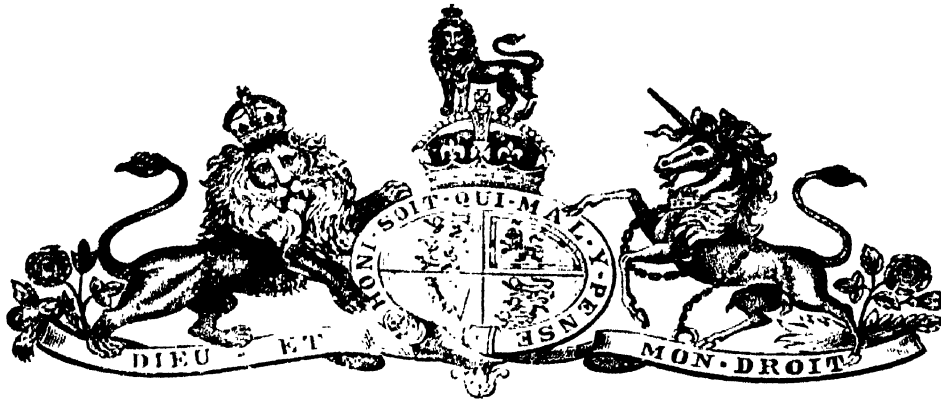
4th February 1915.

1. Mr. HERBERT DOMINIE THOY, of the Indo-European Telegraph Department, Fao, in the Persian Gulf.
2. Mr. NAOUM ABBO, lately Dragoman to the British Consulate at Basrah and now on the Staff of the Chief Political Officer in the Persian Gulf.

BAR TO THE KAISAR-I-HIND MEDAL OF THE SECOND CLASS.

February 1915.

1. The Reverend ALFRED TAYLOR, Missionary of the Friends Foreign Mission Association, Sehore, Central India.



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. II.} DELHI, SATURDAY, MARCH 13. 1915.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time containing such official papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in PART VI of the GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on a payment of five rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight rupees if sent by post. The SUPPLEMENT and PART VI of the GAZETTE can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or rupees nine if sent by post.

No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the GAZETTE OF INDIA, will be included in the SUPPLEMENT. For such Orders and Notifications the body of the GAZETTE must be looked to.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Rainfall summary for the seven days ending at 8 hrs. on Thursday, the 11th March 1915, based on the Indian Daily Weather Reports of the period.

1. A depression of the winter type entered northwest India on the 6th and was followed by another on the 9th. The combined disturbance gave unusually heavy rainfall over the whole of northwest and central India. At the beginning of the week widespread rain fell in Assam and Bengal.

2. *Burma.*—There were a few light falls of rain in Tenasserim and the extreme north of the province.

Northeast India, including Orissa.—Rainfall was nearly general on the 4th in Assam and Bengal, excluding the southeastern districts.

The United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces.—Nearly general rain fell on the 9th and 10th in the west of the Central Provinces, on the 9th in Central India East and on the 10th in the west of the United Provinces.

Northwest India.—There was nearly general rain in north Baluchistan on the 7th and 10th, in south Baluchistan and the North-West Frontier Province on the 9th, in Sind on the 10th, in the Punjab on the 9th and 10th, in east Rajputana on the 8th and over the whole of Rajputana on the 10th. A few falls also occurred in Gujarat.

The Peninsula.—There were only scattered falls of rain, chiefly in the northwestern district.

3. The chief amounts of rain were as follows :—

March	4th—Burdwan 1·78", Bogra 1·01" and Masulipatam 1·25".
"	5th—Dibrugarh 2·20".
"	7th—Parachinar 1·57".
"	8th—Parachinar 0·96", Aurangabad 0·88" and Ahmadnagar 0·75".
"	9th—Agra 1·36", Hoshangabad 1·05", Saugor 1·14", Panjgur 1·78", Murree 2·91", and Simla 0·82".
"	10th—Mainpuri 1·26", Meerut 1·21", Dehra Dun 1·45", Mussooree 2·93", Mukteswar 0·94", Delhi 2·45", Hissar 1·10", and Dwarka 1·00".

4. The week's rainfall was normal in the United Provinces East and 20 per cent. or more in defect in the Bay Islands, Burma, Bihar and Orissa, Kashmir, the North-West Frontier Province, the Central Provinces East, Hyderabad South, Mysore, Madras Southeast and the Madras Deccan. No rain fell in Central India West and the Konkan, but the absence of rain is a normal feature of the weather there at this time of year. In all the remaining divisions rainfall was 20 per cent. or more in excess.

The rainfall from the 4th December to date is 20 per cent. or more in excess in all divisions, except Orissa, Baluchistan and Sind, where it is 20 per cent. or more in defect; and in Assam, Kashmir, the North-West Frontier Province, and the Punjab Southwest where it differed from the normal by less than 20 per cent.

Division.	RAINFALL DATA FOR WEEK ENDING ON 11TH MARCH 1915.			RAINFALL DATA FROM 4TH DECEMBER 1914 TO 11TH MARCH 1915.			PERCENTAGE DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL.	
	Actual rainfall in inches.	Normal rainfall in inches.	Excess or defect in inches.	Actual rainfall to date in inches.	Normal rainfall in inches.	Excess or defect in inches.	This week.	Last week.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Bay Islands	0	0.1	—0.1	15.3	7.6	+7.7	+101	+104
Lower Burma	0.1	0.2	—0.1	2.8	1.2	+1.6	+133	+170
Upper Burma	0	0.1	—0.1	1.9	0.9	+1.0	+111	+137
Assam	1.0	0.7	+0.3	3.6	3.6	0	0	—10
Bengal	0.4	0.3	+0.1	2.4	1.9	+0.5	+26	+25
Orissa	0.1	0.4	—0.3	1.4	2.2	—0.8	—36	—28
Chota Nagpur	0.1	0.4	—0.3	4.5	2.9	+1.6	+55	+76
Bihar	0	0.2	—0.2	2.1	1.5	+0.6	+40	+62
United Provinces, East	0.1	0.1	0	3.0	1.9	+1.1	+58	+61
United Provinces, West	1.2	0.2	+1.0	6.2	2.9	+3.3	+114	+85
Punjab, East and North	1.0	0.3	+0.7	5.3	3.9	+1.4	+36	+19
Punjab, South-West	0.5	0.2	+0.3	1.6	1.9	—0.3	—16	—35
Kashmir	0.4	0.9	—0.5	8.5	8.8	—0.3	—3	+3
N.-W. Frontier Province	0.2	0.3	—0.1	3.2	2.8	+0.4	+14	+20
Baluchistan	1.0	0.3	+0.7	2.1	4.3	—2.2	—51	—73
Sind	0.3	0.1	+0.2	0.8	0.9	—0.3	—33	—63
Rajputana, West	0.2	0	+0.2	1.6	0.7	+0.9	+129	+100
Rajputana, East	0.6	0.1	+0.5	3.2	1.1	+2.1	+191	+160
Gujarat	0.2	0	+0.2	0.7	0.2	+0.5	+250	+150
Central India, West	0	0	0	2.5	0.4	+2.1	+525	+525
Central India, East	0.4	0.1	+0.3	2.9	2.1	+0.8	+38	+25
Berar	0.2	0.1	+0.1	4.3	1.4	+2.9	+207	+215
Central Provinces, West	0.7	0.1	+0.6	3.7	1.6	+2.1	+131	+100
Central Provinces, East	0	0.2	—0.2	4.6	2.1	+2.5	+119	+142
Konkan	0	0	0	1.4	0.2	+1.2	+600	+600
Bombay Deccan	0.3	0	+0.3	2.6	0.6	+2.0	+333	+283
Hyderabad, North	0.8	0.1	+0.5	3.9	0.9	+3.0	+333	+313
Hyderabad, South	0	0.1	—0.1	3.1	0.8	+2.3	+287	+343
Mysore	0	0.1	—0.1	1.4	0.9	+0.5	+56	+75
Malabar	0.2	0.1	+0.1	7.0	2.2	+4.8	+218	+224
Madras, South-East	0	0.1	—0.1	4.5	5.7	+1.8	+32	+34
Madras Deccan	0.1	0.1	—0.1	3.9	0.8	+3.1	+387	+457
Madras Coast, North	0.3	0.1	+0.2	4.0	2.4	+1.6	+67	+61

GILBERT T. WALKER,
Director General of Observatories

Dated the 11th March 1915.

L. J. KERSHAW,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.
(RAILWAY BOARD.)

Statement of Approximate Gross Earnings of Indian Railways.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total earnings*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

RAILWAYS.	AVERAGE EARNINGS PER MILE PER WEEK.		MEAN MILEAGE WORKED.		TOTAL EARNINGS FOR WEEK ENDING		EARNINGS PER MILE OPEN FOR WEEK.		TOTAL EARNINGS FROM 1ST APRIL TO		Increase.	Decrease.	REMARKS.
	During official year 1913-14.		1914. 1915.		27th February 1914. 27th February 1915.		1914. 1915.		27th February 1914. 27th February 1915.				
	Rs.	Miles.	Rs.	Miles.	Rs.	Miles.	Rs.	Miles.	Rs.	Miles.			
State and Guaranteed Railways.													
Bengal-Nagpur (including 2' 6" gauge lines).	302	2,669	2,678		8,88,765	333	357	3,78,04,160	3,67,44,000	Rs.	10,60,160		
Berhama Extension	376	21	21		9,717	463	330	3,56,921	4,01,000	...	44,079		
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	695	998	1,091		7,51,410	753	725	3,19,05,812	3,01,91,000	...	17,14,812		
Eastern Bengal (including 3' 3 1/2" and 2' 6" gauge lines)	458	1,576	1,570		7,05,463	448	431	3,45,36,876	2,99,13,000	...	46,23,876		
East Indian	775	2,571	2,571		21,87,223	851	912	9,41,31,502	9,36,09,000	...	5,22,502		
Great Indian Peninsula (including Indian Midland)	650	2,537	2,562		21,15,121	834	793	7,67,57,504	6,88,39,000	...	79,18,504		
Agra-Delhi Chord	352	126	133		45,767	364	500	20,62,875	27,82,000	7,19,125	...		
Baran-Kotah	85	40	40		4,088	101	77	1,55,475	1,25,000	...	30,475		
Bhopal-Itarsi	536	57	57		30,394	536	432	14,70,436	10,43,000	...	4,27,436		
Madras and Southern Mahratta (including 3' 3 1/2" gauge lines)	278	2,553	2,553		7,98,922	313	302	3,35,15,377	3,32,33,000	...	2,82,377		
North-Western (including 2' 6" gauge lines)	411	4,012	4,010		16,31,422	407	389	7,89,43,151	7,46,25,000	...	43,17,151		
Oodh and Rohilkhand (including Cawnpore-Burhwal 3' 3 1/2" link)	289	1,600	1,601		4,62,495	259	312	2,15,83,487	1,83,64,000	1,10,875	32,19,487		
Cawnpore-Banda	39	33	76		1,889	57	62	(a) 58,125	1,69,000	...	...
Hardwar-Dehra	292	32	32		8,419	253	284	4,29,127	4,11,000	...	18,127		
Assam-Bengal	167	812	831		1,67,844	193	168	63,05,551	61,17,000	...	1,91,551		
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	315	1,828	1,828		6,68,558	366	353	2,68,75,719	2,57,93,000	...	10,82,749		
Burma	306	1,842	1,842		5,83,597	435	399	1,99,68,791	1,91,74,000	...	8,24,691		
Burma Extensions	...	187	187		58,921	315	225	18,70,329	14,45,000	...	4,25,329		
Southern Shan States	...	23	70		1,109	48	71	2,238	59,000	30,742	...		
Dhoke-Kurnool	...	32	32		2,821	88	69	1,11,365	97,000	...	14,365		
Jodhpur-Hyderabad (British Section)	202	124	124		22,636	181	152	11,94,936	9,16,000	...	2,78,936		
Lachnow-Bardilly	151	304	313		45,103	148	140	19,59,894	17,26,000	...	2,33,894		
Myore (including Kolar Gold Fields 5' 6" gauge lines)	179	411	411		76,464	185	164	34,62,808	33,15,000	...	1,47,808		
South Indian (including 5' 6" and 2' 6" gauge lines)	371	1,454	1,455		5,55,494	382	357	2,55,04,347	2,47,75,000	...	7,29,347		
Travancore Branch	161	108	108		1,57,774	155	146	8,21,252	8,07,000	...	17,252		
Tirhoot	251	785	788		2,25,055	291	270	93,16,506	87,48,000	...	5,68,506		
Braach-Jambuar (b)	...	...	30		...	600	20	...	12,000	12,000	...	...
Jorhat Provincial	78	32	32		2,653	82	63	1,17,737	1,08,000	...	9,737		
TOTAL	415	26,267	26,457		120,60,926	459	451	51,12,84,350	48,35,42,000	...	2,77,42,350		

Province or Government State	370	344	343	1,22,791	1,17,000	365	353	58,40,863	50,74,000	...	7,66,863
Patiala-Cambay	168	34	34	6,328	6,800	186	171	2,69,837	2,79,000	9,163	...
Rajpura-Rhatinda	352	108	108	47,982	36,000	444	333	17,93,675	12,78,000	...	5,15,505
Southern Punjab	262	425	425	1,45,857	1,09,000	343	256	52,03,425	48,89,000	...	3,14,425
Southern Punjab—"Ludhiana" Extension	167	155	155	29,388	28,000	190	181	12,15,339	10,86,000	...	1,29,339
Sutlej Valley	63	208	208	13,476	12,000	69	58	6,98,668	6,41,000	...	67,988
Tapei Valley	196	155	155	41,734	39,000	283	252	14,11,170	11,43,000	...	2,68,170
Ahmedabad-Dholka	70	34	34	2,233	2,000	66	59	1,13,788	1,10,000	...	3,788
Ahmedabad-Parantij (including Brahmkhed Extension)	87	89	89	8,673	8,100	98	91	3,54,192	3,73,000	18,508	...
Bengal and North-Western	166	1,239	1,239	2,00,011	2,06,000	161	168	97,01,585	96,47,000	...	59,386
Bengal-Doonars	206	153	153	34,439	32,500	225	212	15,21,447	14,52,000	...	69,447
Benares-Masulipatam	131	52	52	7,957	8,500	153	169	3,21,012	3,00,000	88,983	...
Bhavnagar (including Dhrangadra)	124	227	227	33,595	35,000	119	142	13,61,710	14,87,000	1,25,290	...
Cooch Behar	175	33	33	6,912	5,500	209	167	2,67,577	2,47,000	...	20,567
Dibru-Sadiya	303	46	46	28,512	27,800	332	323	12,31,332	11,35,000	...	35,332
Gaekwar's Meliana (including Vijapur-Kalol Kadi)	84	181	181	16,947	13,700	92	74	7,14,159	7,41,000	27,541	...
Gondal-Portbandar (including Jetalsar-Rajkot)	124	211	220	39,947	29,400	185	134	12,50,519	12,51,000	9,481	...
Hyderabad-Godavari Valley (including Hingoli Branch)	194	442	442	1,25,575	91,500	291	219	39,10,117	38,29,000	...	81,447
Jaipur	82	73	73	7,385	6,200	101	85	2,79,258	2,56,000	...	23,258
Jannagar	104	54	54	6,804	5,400	126	100	2,01,065	2,06,000	5,305	...
Jodhpur-Bikaner	102	1,030	1,074	99,700	94,700	96	88	49,21,749	43,05,000	...	6,16,799
Junagadh	105	113	114	20,625	11,200	183	98	5,53,556	5,48,000	...	5,656
Kolhapur	224	29	29	4,159	6,500	315	238	3,92,829	2,02,000	...	38,829
Mirpur Khass-Jhudo (including Khadro Section)	43	160	160	4,749	5,000	47	55	2,01,453	2,03,000	1,517	...
Morvi (including Vankar-Morvi 2' 6" gauge)	161	93	93	15,225	11,500	164	121	7,07,933	6,91,000	...	13,933
Myensingh-Jamnapur-Jagannathganj	179	55	55	25,446	11,400	173	277	4,90,489	4,62,000	1,511	...
Rohilkund and Kunnon	149	298	298	37,057	35,500	148	132	18,79,111	18,97,000	...	3,12,414
Sangli	152	5	5	9,35	700	105	140	35,080	32,400	...	2,680
Shoranur-Cochin	195	65	65	13,551	12,800	218	197	5,91,925	5,94,000	...	925
Tanjore District Board	183	103	103	17,063	15,000	174	161	8,91,449	8,92,000	...	32,499
Udaipur-Chitorgarh	92	67	67	7,390	6,900	110	95	2,77,115	2,45,000	...	32,115
Barisi	219	116	116	37,344	25,400	322	219	11,45,029	9,79,000	...	1,66,029
Billimora-Kala-Amba (c)	...	...	26	...	400	...	15	...	8,700	8,700	...
Bowringpet-Kolar (d)	...	11	11	520	600	47	55	4,335	32,300	27,965	...
Champaner-Shivrajpur	83	20	20	1,778	1,200	89	69	79,567	66,200	...	28,367
Dhond-Ramanati (e)	...	...	27	...	1,100	...	41	...	43,000	43,000	...
Gaekwar's Dabhol	90	142	142	15,049	13,500	106	95	5,85,785	6,13,000	27,315	...
Godhra-Lunavada	...	24	26	784	700	33	28	(f) 8,256	38,500	30,244	...
Jacobabad-Kashmore (g)	...	...	76	...	1,000	...	21	...	14,700	14,700	...
Kosamba-Zankhwar	...	26	26	490	400	19	15	22,871	22,000	...	871
Murtajapur-Elichpur (including Karanja Sec.)	...	45	63	2,663	8,100	56	119	50,701	2,61,000	210,299	...
Nanded-Kajadwanj	71	28	28	2,331	2,300	84	82	91,656	1,05,000	14,344	...
Pellad-Vaso (i)	...	...	15	...	300	...	20	...	4,000	4,000	...
Rajpilsa	...	37	37	3,332	2,200	89	69	1,12,024	1,05,000	...	7,028
Darjeeling-Himalayan	452	51	51	27,008	16,000	530	314	10,93,926	10,36,000	...	57,926
Darjeeling-Himalayan Extension (j)	...	...	54	...	1,000	...	19	...	39,000	...	...
Pipar-Bilars	20	25	25	434	300	17	12	23,745	26,200	36,000	...
Total	166	7,516	7,863	13,98,729	12,58,000	186	160	5,82,13,328	5,49,07,200	...	39,05,128
GRAND TOTAL	369	33,783	34,320	1,34,55,725	1,31,80,500	398	384	56,91,95,678	53,84,49,200	...	3,10,47,478

A. T. STOWELL,
Assistant Secretary, Railway Board.

Simla, the 11th March 1915.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTICE.

Sale of Andamans timber in 1915.

It is notified for general information that quarterly tenders will be invited during 1915 for shipments of padauk, and of pyinma (*Lagerstræmia hypoleuca*), a wood somewhat resembling jarool, and of koko or siris (*Albizzia Lebbeck*), in the form of rough-hewn logs or 'squares' to be shipped ordinarily by the Port Blair mail steamer, or as opportunity may offer by other steamers.

It is expected that the following minima quantities will be available during the year:—

Padauk, good and off-coloured	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2,600 tons.
Pyinma	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	500—1,000 „
Koko	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	500 „

Full particulars can be obtained on application to the Divisional Forest Officer, Andamans, Port Blair.

F. NOYCE,

Under Secretary to the Government of India.

SIMLA ;

The 17th February 1915.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTICE.

License to extract and purchase timber from the North and Middle Andaman Islands.

1. Notice is hereby given that the Government of India are prepared to consider tenders for a license to extract and purchase padauk and other timbers from—

- (i) The North Andaman with Interview, Bennett, and all other islands North of Austin Strait.
- (ii) The Middle Andaman excepting that portion to the west of Yoljig and South of the main line cleared from the junction of the Chara-lung-ta and Bom-lung-ta streams westwards to Mount Oldham and on to the sea.

2. Sites for depots, sawmills, residences, and other purposes essential to the carrying out of the terms of the license will be made available at Pott Cornwallis, Stewart Sound, and Long Island at the discretion of the Chief Commissioner of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

3. Tenders may be submitted for either or both of the above areas. The license will be for 20 years from the 1st January 1916, or such later date within six months of the acceptance of the tender as may be agreed upon, with the option of renewal for another 20 years on terms to be notified by the Government of India hereafter; but those persons whose tenders have been accepted will be permitted to clear land for buildings, and other purposes connected with the license, and to start the erection of such buildings, as from the date on which the agreement is signed and the security money deposited.

4. The fellings will be regulated by the working plans sanctioned, or to be sanctioned, by the Government of India. The two areas mentioned in paragraph 1 above will each be divided into three sub-periodic blocks. Felling and extraction of timber and the payment of royalty thereon must be completed in sub-periodic block I by the end of the first seven years of the license, work being similarly completed in sub-periodic blocks II and III by the end of the 11th and 15th years, respectively. Throughout the period of the agreement the Secretary of State for India in Council will retain the right to extract from the licensed areas timber required for local (other than trade) purposes and for local public works, and in any sub-periodic block on the expiry of the period allotted for the working thereof to issue licenses or otherwise provide for the felling, extraction, and disposal of timber which the licensees have omitted or are not bound to extract.

5. The padauk trees to be felled will be marked previously by the Forest Department, and none but marked trees shall be felled. The first sub-periodic block in each area will be located in the neighbourhood of Stewart Sound.

6. The minimum annual outturn of padauk timber for the first fourteen years after which the present working-plan will be revised, is estimated as follows, but the accuracy of the estimate is not guaranteed :—

- (i) From the North Andaman including Interview and Bennett Islands—

1,200 sound trees of and over 9 feet in girth,

1,000 exploitable unsound trees,

which may be expected to yield—

2,100 tons of first class logs.

1,400 tons of second class logs.

2,000 tons of third class logs.

- (ii) From the Middle Andaman—

2,400 sound trees of and over 9 feet in girth,

2,000 exploitable unsound trees,

which may be expected to yield—

4,200 tons of first class logs.

2,800 tons of second class logs.

4,000 tons of third class logs.

The outturn for the last six years of the license will be determined by working plans to be drawn up hereafter.

7. In addition the licensees will be permitted to cut, subject to previous marking, should this in the opinion of the Forest Officer be considered desirable, and to such limits as to area

and number as may be imposed by the Chief Commissioner of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands from time to time, other species as follows :—

Gurjan over 8 feet in girth, *didu* and *pyinma* over 7½ feet in girth, and *koko*, black *hulgam*, white *chulgam*, white *bambwe*, red *bambwe*, and *taungpein* over 6 feet in girth.

8. The timber will, in all cases, be measured in the round log either at the stump or at collecting depots as may be found convenient by the Forest Department. All felled timber will be held to be at the risk of the licensees and to be liable to the payment of royalty which must be paid before removal from the islands or conversion in a sawmill.

9. For the first three years of the license royalty will be payable at the rates agreed on and on the amount of timber felled : but thereafter minima annual royalties will be payable as follows :—

(i) For the North Andaman, Rs. 1,00,000 per annum.

(ii) For the Middle Andaman, Rs. 1,00,000 per annum.

(iii) In case of a combined license for both islands Rs. 2,00,000 per annum.

10. Except with the special permission of the Divisional Forest Officer all padauk trees, sound or unsound, which have been marked by the forest officers as in their opinion worth conversion, must be felled and royalty paid on them.

11. Should the licensees desire to exploit any form of minor produce or any timber other than those species mentioned above they may be permitted to do so on terms to be settled hereafter by the Chief Commissioner of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

12. The licensees will be subject to such restrictions as the Government of India may prescribe to prevent communication between their employes and the convict population in the Andamans.

13. Subject to the general control of the Chief Commissioner of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands the cultivation of field crops solely for the support of the labour force will be permitted free of taxation.

14. Facilities will be provided at Stewart Sound for wireless telegraphy, and as far as may be possible for a weekly steamer or launch connection for postal purposes between this place and Port Blair.

15. Such padauk timber as may be available from departmental working in the areas not included in the first paragraph of this notice, or in sub-periodic blocks in which felling and extraction of timber has been completed by the licensees in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 4 above and as may not be required for local consumption in the islands or for issue to State-worked Railways or other Government departments in India and Burma, will be sold either by public auction or by public tender, provided that the quantity to be so sold annually, commencing from the first of January 1917, shall not exceed 500 tons of squares and 1,000 tons of scantlings. There will be no limit to the quantity of timber other than padauk which may be extracted from the areas under reference, and no restriction as to its disposal.

16. The Inspector-General of Forests, Simla, will answer calls for further information.

17. Tenders must be submitted on forms to be obtained from the Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, and must be accompanied by a receipt for the payment into any Government Treasury of a sum of Rs. 1,500 in cash or in Government securities. This deposit will be returned to unsuccessful tenderers, but in the case of persons whose tenders have been accepted will be subject to forfeiture in the event of their failure to execute, within the time specified, the agreement referred to below.

18. All persons whose tenders have been accepted will be required to execute an agreement in a form approved by the Government of India, copies of which can be obtained on application to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, Simla. This agreement must be signed within three months of the acceptance of the tender.

19. Tenders, marked "Tender for Andamans Timber License," should be submitted so as to reach the Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, Simla, on or before the 1st September 1915. The Government of India do not undertake to accept the highest or any tender either for padauk or for other timbers, or to assign any reasons for the refusal or acceptance of any tender.

20. Without the written sanction of the Government of India no transfer, assignment or sub-letting of their license by the licensees will be valid.

SIMLA;

The 10th February 1915.

L. J. KERSHAW,

Secretary to the Government of India,
Department of Revenue and Agriculture.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

SANITARY.

PLAGUE.

Delhi, the 11th March 1915.

The following preliminary statement of plague seizures and deaths reported in India during the week ending the 6th March 1915, is published for general information :—

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
DELHI	{	Delhi City
		Delhi-Rural area
	TOTAL	
	Northern.	Bombay City	18	15
		Kaira District	12	6
		Panch Mahals District	12	3
		Ahmedabad District
		Broach	23	8
		Bulsar Port	5	...
		Surat Town and Port	8*	5*
Surat District		31*	16*	
Bhiwadi Port		1	1	
Bandra		...	...
Bassein		3	5	
Thana		...	...
Kalyan		...	...
Kurla	...	...
Thana District	12	14		
Central.	Nasik District	163	124	
	Ahmednagar District	21	10	
	East Khandesh District	29	16	
	Poona Town	3	11	
	Poona District	25	27	
	Satara	51	43	
	Sholapur Town	38	31	
	Sholapur District	65	55	
Southern	Panvel Port	3	1	
	Kolaba District	...	...
	Ratnagiri	1	1	
	Belgaum	64	37	
	Dharwar	106	52	
	Hubli Town	...	...
Bijapur District	2	2		
Sind	Hyderabad Town	17	15	
	Hyderabad District	10	20	
	Karachi Town and Port	3	1	
	Karachi District	17	13	
	Sukkur	...	...
	Larkana	...	...
	Nawabshah	14	10	
Political Charges.	Baroda State	55	37	
	Onch	3	3	
	Mandvi Port	...	...
	Porbandar Port	...	...
	Bhavnagar Port	2*	3*	
	Bewa Kantha Agency	11	9	
	Kathiawar Agency	82*	63*	
	Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country	91	73	
	Akalkot State	...	...
	Khairpur	...	...
TOTAL		1,001	730	
...	Anantapur District	17	12	
	Bellary Town	...	...
	Bellary District	15 (a)	16 (a)	
	Bellary Cantonment	...	...
	North Arcot District	11 (a)	8 (a)	
	Mangalore Town and Port	1	1	
	South Canara District	...	...
	Salem District	17 (c)	8 (c)	
	Coimbatore Town	...	...
	Coimbatore District	...	...
	Trichinopoly District	4	4	
	Tuticorin Town	...	...
	Vinayapatnam Port	...	...
TOTAL		65	49	

* For two weeks. (a) One imported. (b) Two imported. (c) Three imported.

In the return for the week ending 27th February 1915 against the Sukkar district read 12 cases, 1 death for nil.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BENGAL.	Burdwan	Burdwan District	...	...
		Birbhum	...	...
		Bankura	...	...
		Howrah Town	...	...
	Presidency.	Howrah District	...	...
		24 Parganahs	...	...
	Dacca	Calcutta	...	...
		Dacca Town	...	...
		Dacca District	...	...
		Mymensingh District	...	...
	Chittagong	Faridpur	...	...
		Noakhali District	...	...
BIHAR AND ORISSA.	Rajshahi	Jalpaiguri District	...	...
		Pabna District	...	...
	TOTAL		...	...
	Patna	Patna Town	2	2
		Patna District	144	150
		Gaya Town	...	...
		Gaya District	131	119
	Tirhut	Shahabad District	128	105
		Saran District	305	370
		Champanan District	6	4
		Muzaffarpur	47	48
		Palamau	8	1
		Darbhanga Town	...	...
	Bhagalpur	Darbhanga District	107	89
		Monghyr Town	...	...
		Monghyr District	45	31
		Purnea	...	...
		Bhagalpur Town	9	7
UNITED PROVINCES.	Orissa	Bhagalpur District	79	69
		Sonthal Parganas District	10	8
		Cuttack	...	...
		Chota-Nagpur.	...	...
		Hasaribagh District	...	...
	TOTAL		1,114	1,003
	Meerut	Saharanpur City	...	...
		Saharanpur District	115	80
		Muzaffarnagar District	34	26
		Meerut	4	2
	Agra	Bulandshahr	48	44
		Aligarh City	5	2
		Aligarh District	36	36
		Muttra City	1	1
		Muttra District	8	8
		Mainpuri	...	...
	Rohil-khand.	Etah	6	6
		Bijnor District	91	86
		Moradabad District	14	23
		Shahjahanpur City	...	...
	Allahabad	Shahjahanpur District	...	...
		Farrukhabad City	27	26
		Farrukhabad District	3	3
		Cawnpore City	19	19
		Cawnpore District	5	5
	Jhansi	Fatehpur	42	36
		Allahabad City	4	4
		Allahabad District	120	104
		Jhansi District	...	...
	Benares	Jalaun	...	...
		Benares District	21	31
		Mirzapur	10	10
		Jaunpur	102	96
		Ghazipur	261	213
	Gorakhpur.	Ballia	295	280
		Gorakhpur District	195	99
		Basti	71	64
		Azamgarh	765	667
	Lucknow	Lucknow City	6	6
		Lucknow District	31	31
		Unao	125	114
		Rae Bareilly	56	53
		Sitapur	109	84
		Hardoi	28	22
		Kheri	8	8
	Fyzabad	Fyzabad City	32	28
		Fyzabad District	57	56
		Gonda	48	23
		Bahraich	58	48
		Sultanpur	80	27
		Partabgarh District	11	7
	TOTAL		2,920	2,487

Presidency or Province.	Division.	districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
PUNJAB.	Ambala	Miesar District	127	84
		Gurgaon "	57	56
		Rohtak "	87	15
		Karnal "	184	181
	Jullundur	Ambala "	172	172
		Hoshiarpur District	666	623
		Jullundur City	81	63
		Jullundur District	718	565
	Lahore	Ludhiana "	690	371
		Ferozepore "	87	34
		Lahore City	252	167
		Lahore District	39	39
	Rawalpindi	Amritsar City	1,001	1,001
		Amritsar District	1,075	915
		Gurdaspur "	478	473
		Sialkot "	1,077	943
	Multan	Gujranwala "	66	38
		Shahpur District	426	414
		Gujrat "	761	436
		Jhelum "	955	753
	Native States	Rawalpindi "	73	83
		Attock "	4	...
		Montgomery District	194	140
		Lysapur District	110	26
	Kashmir	Jhang "	72	68
		Nabha State	...	...
		Patna City	485	388
		Patna State	251	153
	Kashmir	Kapurthala State	129	56
		Malerkotla "	22	7
		Jhind State	...	...
		Kashmir State	...	...
	TOTAL		10,522	8,354
BURMA.	Pegu	Rangoon Town	12	13
		Insein District	...	...
		Hanthawaddy District	26	25
		Tharrawaddy District	6	5
	Irrawaddy	Pegu District	15	15
		Prome	25	18
		Bassein Town	3	5
		Bassein District	13	13
	Tennis	Heinzada	4	4
		Myaungmya "	3	3
		Manbin "	4	3
		Pyapon	...	...
	Magwe	Amherst District	14	12
		Toungoo "	...	...
		Moulmein Town	...	...
		Thayetmyo District	2	2
	Mandalay	Magwe District	...	...
		Mandalay Town	...	...
		Mandalay District	...	...
		Bhamo "	...	...
	Saguing	Katha "	...	...
		Saguing	9	9
		Kyaukse District	9	8
		Meiktila "	...	...
	Shan States	Yamethin "	18	26
		Mingyan "	...	...
		Northern Shan States	...	...
		TOTAL	163	159
ASSAM	Cachar	Goalpara Town	...	...
		TOTAL	...	...
CENTRAL PROVINCES.	Nagpur	Nagpur Town	296	279
		Nagpur District	453	278
		Bhandara Town	1	1
		Bhandara District	2	...
	Jubbulpore	Wardha Town	2	1
		Wardha District	2	2
		Belaghat Town	1	...
		Saugor Town	13	13
	Nerbudda	Saugor District	50	30
		Saugor Cantonment	9	7
		Damoh Town	3	3
		Damoh District	2	1
	Berar	Seoni District	...	...
		Hoshangabad District	39	39
		Narsinghpur "	26	19
		Chhindwara "	10	10
	Amraoti	Amraoti Town	7	4
		Amraoti District	1	1
		TOTAL	917	688

In the return for the week ending 27th February 1915 against Jhind State read 71 deaths for 17 deaths.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.		Plague deaths.
MYSORE STATE.	...	Bangalore Civil and Military Station	26	20
		Bangalore City	2	...
		Bangalore District	10	8
		Mysore City	1	1
		Mysore District	17	17
		Hassan	12	9
		Kadur	1	1
		Kolar	32	22
		Kolar Gold Fields	26	23
		Tumkur District	...	...
		Shimoga	...	...
		Chitaldroog	1	1
		TOTAL			128	102
HYDERABAD STATE.	...	Raichur District	7	3
		Bidar	38	36
		Medak	20	19
		Parbhani	...	...
		Gulbarga	16	13
		Atrafiallah Sarf-i-Khas	11	11
		Hyderabad City and Suburbs	...	...
		Bir District	...	...
		Adilabad District	...	...
		Aurangabad	...	...
		TOTAL			92 (a)	82 (a)
CENTRAL INDIA.	...	Bhopal City	2	2
		Bhopal State	69	59
		Gwalior	7	5
		Indore City	3	2
		Schore Cantonment	7	8
		TOTAL			88 (b)	76 (b)
RAJ-PUTANA.	...	Marwar (Jodhpur State)	...	...
		Jaipur State	...	...
		Bharatpur State	...	...
		TOTAL		
N.-W. F. PROVINCE.	...	Peshawar District	...	...
		Abbottabad City	...	...
		Hazara District	1	1
		TOTAL			1	1
KASHMIR.	...	Jammu Province	141	84
		TOTAL			141	84
GRAND TOTAL			16,952	13,815

(a) From the 22nd to the 28th February 1915.

(b) For the week ending 27th February 1915.

L. C. PORTER,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday, 6th March 1915.

Burma.—Rain is reported from the districts on the Tenasserim coast, from the northern districts of Upper Burma, from the northern Shan States and from the Chin Hills. Threshing and winnowing of winter rice have been almost completed in Upper Burma. Cultivation of spring rice and miscellaneous crops is proceeding satisfactorily. Standing crops are in good condition. Cattle are generally healthy. The price of unhusked rice at Rangoon is falling gradually and is much below normal.

Assam.—The weather was seasonable and favourable for agricultural operations. Slight rain has fallen in all districts. Transplantation of spring rice in Sylhet has been finished. Harvesting of mustard and rapeseed has been nearly completed. Hoeing and pruning of tea and pressing of sugarcane still continue. Ploughing of land for rice and jute is in progress and sowing is going on in places. The price of common rice is stationary. Cattle disease is reported from four districts.

Bengal.—Light to moderate rain fell throughout the Province. It has considerably improved the prospects of the standing *boro* paddy and has much facilitated the ploughing operations for the autumn crops. Sowing of jute and autumn paddy has commenced in parts of eastern Bengal. Harvesting of spring crops is nearing completion. Pressing of sugarcane continues. Standing crops are in fair condition. Cattle disease is reported from fifteen districts. The average price of common rice has risen slightly as compared with that of the previous week.

Bihar and Orissa.—Light to moderate rain was general over Orissa and Chota Nagpur. In Bihar the rainfall was light and scattered. Preparation of lands for the next season's crops, pressing of sugarcane and harvesting of spring crops continue. Planting of sugarcane for the next season has commenced. Standing spring crops are, on the whole, doing well. The price of common rice has remained almost stationary as compared with that of the previous week. The supply of fodder and water is sufficient. Cattle disease is reported from fourteen districts. The condition of standing crops in the Feudatory States of Orissa is good.

United Provinces.—Light rain fell in the Central and Lower Doab, Southern Oudh, South Eastern and Bundelkhand districts and in the Benares State. More rain is needed in the Tehri State. A few districts report slight damage to crops mostly due to rain or hail but they are on the whole, doing well and prospects are favourable. Pressing of sugarcane and sowing of extra crops have been almost completed. Sowing of maize, tobacco, sugarcane and *sawan*, irrigation of extra crops, threshing, reaping and harvesting of spring crops, weeding of poppy, extraction of opium and preparation of lands for autumn crops and cotton continue. The condition of agricultural stock is good but cattle disease still prevails in twelve districts. Fodder and water are sufficient. Stocks continue low in Mainpuri and Hardoi. Wheat has run short in Benares. Prices of food grains are still high but have a tendency to fall in places.

Punjab.—The weather is cloudy. Rain is badly wanted in the western districts where crops are, suffering from drought. Elsewhere the condition and prospects of standing wheat and other spring crops are good both on irrigated and unirrigated lands. Ploughing for and sowing of the extra spring crops are in progress and are normal. Pressing of sugarcane has been completed except in a few districts with yield average to good. Cattle are generally healthy and fodder and water for drinking and irrigation are sufficient. Prices are falling slightly but still approximate to scarcity rates.

North-West Frontier Province.—Slight rain fell during the week in Peshawar. Rain is wanted in Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan. The weather is moderate. Standing crops are generally in good condition but are below normal on unirrigated areas in Bannu owing to

the absence of rain. Harvesting of sugarcane in Bannu and its province in Peshawar continue. Sowing of the extra spring crops is in progress in Peshawar and Bannu. The condition of cattle is generally good. Fodder and water are produced. Prices are high but are falling in Peshawar and are rising in the case of gram in Dera Isma'il Khan.

Jammu.—Slight rain fell during the week. Prices are fluctuating. Wheat sells from 8 to 13 and maize from 10 to 22 seers per rupee. The condition of standing crops is good. Cattle disease of a mild type prevails in the Jasmirgarh tahsil. Fodder is sufficient.

Kashmir.—Good rain fell in Anantnag and none elsewhere. Cattle are generally healthy. Prices are slightly rising in Baramulla and are normal elsewhere. Fodder and water are sufficient.

Rajputana.—Slight showers are reported in parts of Dungarpur, Bharatpur, Kotah and Jaipur. The weather is cool and clear. Irrigation and harvesting continue. Standing crops are in good condition and their prospects are fair to good generally. The condition of cattle is good except in parts of Dungarpur and Mewar where cattle disease is prevalent. Fodder and water are sufficient. Prices are stationary but are rising in a few places.

Central India.—The rainfall during the week was general in Gwalior, Indore, Bhopal and the Southern States, partial in Baghelkhand and nil elsewhere. Harvesting of spring crops is in progress. Crops are generally in good condition and their outturn is expected to be good. Crops have been damaged for want of rain in the Garrauli State of Bundelkhand. Cattle disease prevails in the Sanwer, Kannod, Kantaphor, and Garot pergunas of Indore and in the Nagod State of Baghelkhand. The condition of cattle is generally good. The fodder supply is sufficient throughout. Prices are high in Gwalior, Bhopal and Baghelkhand, are falling in Barwani, are fluctuating in the Mehidpur and Rampura-Bhanpura districts of Indore, and are stationary elsewhere. Poppy is being weeded and irrigated in Gwalior and is in good condition in Indore.

Central Provinces.—The weather has been cool and occasionally cloudy. Light to moderate rain was received throughout the Provinces, nowhere exceeding 2½ inches. It was accompanied by hail in Betul, Buldana and Yeotmal. Reaping of spring crops continues. It has been retarded somewhat owing to rain in Seoni, Betul, Chhindwara and Buldana. Preparation of lands for the ensuing season's crops is in progress in seven districts. Rain, hail and insects have slightly damaged crops in parts of Jubbulpore, Mandla, Betul, Chanda and Buldana, otherwise the prospects of spring crops are generally fair to good. The supply of fodder and water is adequate. Agricultural stock is in good condition. Variations in prices are unimportant.

Feudatory States.—Nine States received light showers of rain. Harvesting of spring crops continues and prospects are favourable. Prices remained steady or fluctuated slightly.

Bombay.—Rain fell in all districts of the Presidency proper except two, in West Khandesh and in five talukas of Bijapur and two talukas of Belgaum. Crops have been damaged slightly by frost and wind in Sukkur; by frost, insects and wind in the Upper Sind Frontier; by frost in four talukas of Nawabshah and by rats in one State of Rewa Kantha. Slight damage to crops is also reported from four talukas of Hyderabad by insects and frost, from two talukas by insects and from two other talukas by want of moisture. Cotton picking is progressing in Gujarat, Satara, the Karnatak, Kathiawar, Baroda, Cutch and Kolhapur. Harvesting of spring crops generally continues. The fodder supply is sufficient except in the parts affected by floods and in the hilly tracts of Karachi, two talukas of Thar and Parkar and one taluka of Nawabshah. Cattle are in good condition. Agricultural stock is sufficient except in Ahmednagar and Poona. Drinking water is adequate. Water for irrigation is generally sufficient. Prices show a tendency to fall.

Hyderabad.—General rain fell during the week, the average fall being 2 inches 3 cents. The highest falls were 6 inches 88 cents in Siddipet and 6 inches 19 cents in Parbhani. The rainfall has damaged the standing crops especially the spring crops. Late rice is being weeded and irrigated in parts. Crops are fair to good. Cattle disease prevails in seven talukas. Prices of grains are almost constant. The highest price in districts is *juar* 10½ seers per rupee in Warangal and the lowest 2½ seers in Adilabad.

Mysore.—Good rain fell in Bangalore, Kolar and Tumkur and light to fair elsewhere. The price of *ragi* has fallen in Kolar, Mysore and Hassan. Markets are well supplied. The outturn of the harvested *ragi* and sugarcane is good and that of wheat, paddy, coffee and cotton is fair. Ploughing operations are in progress. Sugarcane and paddy are being sown in parts. Standing crops are in good condition. Prospects of the season are generally good. Cattle are generally healthy. Water and fodder are available.

During the week. Prices of food grains are high. The public order for cattle are sufficient.

Madras.—The rainfall during the week was light in Ganjam, the Vizagapatam littoral and Sandur, heavy in Guntur, Nellore and Chittoor and fair to good elsewhere except in South Canara where no rain was received. Standing crops are fair to good but are withering or require rain in parts of four districts. Harvesting of paddy, sugarcane and dry crops is proceeding with outturn fair to normal generally. Sowing of sugarcane, paddy and dry crops is proceeding normally. The condition of cattle is generally good. The water supply is sufficient except in parts of Ganjam, Godavari, the Deccan, Nellore and South Arcot and in parts of the central and southern districts except Tanjore. Pasture is sufficient except in Guntur, Kurnool, Anantapur and in parts of eight other districts. Fodder is generally sufficient. Prices are steady.

Nepal.—*Report for the quarter ending 15th January 1915.*—The rainfall for the period was 9 inch against 196 inches for the corresponding period of last year. Rain is wanted in the Nepal Valley.

October and November 1914.—Pepper was gathered and the outturn was normal. Autumn rice was harvested with good results. Oranges began to ripen.

December 1914—The orange crop was plucked and was a good one. Lands were prepared for the sowing of spring crops. The first crop of potatoes was dug up and the outturn was normal. Sowing of winter vegetables was begun in the Nepal Valley.

January 1915.—The wheat crop is backward for want of rain. Lands are being prepared for the second crop of potatoes.

With the exception of cattle disease which is prevalent in some places in the Valley the health of the live stock is reported to be good. The market is well stocked and the price of food grains continues normal.

L. J. KERSHAW,
Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 13, 1915.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 18th September 1914.

On and after the 7th November and until further notice, Parts I, IV, V and VI of the *Gazette of India* and the Weather and Crop Report will be published in Delhi. Parts II and III will continue to be published in Calcutta. All notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts should be addressed to the Publisher at Delhi and Calcutta, respectively.

Attention is invited to the following Circular Memorandum of the Government of India, Home Department, of August 1901:—

"It has been brought to the notice of this Department that matter for the *Gazette of India* is sometimes sent to the Press late on Friday evenings for publication in the next day's *Gazette* and that this involves considerable inconvenience to the Press and expense to Government. In the Circular Memorandum of this Department No 777—79, dated 9th February 1870, the Government of India directed that all notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Press not later than 2 P.M. on Friday, and that any papers sent thereafter must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure their appearance in the next day's *Gazette*. The undersigned is directed to request that these orders may be more strictly observed in future, and that Departments will refrain from sending to the Press as extremely urgent any papers which can without harm or inconvenience be held over for the next *Gazette*."

J. P. HEWETT,
Secretary to the Government of India."

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Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

J. J. MEIKLE,
Publisher, *Gazette of India*.

THE PATENT OFFICE.

PATENTS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 18th March 1915.

The following Bill was introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 24th February, 1915:—

No. 4 of 1915.

Bill to extend the powers of the Governor General in Council during the continuance of the present war to make rules under the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911.

II of 1911.

1. (1) This Act may be called the Indian Patents and Designs (Temporary Rules) Act, 1915.

(2) It extends to the whole of British India including British Baluchistan and the Santhal Parganas.

(3) This Act and the rules made thereunder shall be in force during the continuance of the present war and for a period of six months thereafter.

2. In this Act the expression 'subject of any State at war with His Majesty' includes—

(i) any person resident and carrying on business in the territory of a State at war with His Majesty; and

(ii) with reference to a company, any company the business whereof is managed or controlled by such subjects, or is carried on wholly or mainly for the benefit or on behalf of such subjects, notwithstanding that the company may be registered within His Majesty's dominions.

3. (1) The power of the Governor General in Council under section 77 of the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911, to make rules shall include power to make rules—

(a) for avoiding or suspending in whole or in part any patent or licence, the person entitled to the benefit of which is the subject of any State at war with His Majesty;

(b) for avoiding or suspending the registration, and all or any rights conferred by the registration, of any design the proprietor whereof is a subject as aforesaid;

(c) for avoiding or suspending any application made by any such person under the said Act;

(d) for enabling the grant, in favour of persons other than such persons as aforesaid, on such terms and conditions, and either for the whole term of the patent or registration or for such less period, as may be thought fit, of licences to make, use, exercise, or vend, patented inventions and registered designs so liable to avoidance or suspension as aforesaid; and

(e) for extending the time within which any act or thing may be or is required to be done under the said Act.

(2) If the rules made under this Act so provide, the rules or any of them shall have effect from the passing of this Act.

(3) All rules made under this Act shall be published in the *Gazette of India*, and on such publication shall have effect as if enacted in this Act.

4. The power to make rules conferred by section 3 (1) (a) and (d) of this Act shall be exercisable in respect of any exclusive privilege acquired under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, as if such exclusive privilege had been a patent granted under the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911.

V of 1888.

II of 1911.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

It is considered desirable, during the present hostilities, that power should be taken to refuse to receive applications for the grant of patents or registration of designs from persons who are subjects of a State at war with His Majesty, and to order the avoidance or suspension of patents or designs held or registered by or for the benefit of such subjects, and to enable the grant of compulsory licences to persons other than such subjects. The Bill empowers the Governor General in Council to make rules for the purpose of carrying out the above objects.

2. The Bill is on the same lines as the Patents, Designs, and Trade Marks (Temporary Rules) Act, 1914 (4 and 5 Geo. 5, c. 27), as amended by the Patents, Designs, and Trade Marks Temporary Rules (Amendment) Act (4 and 5 Geo., c. 78).

W. H. CLARK.

The 18th February 1915.

APPLICATIONS FOR PATENTS UNDER SECTION 3.

March 2.

2047. N. Fraser, P. Fraser and G. S. Fraser. *Improvements in machinery for forming plaited soles for boots and shoes.*
 2048. L. Karnet. *Apparatus for straightening rails, girders or the like.*
 2049. W. G. Rhodes. *Improvements in electric lamps and switches therefor.*
 2050. W. M. Griffith. *Linked block construction.*

March 3.

2051. J. Hendrickson and J. W. Johnson. *Permutation padlock.*
 2052. G. Constantinasco and W. Haddon. *Means for counteracting the effect of inertia in liquid columns.*
 2053. H. Grob. *Improved double magnet.*

APPLICATIONS ACCEPTED AND ADVERTISED UNDER SECTION 6.

Notice is hereby given that all persons interested in opposing the grant of a Patent on any one of the applications, referred to below, may, at any time within three months of the date of this *Gazette of India*, give notice at the Patent Office in the prescribed Form No. 5 of such opposition.

Printed copies of the specifications in the following list will be on sale at the Patent Office, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, within about three weeks.

Anyone desiring a copy posted to an address in British India should send to the Patent Office the sum of annas eight by money order on which the number of the application should be stated on the coupon at the foot of the order.

1521. S. T. Gresham. *An insulated railway-van.*
 2018. W. C. J. Copeman. *Improvements in or relating to stuffing boxes for rudder posts and the like.*
 2020. J. Gardner. *Improvements in microphonic signalling devices.*
 2021. J. G. A. Kitchen and I. H. Storey. *Improvements in and relating to means for reversing screw propelled boats without reversing the propeller.*
 2023. H. Leitner. *Improvements in or relating to dynamos.*
 2024. G. J. Coles. *An improved automatic coupling for colliery tubs or corves and similar vehicles.*

PRINTED SPECIFICATIONS PUBLISHED.

Printed copies of the undernoted specifications may be purchased at the Patent Office, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, annas eight each.

1781. C. E. D'O. Fendall. *A bar and lock timber arrester.*
 1870. F. A. Haugh. *Improvements in and relating to under-reamers.*
 1892. J. P. Rogers. *Improvements in steam engines.*
 1938. G. K. Paul. *A compact folding hand harmonium.*
 1947. E. Thompson. *Improvements in electro-magnetic perforators.*
 1957. F. R. Morgan. *Right and left hand key for keying flatfooted rails to metal sleepers or chairs.*
 1966. E. D. T. Alexander and H. G. Salmond. *Portable rivet heating furnace.*
 1980. Samuel Thompson & Co., Ltd., & W. Harrison. *Improvements in and relating to flushing cisterns.*

1981. J. Thomas. *Improvements in the suspension of vehicle bodies on bogies.*
 1982. F. P. Aylwin. *Improvements in and relating to portable houses.*
 1988. Usher-Walker, Ltd., and C. E. Sohn. *Improvements in or relating to resilient compositions for printers' rollers.*
 1986. S. M. Rutnagur. *Improvements in headsteads and bed curtains.*
 1987. S. M. Rutnagur. *Improvements in mosquito nets.*
 1998. W. R. Norman. *Bullet.*

SEALING FEES DUE UNDER SECTION 10.

Notice is hereby given that a patent may now be sealed on the applications referred to below. If it is desired that a patent should be sealed, a request on the prescribed Form No. 7, accompanied by the fee, Rs. 30, should be sent to the Controller of Patents, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------|
| 1826. Calcar, Ellerman & Martijn. | 1903. Rutnagur. |
| 1752. Ramachandra Aiyer. | 1915. Taff. |
| 1844. Weldless Couplings, Ltd. | |

PATENTS SEALED.

- | | |
|---|--------------------------------|
| 1463. Emanuel, Tones and the Porter
Patent Safety Seals Ltd. | 1874. Kummer. |
| 1563. Christophersen & Johansson. | 1893. Lang and Powell. |
| 1583. Haywood, Kershaw, Saxby &
Farmer Ltd. and Saxby &
Farmer (India) Ltd. | 1904. Thomas Transmission Ltd. |
| | 1905. Irwin. |
| | 1909. McWilliams. |
| 1728. Briscoe. | 1910. Brewer. |
| 1827. Laurent. | 1911. Embrey. |

RENEWAL FEES PAID.

- 502 of 1904. Deakin. (To 2 March 1916.)
 533 of 1905. Kharegat. (To 2 April 1916.)
 384 of 1906. Haywood & ~~Sax~~. (To 1 March 1916.)
 618 of 1906. F. Shirtliff. (To 30 January 1916.)
 47 of 1907. Bashmann. (To 4 September 1916.)
 401 of 1907. Z Electric Lamp Syndicate Co. (To 25 March 1916.)
 402 of 1907. Lane & ors. (To 22 April 1916.)
 540 of 1907. Kershaw & ors. (To 22 April 1916.)
 39 of 1908. Regina Maschinenfabrik. (To 4 March 1916.)
 139 of 1908. Tierney & Anr. (To 2 May 1916.)
 221 of 1908. J. R. Hatmaker. (To 25 January 1916.)
 349 of 1908. Wimmer. (To 3 March 1916.)
 9 of 1909. Manganese Steel Rail Co. (To 14 May 1916.)
 873 of 1909. Campbell. (To 18 March 1916.)
 400 of 1909. Haydock & Anr. (To 18 March 1916.)
 506 of 1909. Dutton & ors. (To 4 March 1916.)
 607 of 1909. Schnapp. (To 3 March 1916.)
 8 of 1910. R. Stock. (To 10 February 1916.)
 254 of 1910. Woods and ors. (To 6 March 1917.)
 348 of 1910. Serpek. (To 22 April 1916.)
 412 of 1910. Cosserat. (To 8 March 1916.)
 440 of 1910. Radley & Anr. (To 4 April 1916.)
 568 of 1910. The Leeds Forge Co. & Anr. (To 11 April 1916.)
 28 of 1911. Mackenzie & Holland Ltd. & Anr. (To 22 March 1916.)
 52 of 1911. Ringrose. (To 3 March 1916.)
 72 of 1911. Billows. (To 11 April 1916.)
 97 of 1911. Beaucourt. (To 30 March 1916.)
 131 of 1911. Mecke. (To 20 April 1916.)

CESSATION OF EXCLUSIVE PRIVILEGE.**1903.**

351, (Cook).

1904.

177, (Hodgkinson). 430, (Hodson & Dutton).

1906.

164, (Manly).

1908.

169, (Linotype & Machinery Ltd.).

1910.

263, (Pearelal Mistri).

DESIGNS ENTERED ON THE REGISTER.**March 1st to 6th, 1915.**

Class 13. Nos. 2715 to 2731. The Calico Printers' Association, Ltd., St. James's Buildings, Oxford Street, Manchester, England. February 23.

Class 13. Nos. 2733 and 2734. The Calico Printers' Association, Ltd., St. James's Buildings, Oxford Street, Manchester, England. March 2.

Class 15. No. 2732. The Calico Printers' Association, Ltd., St. James's Buildings, Oxford Street, Manchester, England. February 23.

Class 15. No. 2735. The Calico Printers' Association, Ltd., St. James's Buildings, Oxford Street, Manchester, England. March 2.

NOTICES.**THE PATENT OFFICE, 1, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA.**

Public room, open 11 a.m. to 4 p.m.; Saturdays, 11 a.m. to 1 p.m.

1. *All communications* relating to applications for patents and for registration of designs under the Indian Patents and Designs Act (II of 1911), or in continuation of applications under the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888) should be addressed to the Controller of Patents and Designs, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta. Documents sent by post should be carefully packed.

2. *Directions* for the guidance of inventors and others are given in the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911 (price 10 annas), and in the Indian Patents and Designs Rules, 1912 (price 2 annas). These should be consulted before an application is made to the Controller.

3. *Advice.* The Patent Office cannot undertake (1) to give opinions on the interpretation of Patent Law, or on the advisability of protecting inventions and designs nor their infringement; (2) to make searches in respect of information available in the public room; (3) to recommend any particular agent; or (4) to assist in the disposal of inventions. Applicants are warned that the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911, is in force in British India only, and patents granted under it do not extend to the United Kingdom or any of the British possessions. The International Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property does not include India. Applications for patents in countries other than India should be made to the patent offices in the countries concerned.

4. *Fees* are payable in *cash* and must be received in the Patent Office within the time allowed by the Acts. When cheques are offered in payment of fees, it must be clearly understood that the office cannot hold itself responsible for any delay that may occur in the collection of cash on the cheques; any cheque not payable in Calcutta is subject to commission. In cases where it is not possible to have the fees handed in at the Patent Office, it is preferable to send them by money-order or postal order payable at Calcutta to the Controller of Patents and Designs, and to advise him that they have been so sent. Stamps will not be received in payment of fees.

5. *Trade and property marks and names* are not registered and *medicines* are not patented under the Indian Patents and Designs Act. There is no provision of Law in British India for their registration.

6. *Printed Specifications* of applications, which have been accepted, are published within about three weeks after acceptance has been notified in the *Gazette of India*. These specifications can be purchased at the Patent Office at a uniform price of 8 annas per copy; and may be seen free of charge, together with other publications of the Patent Office, at the following places:—

AHMEDABAD	R. C. Technical Institute.	DELHI	Office of the Deputy Commissioner.
ALLAHABAD	Public Library.	HYDERABAD	Revenue Department of His Highness the Nizam's Government.
BANGALORE	Indian Institute of Science.	JALPAIGURI	Office of the Commissioner, Rajshahi Division.
BOMBAY	Record Office.	KARACHI	Office of City Deputy Collector.
"	Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Byculla.	LAHORE	Punjab Public Library.
"	The Bombay Textile and Engineering Association, No. 1A, Sussex Road, Parel.	LONDON	The Patent Office, 25, Southampton Buildings, W.C.
CALCUTTA	Patent Office, No. 1, Council House Street.	MADRAS	Record Office, Egmore.
"	Office of the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence.	MYSORE	College of Engineering.
"	Civil Engineering College, Sibpur.	"	Office of the Secretary to Government, General and Revenue Department.
CAWNPORE	Office of the Director of Industries, United Provinces.	NAGPUR	Victoria Technical Institute.
CHINSURAH	Office of the Commissioner, Burdwan Division.	POONA	College of Engineering.
CHITTAGONG	Office of the Commissioner, Chittagong Division.	RANGOON	Office of the Revenue Secretary, Government of Burma.
DACCA	Office of the District Board, Dacca.	ROORKEE	Thomason College.
		SOLAPUR	Office of the Collector.

7. *Specifications* of inventions which have been notified in the *Gazette of India* as filed under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888) are not printed, but copies may be inspected on payment of a fee of one rupee at the Patent Office, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta; the Record Office, Egmore, Madras; the Record Office, Bombay; the Office of the Revenue Secretary to the Government, Rangoon; and the Office of the Director of Industries, United Provinces, Cawnpore.

8. *Publications* on sale at the Patent Office:—

	Price.	
	Rs.	a.
(a) The Indian Patents and Designs Act, II of 1911	0	10
(b) The Indian Patents and Designs Act, II of 1911 (Urdu and Hindi)	each 0	2
(c) The Indian Patents and Designs Rules, 1912	0	2
(d) Weekly Notifications (Extract from the <i>Gazette of India</i>)	0	1
Annual Subscription with postage		
(e) Inventions (consolidated Subject matter Index 1900—1908 and Chronological lists 1900—1904)	2	0
(f) Inventions and Designs. Annual index for the year 1911	each 1	0
(g) Patent Office Journal (issued quarterly)	each 0	8
(h) Patent Office Journals, 1912, 1913	each 1	0
(i) Specifications of Invention	0	8

H. G. GRAVES,

Controller of Patents and Designs.

HISTORICAL RECORD OF THE IMPERIAL VISIT TO INDIA, 1911.

This book, which has been compiled by the Government of India from the official records, contains a complete and authoritative account of the proceedings connected with the visit of Their Imperial Majesties to India and with the Coronation Durbar of December 1911, including lists of the persons taking part in all the various celebrations and ceremonies at which Their Imperial Majesties were present, as well as a large number of illustrations, portraits of Ruling Princes and others, coloured Persian and Sanscrit texts, maps, plans, etc.

The book has been published by Mr. John Murray, Albemarle Street, London, W., and copies are now procurable from all the principal booksellers.

There are two editions—a popular one in a cloth binding, price Rs. 7-8-0, and a very limited edition *de luxe*, price Rs. 250, which has been subscribed for. As the popular edition is strictly limited, and a considerable portion of it has been absorbed in requisitions already received and in the requirements of libraries, schools, etc., it will probably be exhausted very soon after publication. Those who have not yet ordered copies but require them are therefore advised to order at an early date. Application should be made to the Superintendent, Government Printing, India, Calcutta.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

NOTICES.

The following books published under the authority of the Government of India can be obtained on application from the Secretary, Board of Examiners, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta :—

“ Specimens of Persian Manuscripts ” for the use of candidates for the Degree of Honour, High Proficiency, and Interpretership examinations in Persian, published in facsimile by the Board of Examiners, Fort William. Price Rs 6 per copy.

For the convenience of Civil and Military officers desirous of appearing for examination in Oriental languages, the Board of Examiners publish annually a collection of specimen papers set for the examination held by them. The following collections are available for sale :—

(1) Collection for 1902-03, price Rs 3 a copy.

(2) “ ” 1903-04 “ ” 3 “ ”

(3) “ ” 1904-05 “ ” 3 “ ”

(4) “ ” 1905-06 “ ” 3 “ ”

(5) “ ” 1906-07 “ ” 3-8 “ ”

(6) “ ” 1907-08 “ ” 3-8 “ ”

(7) “ ” 1908-09 “ ” 2-8 “ ”

(8) “ ” 1909-10 “ ” 2-8 “ ”

N.B.—Nos. (1), (2), (3), (4), (5) and (6) contain papers in all the different standards of examination held in Arabic, Persian, Sanskrit, Urdu, Hindi and Bengali; No. (5) contains the High Proficiency Urdu papers also; No. (2) contains all the papers except those for the High Proficiency examinations in Hindi, Arabic and Persian and the Degree of Honour in Arabic and Sanskrit; No. (7) all except those for the Degree of Honour in all languages and the Preliminary test in Arabic, and No. (8) all except those for the Preliminary Interpretership and High Proficiency in Arabic, High Proficiency in Bengali and the Degree of Honour examinations in Arabic, Bengali, Hindi, Persian and Sanskrit.

“ Diwan-i-Sarkhush ” (official edition), one of the text-books prescribed for the High Proficiency examination in Persian; price Rs per copy.

“ Kalam-i-Urdu,” the text-book for the Proficiency Standard in Urdu; price Rs 2-12

“ Qaani ” (official edition), one of the text-books prescribed for the Degree of Honour examination in Persian; price Rs 7-8 per copy.

“ Diwan-i-Andalib ” (official edition), one of the text-books prescribed for the High Proficiency in Persian; price Rs 4 per copy.

Glossary to the “ Ar-Ranzatu-z-Zakiyah,” the text-book for the Higher Standard examination in Arabic; price Rs 4 per copy.

“ Nazm-i-Muntakhab,” one of the text-books prescribed for the Degree of Honour examination in Urdu; price Rs 5 per copy.

“ Siyahat-Nama-i-Ibrahim Beg ” (official edition), one of the text-books prescribed for the High Proficiency examination in Persian; price Rs 5 per copy.

“ Raghuvansam ”—Expurgated Text (official edition), prescribed for the High Proficiency examination in Sanskrit; price Rs 2-5

“ Akhlaq-i-Jalali ” (official edition), one of the text-books prescribed for the Degree of Honour examination in Persian; price Rs 5-12 per copy.

The following list of Munshis who are qualified to teach Urdu under India Army Order No. 162 of 1907 is published for the information of all those students of this language who are desirous of obtaining competent teachers :—

AGRA.

1. M. Gulzari Lall Regimental Munshi, 6th Hampshire Regiment, Agra Cantonment.

ALLAHABAD.

1. M. Jawala Prasad, I. 5th Hampshire Regiment, Sudder Bazar, Allahabad.

AMBALA.

1. M. Mohd. Miyan Khan Sudder Bazar, Ambala.
2. M. Mohd. Akbar Khan The Oriental Lodge, Ambala.
3. M. Sita Ram Mahta Near Kali Bari, Sadar Bazar, Ambala.
4. M. H. Ahmad Fakhri Sadar Bazar, Ambala Cantonment.
5. M. Anand Sarup Sadar Bazar, Ambala Cantonment, (winter only).

BANNU.

1. M. Mui Chand Khurana Mission Clerk, Bannu.

BAREILLY.

1. M. Jawala Parshad, II Regimental Munshi, Dorset Battery, Sudder Bazar Bareilly.

BELGAUM.

1. M. Vasudeo Damodar Kulkarni Pandit, 1809, Kelkar Bag, Belgaum.

CALCUTTA.

1. M. Mohd. Gholam Kibriya 17-1, Noorallah Doctor's Lane, Balligunge Road, Calcutta.
2. M. Badruddin Ahmed, B.A. 8, Maulvi Imdad Ali's Lane, Calcutta.
3. M. Hossain Mirza 1, Syed Ismail Lane, or 4-1, Collin Lane, Calcutta.
4. M. Mohd. Israil Khan 155, Karaya Road, Balligunge, Calcutta.
5. M. Syed Nawab Ali 11, Colootola Street, Calcutta.
6. M. Wahidun Nabi Khan 88/1, Baitakkhana Road, Calcutta.
7. M. Mohd. Abdul Hamid 86, Indian Mirror Street, Calcutta.
8. M. Daliluddin Ahmed 1, Jhowtolla Road, Balligunge, Calcutta.
9. M. Abdul Wajid 89, Jhowtolla Road, Balligunge, Calcutta.
10. M. Syed Mohammad 12, Waliullah Lane, Wellesley Square, Calcutta.
11. M. A. M. Ubaidur Rashid, B.A. 1, Korabardar Lane, P. O. Wellesley, Calcutta.
12. M. Mohd. Muslim 12, Damzen's Lane, Chinapara, Calcutta.

CAMPBELLPORE.

1. M. Rahim Shah R. A. Munshi, Campbellpore.

DELHI.

1. M. Mithan Lal C/o late M. Chunni Lal Sahib, (Government Pensioner, Muballa Churi Wala, Delhi.
2. M. Akbar Khan, Haidari British Garrison Meer Munshi, The Fort, Delhi.

DINAPORE.

1. M. Syed Hadi Hussain Regimental Munshi Orderly Bazar, Dinapore.

FORT WILLIAM—CALCUTTA.

1. M. Abdul Karim Regimental Munshi, C/o The 10th Battalion Middlesex Regiment, Fort William, Calcutta.

GORAKHPORE

1. M. Ram Charan Lal Sub-Deputy Inspector of Schools, Gorakhpore.

JHANSI.

1. M. K. R. Mehta R. A. Munshi, Jhansi.

JHELUM.

1. M. Thakur Das Pahwa Officers Munshi, Jhelum.

JUBBULPUR.

1. M. Abdur Rahim Regimental Munshi, 1st Battalion, The York and Lancaster Regiment, Jubbulpur.

JULLUNDUR.

1. M. Har Bhagat Singh Bains Talban, Jullundur Cantonment.

KAMPTON.

1. M. S. Karim Bukhsh Regimental Munshi, 5th Battalion, The Buffs, East Kent Regiment, Gora Bazar, Kamptee.

KASAUJI.

1. M. Anand Sarup Depot Munshi, Kasauli (summer only).

LAHORE CANTT.

1. M. J. Kishori Lal R. A. Bazar, Lahore Cantonment.
2. M. Sham Lal Bhargava Dunga Street, Sudder Bazar, Lahore Cantonment.

LUCKNOW.

1. M. Abdul Alim Near the Police Post, Hussaingunge, Lucknow.
2. M. Mohd. Yaqub Khan (Munshi Fazil) Near Royal Hotel, Lucknow.
3. M. S. M. Shahabuddin Near Police Out Post, Hussaingunge, Lucknow.

MAYMYO (BURMA).

1. M. Farzand Ali Khan C/o 1st Border Regiment, Maymyo, Burma.

MEERUT.

1. M. Ahmed Bux C/o Wheeler's Book Stall, Railway Station, Meerut Cantonment.
2. M. Aziz-ur-Rahman (of Delhi) Late Regimental Munshi, 3rd King's Royal Rifle Corps, Taily Mahalla, Sadar Bazar, Meerut.

MULTAN.

1. M. Mohd. Ishaq R. F. A. Munshi, Sadar Bazar, Multan Cantonment.

MURREE HILLS.

1. M. Abdul Ghani (of Nowshera) C/o Syed Jafar Shah, Regimental Munshi, 1st Yorkshire Regiment, Barian Camp, Murree.
2. M. S. C. Bagehi Munshi, Lawrence European School, Ghoragali, P. O. Murree Hills.

NAINI TAL.

1. M. Faqir Ulla St. Joseph's College, Naini Tal.

NASIRABAD.

1. M. M. C. Saihgal Regimental Munshi, 2nd The Queen's Own West Kent Regiment, Nasirabad.

NOWSHERA.

1. M. Muhammad Din Pav Havildar and Head Clerk, 28rd Peshawar Mountain Battery (F. F.).
2. M. Ghulam Jilani R. A. Munshi, Sadar Bazar, Nowshera.

PATNA.

1. M. S. Fasihuddin Balkhi Bakhshi Muhaalla, Patna City.

PESHAWAR.

1. M. Bodh Raj Royal Sussex Regiment (or Sudder Bazar), Peshawar.
2. M. Ahmed Din Opposite the Post Office, Sadar Bazar, Peshawar.
3. M. Abdur Rahim Head Master, Islamia High School, Peshawar.
4. M. Safdar Khan Near Anaj Mandi, Peshawar.

QUETTA.

1. M. Sher Mahomed C/o Parkat Ali, Regt. Munshi, 2nd Royal Irish Fusiliers, Quetta.
2. M. Sheikh Abdul Aziz Islamabad, Quetta.

RAWALPINDI.

1. M. Ghulam Muhiuddin R. A. Brigade Munshi, Rawalpindi.
2. M. Ghulam Rasul Sudder Bazar, Rawalpindi.
3. M. Fasal Ahmed Persian House, Rawalpindi.
4. M. Abdul Wahed C/o Coffee Shop, 2nd Rifle Brigade, West Ridge, Rawalpindi.
5. M. Kazi Abdul Haqq Khan C/o Kazi Najam-ud-din Khan, Officers Munshi Jhangi Street, Rawalpindi City.

ROORKEE CITY.

1. M. Fazl-i-Haq Mahalla Satti, Roorkee City.

In addition to the above, the following, who were examined in Urdu previous to the institution of the examination mentioned in the above India Army Order, are also, in the opinion of the Board of Examiners, qualified to teach :—

1. M. Mohd. Arif	12, Harinbari Lane, Calcutta.
2. Maulvi Syed Abu Zafar	36, European Asylum Lane, Calcutta.
3. M. Reza Ali Wahshat, M.R.A.S.	14, Karaya Road, Balligunge, Calcutta.
4. M. Badru-z-Zaman	22, Ice Factory Lane, Entally, Calcutta.
5. M. Abdul Badi	5, Ramsanker Roy's Lane, Calcutta.
6. M. A. M. F. Wahhab	Librarian, Calcutta Madrasah, Government Baker Madrasah Hostel, or 8, Smith Lane, Dharamtola— P. O. Calcutta.
7. M. Habibun Nabi Khan Saulat	9, Ahirpukur 2nd Lane, Balligunge, Calcutta.
8. M. Akmal Ali Akmal	9, Dr. Karam Hossain's Lane, Calcutta.
9. M. Abdul Karim Nashter	1, Jhowtollah Lane, Balligunge, Calcutta.
10. M. Mohd. Yusuf Khan	155, Karaya Road, Balligunge, Calcutta.
11. M. Mohd Shuaib	Chowk Masjid, Arrah.

N.B.—It is requested that Munsibs who have passed this examination, and whose names do not appear above, should communicate their present addresses to the Secretary, Board of Examiners, Calcutta, so that their names may be published also.

H. St. J. B. PHILBY,

Secretary and Member, Board of Examiners.

SULPHATE OF QUININE, SULPHATE OF CINCHONIDINE, CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE, RESIDUAL ALKALOID AND QUINOIDINE.

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

These articles are guaranteed to be free from wilful admixture with other Cinchona alkaloids. Quinine can be purchased by Government officers, District and Local Boards. It can also be purchased by Missionaries for *bona-fide* public purposes. Otherwise it is not sold to private persons or firms. Cinchonidine is for sale to Government officers and to dealers. Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased both in powder and $3\frac{1}{2}$ grain tablet forms by Government officers and the general public. It is also sold by the principal Druggists in Calcutta. Quinoidine or *Pure amorphous alkaloid* and Residual Alkaloid or *Amorphous cinchona alkaloid*, which contains about 40 per cent. of *pure amorphous Alkaloid*, are for sale to Missionaries and Government Institutions only. *These drugs are sold strictly cash and in advance, but private purchasers may use the V. P. Post system, and are obtainable from the Superintendent, Juvenile Jail, Alipore.*

The rates for these drugs from 1st April 1914 are as follows:—

SULPHATE OF QUININE.

For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	18 per lb.
For any quantity less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	15 „

SULPHATE OF CINCHONIDINE.

For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	12 per lb.
For any quantity less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	14 „

CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	5 per lb.
For any quantity less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	6 „

RESIDUAL ALKALOID OR AMORPHOUS CINCHONA ALKALOID AND QUINOIDINE OR PURE AMORPHOUS ALKALOID.

For any quantity	4 per lb.
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Quinine is available in 1-oz., $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb., $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 1-lb. and 4-lb. tins.
Cinchonidine is available in $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb., $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. and 1-lb. tins.
Cinchona Febrifuge is available in $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb., $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. and 1-lb. tins.
Residual Alkaloid is available in 10-lb., 5-lb. and 1-lb. tins.
Quinoidine is available in 10-lb. and 1-lb. tins.

Transit charges are in addition to the above prices in every case.

Drugs are sold strictly cash and in advance. Price of Postage must accompany the price of the drug (when the drug is required by Post). No charges are made when drugs are sent by Rail. The name of the Railway Station, Steamer or Post Office must be written distinctly when the parcels are required by Rail, Steamer or by Post. A scale of Postage is given below:—

For $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 4 As.; 1 lb. 6 As.; 2 lbs. 10 As.; 3 lbs. 12 As.; 4 lbs. 1 Re.; 5 lbs. Re. 1 As. 4; and for 6 lbs. Re. 1 As. 6.

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY.

Calcutta, the 9th March 1915.

Abstract of the accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 7th March 1915.

RESERVE.												
TOTAL AMOUNT OF NOTES IN CIRCULATION.				COIN AND BULLION.						SECURITIES (PURCHASED PRICE).		REMARKS.
In Reserve Treasuries.	Elsewhere.	TOTAL.		In India.	Silver Coin.	In England.	In Transit between India and England.	Held in India.	Held in England.	TOTAL.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Calcutta	1,75,64,560	21,71,42,160	23,46,45,660	12,60,86,765		1,12,23,690				9,99,99,946	4,00,00,000	35,38,13,401
Cawnpore		2,82,42,905	2,82,42,905	3,19,42,687		62,15,670					(b)	(a) Nominal value— Rs.10,30,81,500
Lahore		4,00,54,820	4,00,54,820	2,24,51,092		1,26,96,993						(b) Nominal value— Rs.4,69,26,571
Bombay	1,12,58,160	13,34,37,850	14,46,96,010	2,88,71,511		3,39,72,112						3,51,52,357
Karachi		2,21,13,730	2,21,13,730	41,65,573		30,41,100						3,53,47,725
Madras	1,20,12,865	6,83,26,220	8,03,39,085	4,65,79,955		20,93,340						6,53,46,923
Rangoon		5,72,15,885	5,72,15,885	4,63,73,971		37,15,335						72,06,673
	4,07,75,525	56,64,33,580	60,72,09,105	31,67,72,454		7,65,00,000				9,99,99,946	4,00,00,000	4,89,73,295
												5,00,89,306
												59,94,83,680
Deduct—Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittance to Circles of Issue												50,000
TOTAL CIRCULATION Rs.												59,93,82,680
Deduct—Amount due on Bills drawn by one Circle on another												
TOTAL RESERVE Rs.												59,93,82,680

Deduct—Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittance to Circles of Issue

Deduct—Amount due on Bills drawn by one Circle on another

Rs.600,000 (Rs.90,00,000) was transferred in Gold from the Indian Branch of the Gold Standard Reserve to the Paper Currency Reserve during the week ending 7th March 1915.
 The Gold held in the Indian Branch of the Gold Standard Reserve amounted on the 7th March 1915 to 7,72 lakhs in sovereigns.

HOWARD,
 Controller of Currency.

**STATEMENT OF SILVER OPERATIONS AT THE CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY MINTS FOR THE PERIOD
FROM 1ST TO 7TH MARCH 1915.**

(In Lakhs of Standard Tolas.)

NAME OF MINT.	COINAGE OF BRITISH INDIA GOVERNMENT COINS.						COINAGE OF BRITISH DOLLARS.				SUBSIDIARY COINAGE FOR THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS GOVERNMENT.		
	RECEIPTS.		COINAGE.		BALANCE OF BULLION AND COIN.				Receipt of Bullion for Dollar Coinage.	Dollar Closing and of paid over.	Receipt of Bullion for sub- sidary coinage.	Sub- sidary coin and paid over.	Closing balance.
	Pur- chased silver.	Withdrawn and uncurrent coins from Treasures, etc.	Total. Native State coins.	New rupees and small silver coins delivered to Treasures or Currency Department.	New rupees made over to Native State.	Total. C	New coin ready for delivery.	Currency Bullion.	Other Govern- ment Bullion.	With- drawn and un- current coins.	Total.		
Calcutta	7	6	13	...	...
Bombay	10	3	13	...	...

A. MCCORMICK, MAJOR, R.E.

Master of the Mint.

His Majesty's Mint;
Calcutta, the 9th March 1915.

OFFICE OF THE CONTROLLER OF CURRENCY.

of Government Promissory Notes in the custody of the Controller of Currency on 31st December 1914, deposited under Article 164, Volume I, C. A. Code, and under Section IV of the Indian Life Insurance Companies' Act VI of 1912.

Names of Persons or Funds on whose behalf held.	AMOUNT OF INVESTMENT.					Names of Officers to whom Interest is sent.
	8½ per cent., 1885.	3 per cent., 1896-97.	Other 8½ per cent. Loans.	Debentures.	TOTAL.	
	R	R	R	R	R	
Government Promissory Notes received from civil officers in secret account under Article 164.						
Ajmer.						
Murjee Nowraji, Abkari Contractor	...	1,000	5,000	...	6,000	Assistant Commissioner, Ajmer.
Assistant Commissioner, Ajmer	2,000	...	...	...	2,000	
Shri Narain, Head Accountant, Mer Treasury	2,000	...	...	...	2,000	
Mer and Anadra Dispensary Fund	5,000	...	...	...	5,000	Agent, Governor General, Residency Surgeon, and Chief Medical Officer, Rajputana.
Mer Dispensary Fund	4,000	...	...	...	4,000	Commissioner of Ajmer.
Govt. College	2,400	...	200	...	2,600	Commissioner of Ajmer and Principal, Government College, Ajmer.
" " Scholarship Fund	1,400	...	...	...	1,400	Commissioner, Director of Public Instruction, and Principal, Government College, Ajmer.
" " Endowment Fund	41,100	...	...	...	41,100	
General Hospital	...	...	15,000	...	15,000	Civil Surgeon, Ajmer.
Mehra Dispensary Fund	500	...	...	...	500	
Meywar Bhil Corps	14,500	...	10,500	...	25,000	Commandant, Meywar Bhil Corps Ajmer.
Jeypore College Fund	1,000	...	...	...	1,000	Agent, Governor General, Rajputana, and the Resident at Jeypore.
Shri Bijai Singh of Masuda	1,40,000	...	50,000	...	1,90,000	General Manager, Court of Wards, Ajmer.
Endowment of Sir Elliot Colvin medal	...	...	200	...	200	Commissioner of Ajmer and the Inspector of Schools, Ajmer-Merwara.
Shri Kibai Khandakar Scholarship Fund, Ajmer Government College.	100	...	2,000	...	2,100	
Endowment of a Scholarship in the Ajmer Government College	...	...	1,000	...	1,000	
Mer Dispensary Fund	2,200	...	...	...	2,200	Assistant Political Superintendent, Hilly Tracts, Meywar.
Mayo College Accumulated Fund	24,600	29,000	...	...	53,600	Agent, Governor General, Rajputana, and Principal, Mayo College.
" Endowment Fund	7,20,900	...	...	...	7,20,900	Agent, Governor General, Rajputana.
Shri Sing, Kamdar	100	...	...	...	100	Commissioner of Ajmer.
Mer Dispensary Fund	2,500	...	...	...	2,500	Civil Surgeon, Ajmer.
Reserve Fund for Hospital Assistants	68,800	...	...	...	68,800	Chief Medical Officer, Rajputana.
Mer Dispensary Fund	600	...	...	...	600	Assistant Commissioner, Ajmer.

Names of Persons or Funds on whose behalf held.	AMOUNT OF INVESTMENT.					Names of Officers to whom Interest is sent.
	8½ per cent., 1885.	3 per cent., 1896-97.	Other 8½ per cent. Loans.	Debentures.	TOTAL.	
	R	R	R	R	R	
Brought forward	10,28,700	30,000	83,900	...	11,42,600	
Ajmer—contd.						
Sett Champa Lal, Rai Bahadur, Sudder Khajanchi, Ajmer	10,000	...	50,000	...	60,000	Assistant Commissioner, Ajmer
Security Deposit of Treasurer, Rajputana Agency	...	...	10,000	...	10,000	First Assistant to the Agent Governor General, Rajputana.
„ Mehta Purshotam, Manager, Binai Estate.	...	...	500	...	500	General Manager, Court Wards, Ajmer.
General Establishment Fund	2,000	...	...	...	2,000	
Thakur Bijey Sing, Istimrardar Masuda Estate, Minor	25,000	28,100	1,05,000	...	1,58,100	
Mayo College Boarding House Fund.	1,500	...	...	...	1,500	
Thakur Udai Sing, Basundai Estate	...	...	1,000	...	1,000	
„ Wathu Sing of Kalahera Bogla	...	...	1,000	...	1,000	
Todgarh Dispensary Fund	1,500	...	...	...	1,500	Commissioner of Ajmer.
Walterkrit Hitkarni Sabha	3,000	...	2,000	...	5,000	Assistant Commissioner, Rajputana, and President, Walterkrit Hitkarni Sabha.
Pandit Kailash Nath, Sham Nath, Scholarship Fund	...	1,000	6,000	...	7,000	Commissioner of Ajmer, Prince Government College, Ajmer, Inspector of Schools, Ajmer, Merwara.
Baghelkhand.						
Collector of Shahabad, Political Agent, Baghelkhand, and Rai Jai Pergash Lal, Bahadur, on account of Dowry of H. H. Ujjainin Maharani of Rewah	1,28,700	...	...	...	1,28,700	Bank of Bengal, Allahabad, credit to H. H. the Maharani of Rewah.
Security Deposit of Treasurer, Rewah State	27,000	...	...	...	27,000	Political Agent, Baghelkhand.
Bagdad.						
British Cemetery Fund	1,500	...	...	...	1,500	Political Resident and Resident Surgeon, Bagdad.
Bhopal.						
Bani Madho Scholarship Fund, Sehore School	1,500	...	...	...	1,500	Political Agent, Bhopal.
Bayley Memorial Scholarship Fund	3,500	...	...	...	3,500	
Bhagwat Lal	...	...	3,700	...	3,700	
Bhopal Water Works Endowment Fund	3,37,800	...	...	...	3,37,800	
„ Dispensary Fund	3,300	...	...	...	3,300	
Bhopal Boundary Settlement Fund	3,500	...	...	...	3,500	
„ Local Fund	40,000	40,000	...	...	80,000	
Carried over	16,18,500	99,100	2,63,100	...	19,80,700	

Names of Persons or Funds on whose behalf held.	AMOUNT OF INVESTMENT.					Names of Officers to whom Interest is sent.
	3½ per cent., 1865.	3 per cent., 1896-97.	Other 3½ per cent. Loans.	Debentures.	TOTAL.	
	R	R	R	R	R	
Brought forward	16,18,500	99,100	2,62,100	19,80,700	
Bhopal—contd.						
Seahid Scholarship Fund, Sehore Girl School	2,500	2,500	Political Agent, Bhopal.
Sehore Boys' School Fund	36,200	...	...	...	36,200
Sehore Girls' School	3,700	...	...	...	3,700
Security Deposit of Treasurer, Bhopal Political Agency	20,000	...	...	...	20,000
„ Sett Gyanchand, Treasurer, Sehore Treasury	...	...	7,500	...	7,500
„ Dabbi Badrilal Nathumal, Treasurer	...	...	5,200	...	5,200
Sehore Leper Asylum	500	...	...	...	500
Sehore Vallab, Minor	500	...	3,200	...	3,700	
Shahmedgarh State	11,200	...	...	...	11,200
Shahari State	18,300	...	...	...	18,300
Shilchipur Estate	41,900	...	1,33,800	...	1,75,700	
Sharia Kheri Jagir	11,000	...	...	...	11,000
Shimuda Karahya Jagir	1,000	...	5,100	...	6,100	
Shrawai State	55,900	...	...	..	55,900
Calcutta.						
Northbrook Medal Prize Fund	2,000	2,000	Master of the Mint, Calcutta, and the Director of Public Instruction, Punjab.
Hook Prize Medal Fund	6,200	...	...	...	6,200
Security Deposit of Krishna Das Mookerjee, Cashier	1,000	...	1,000	Comptroller, India Treasuries.
„ Hara Prosanna Halder, Cashier	...	...	500	...	500
„ Sattya Churun Dey, Asstt. Cashier	...	...	200	...	200
„ Rai Mati Lal Ganguly Bahadur, Currency Office	10,000	15,000	25,000	...	50,000	Deputy Controller of Paper, Currency.
„ Gopinath Sen, Treasurer, Currency Office	46,100	...	28,900	...	75,000	
„ Treasurer's subordinates	13,800	28,900	36,600	500	79,800	
„ Mint Bullion-keeper	50,000	50,000	Master of the Mint, Calcutta.
„ Narendranath Ganguly, Store-keeper	...	...	500	...	500
Carried over	19,49,800	1,43,000	5,10,800	500	26,03,400	

Names of Persons or Funds on whose behalf held.	Amount of Investment.					Names of Officers to whom Interest is sent.
	3½ per cent., 1885.	3 per cent., 1896-97.	Other 3½ per cent. Loans.	Debentures.	TOTAL.	
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	
Brought forward	19,49,300	1,43,000	5,10,600	500	26,03,400	
Calcutta—contd.						
Security Deposit of Krishna Lal Roy, Contractor	...	1,000	...	...	1,000	} Master of the Mint, Calcutta.
„ Browne, J. J. Melter	1,000	...	100	...	1,100	
„ Medal Contractor, Army Department	2,000	...	...	...	2,000	Secretary, Government of India, Army Department.
„ Nibaran Chandra Chatterjee, Superintendent	400	...	100	...	500	Secretary, Board of Examiners, Calcutta.
„ Bonomali Acharya, Chief Accountant	...	...	1,000	...	1,000	} Administrator General, Bengal.
„ Debendra Nath Mookerjee, Cashier	200	...	...	...	200	
„ Krishna Nanda Chatterjee, Bank Sircar	200	...	...	...	200	
„ LeFranc, S. H., Store-keeper	...	...	1,000	...	1,000	} Superintendent, Government Printing, Calcutta.
„ Gulab Singh and Sons, Contractors	...	...	25,000	...	25,000	
„ Pulin Behary Banerjee, Stationery-keeper	...	...	1,000	...	1,000	} Superintendent, Government Printing, Calcutta.
„ Panna Lal Sil, Contractor	...	500	...	...	500	
„ Trilochan Chowdhury, Cashier	6,000	...	4,000	...	10,000	
„ Bepin Behary Mookerjee, Store-keeper	15,000	...	...	...	15,000	} Superintendent, Government Printing, Calcutta.
„ Jugual Kishore Sen, Stamp Store-keeper	2,00,000	...	...	...	2,00,000	
„ Annada P. Ghosh, Contractor	...	...	500	...	500	
„ Bagchi & Co., P. M., Contractors	...	500	400	...	900	} Controller of Printing, Stamps and Stationery.
„ Balmer, Lawrie & Co., Managing Agents, Bengal Paper Mill	...	...	36,000	...	36,000	
„ Banerjee, M. L., Contractor	...	...	200	...	200	
„ Callarman, J., & Co.	1,000	...	...	...	1,000	} Controller of Printing, Stamps and Stationery.
„ Dino Nath Dass & Co., Contractors	2,000	...	8,000	...	10,000	
„ Elahi Buksh Patwar, Contractor	...	100	...	...	100	
„ Gooptu, F. N. & Co., Contractors	...	...	500	...	500	} Controller of Printing, Stamps and Stationery.
„ Girindra Nath Bhattacharjee, Contractor	...	...	1,000	...	1,000	
Carried over	21,77,100	1,45,100	5,89,400	500	29,12,100	

Names of Persons or Funds on whose behalf held.	AMOUNT OF INVESTMENT.					Names of Officers to whom Interest is sent.
	3½ per cent., 1865.	3 per cent., 1896-97.	Other 3½ per cent. Loans.	Debentures.	TOTAL.	
	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	
Brought forward	21,77,100	1,45,100	5,89,400	500	29,12,100	
Calcutta—concl'd.						
Security Deposit of Heilgers, F. W., & Co., Contractors	14,200	3,000	90,900	...	1,08,100	Controller of Printing, Stamp and Stationery.
„ Jadu Nath Pan & Co. „	..	1,000	500	...	1,500	
„ Kanay Lal Ranjee Das „	300	...	...	...	300	
„ Nuffer Chandra Kolay „	500	3,000	...	...	3,500	
„ Panna Lal Sil „	...	1,200	500	...	1,700	
„ Seymour Hale, E. „	...	...	2,000	...	2,000	
„ Upper India Couper Paper Mills Ltd., Lucknow	1,000	...	5,000	...	6,000	
„ Jean Bufford, Head Clerk	...	...	500	...	500	Librarian, Imperial Library.
Coorg.						
District Board, Coorg, Mercara	10,000	...	...	...	10,000	Chief Commissioner of Coorg and President, District Board, Coorg.
Somvarpet Municipality	500	200	...	...	700	Commissioner of Coorg and Presi- dent, Somvarpet Municipality.
Traserpet School Endowment Fund	500	...	...	...	500	Commissioner of Coorg and the Inspector of Schools, Coorg.
Mercara School Endowment Planta- tion Fund	26,500	...	...	...	26,500	
Thomson Prize Fund	1,300	...	...	...	1,300	
Mercara School Endowment Fund	4,500	...	...	...	4,500	
Virajpet Municipality	1,100	...	...	...	1,100	Commissioner of Coorg and President, Virajpet Municipality.
Joravanda Bollavva Nanjappa's Charity Fund	...	...	5,000	...	5,000	Commissioner of Coorg.
Kodandera Thangamma Prize Fund	1,000	...	...	...	1,000	
Iazi Ismail Sait & Sons, Abkari Contractors	9,000	...	4,500	...	13,500	
Proclamation Jubilee Prize Endow- ment Fund for Secondary Schools, Virajpet	100	...	...	...	100	
<i>(Held on account of minors.)</i>						
Hivachar Siddalingappa	...	...	400	...	400	District Judge and Treasury Officer, Coorg.
Dechama	...	950	...	...	950	
Carried over	22,47,600	1,54,450	6,98,700	500	31,01,250	

Names of Persons or Funds on whose behalf held.	AMOUNT OF INVESTMENT.					Names of Officers to whom Interest is sent.
	3½ per cent., 1865.	3 per cent., 1896-97.	Other 3½ per cent. Loans.	Debentures.	TOTAL.	
	R	R	R	R	R	
Brought forward	22,47,600	1,54,450	6,98,700	500	31,01,250	
Coorg--contd.						
(Minors--contd.)						
Hala Kurubara Javara, Kunta Kela and Kenga	1,500	1,500	District Judge and Treasury Officer, Coorg.
Kabbachira Iyappa	300	...	...	...	300
Kallana, Ramappa and Ammaka	200	...	...	...	200
Linganna of Palur	200	...	...	...	200
Kambara Uttane	100	...	...	...	100
Kayapanda Muddappa	1,000	...	...	...	1,000
Padamanabhaia	6,700	...	...	...	6,700
Vangaru Subbayya	200	...	...	...	200
Bora and others	2,300	...	...	...	2,300
Janapati and Belliappa	500	...	...	...	500
Tenkata Subayya and five others	6,000	...	...	...	6,000
Tenchamma and three others	5,100	...	300	...	5,400	
Iddandra Ponnappa and Carriappa	3,500	...	...	...	3,500
Ianjamma and Gouramma	2,100	...	...	...	2,100
Amakka	500	...	...	...	500
Umari	400	...	...	...	400
Apumma and Basamma	400	...	...	...	400
Hendrima da Appachu Carriappa Aiyanna and Mutanna	1,000	...	...	...	1,000
Upada Basappa	5,600	...	...	...	5,600
Lapandra Muttanna and Ganapatty	...	...	800	...	800
Edambadi Chinnappa and Subbaraya	1,000	...	...	...	1,000
Shamin Ramakrishnaya Sitaranya and Annaya	700	700	Commissioner and Treasury Officer Coorg.
Antayya and Doddayya	1,000	...	...	...	1,000
Asliamma and Elizabeth	200	...	...	...	200
Andratandra Ayanna Muttanna	200	...	1,300	...	1,500	
Appa of Siddapur	900	...	...	...	900
Anjappa	200	200	Commissioner and Treasury Officer Coorg.
Security Deposit of Aichettira Kutappa, Shanbogue	...	100	...	...	100
Carried over	22,89,400	1,54,550	7,01,100	500	31,45,550	

Names of Persons or Funds on whose behalf held.	AMOUNT OF INVESTMENT.					Names of Officers to whom Interest is sent.
	3½ per cent., 1865.	3 per cent., 1896-97.	Other 3½ per cent. Loans.	Debentures.	TOTAL.	
	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	
Brought forward	22,89,400	1,54,550	7,01,100	500	31,45,550	
Coorg—concl'd.						
Security Deposit of Ammekandra Kalappa, Shan bogue	200	200	Commissioner and Treasu Officer, Coorg.
" Appaneravandra Puvaiya, Shanbogue	...	100	...	...	100
" Areyada Subbaiya, Shanbogue	100	...	...	...	100
" Avaremadanda Muddaiya, Shanbogue	100	...	...	...	100
" Bachettira Muftanna, Shanbogue	100	...	...	...	100
" Balla Chandra Apachu Parpattigarh	300	200	...	...	500
" Bopaiya, M. Assistant Shanbogue	...	100	...	...	100
" Boveriandra Kalappa, Shanbogue	...	200	...	...	200
" Chendrimada Madappa, Nad Clerk	...	...	200	...	200
" Chotteya Pandra Kunjappa, Shanbogue	...	200	...	...	200
" Chottira Chengappa, Shanbogue	...	...	200	...	200
" Chiyakapuvandra Machaiya, Parpattigarh	...	200	200	...	400	
" Ittira Ponnappa, Parpattigarh	500	...	...	...	500
" Kakamada Modappa, Assistant Shanbogue	...	100	...	...	100
" Kunchetti Subbaiya, Shanbogue	...	200	...	...	200
Kodandra Appaiya, Subedar	...	2,000	...	...	2,000
" Kodandra Chengappa, "	2,000	...	...	...	2,000
" Kanganandra Ganapati, Sheristadar	...	500	...	...	500
" Kodandera Madappa, Parpattigarh	500	...	...	...	500
" Kollimada Pemmaiya, Shanbogue	300	...	...	...	300
" Katoli Chengappa, Subedar	...	...	500	...	500
" Madanda Mandanna, Parpattigarh	200	...	...	...	200
Carried over	22,93,700	1,58,350	7,02,200	500	31,54,750	

Names of Persons or Funds on whose behalf held.	AMOUNT OF INVESTMENT.					Names of Officers to whom Interest is sent.
	3½ per cent., 1885.	3 per cent., 1896-97.	Other 3½ per cent Loans.	Debentures.	TOTAL.	
	R	R	R	R	R	
Brought forward	22,93,700	1,58,350	7,02,200	500	31,54,750	
Coorg—contd.						
Security Deposit of Machamandra Devaiya, Assistant Shanbogue	...	100	100	} Commissioner and Treasury Officer, Coorg.
„ Mandida Belliappa, Assistant Shanbogue	...	100	...	...	100
„ Muchimane Machayya, Subedar	500	...	...	...	500
„ Mukkatira Machaiya, Shanbogue	200	...	...	...	200
„ Mukkati Ganapati, Shanbogue	300	...	...	...	300
„ Mallachira Achaiya, Assistant Shanbogue	...	100	...	...	100
„ Mandipandra Appachu, Parpattigarh	...	500	...	...	500
„ Mandipandra C. Bopayya, Nadelark	100	...	...	...	100
„ Murwandra Muttanna, Parpattigarh	...	500	...	...	500
„ Narayana Ayyanger, Treasurer, Coorg Treasury	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	3,000	
„ Nayada Ponnappa, Assistant Shanbogue	...	100	...	...	100
„ Palekandra Belliappa, Subedar	1,000	1,000	...	...	2,000
„ Puttiachandra Madappa, Assistant Shanbogue	...	100	...	...	100
„ Paleyanda Kuttappa, Parpattigarh	500	...	...	...	500
„ Somaiyanda Muddaiya, Assistant Shanbogue	...	100	...	...	100
„ Siddappa, B., Assistant Shanbogue	...	100	100	} Forest Divisional Officer, Coorg.
„ Subbaraya, N., Parpattigarh	...	500	...	...	500
„ Udiandra Nanjoppa, Shanbogue	...	100	...	...	100
„ Vamana Boliga, B., Subedar	500	...	500	...	1,000	
„ Colaco, R. F., Ranger	500	...	...	...	500
„ Kabbimbithlu Venkappaya, Contractor	800	...	...	...	800
Carried over	22,99,100	1,62,650	7,03,700	500	31,65,950	

Names of Persons or Funds on whose behalf held.	AMOUNT OF INVESTMENT.					Names of Officers to whom Interest is sent.
	3½ per cent., 1885.	3 per cent., 1895-97.	Other • 3½ per cent. Loans.	Debentures.	TOTAL.	
	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	
Brought forward	22,99,100	1,62,650	7,03,700	500	31,65,950	
Delhi.						
Station School, Delhi	7,100	...	...	...	7,100	Chief Commissioner, Delhi.
St. Stephen's Mission College, Delhi	1,06,200	...	...	...	1,06,200	
Shri Lal Debi Pershad, District Nazir, Delhi	...	...	500	...	500	Deputy Commissioner, Delhi.
Shri Sarup Lal, Lamourdar, Delhi	...	...	1,000	...	1,000	
Gwalior.						
Shri Rao Fund	1,000	...	6,900	...	7,900	Resident at Gwalior.
Shri Giridar of Tappa	7,000	...	2,000	...	9,000	
Shri Bakur of Bhadaura Estate	9,100	...	1,000	...	10,100	
Shri Dewan of Sirsa State	4,000	...	...	...	4,000	
Shri Irons Estate	14,400	...	...	...	14,400	
Shri Arandia State	6,600	...	500	...	7,100	
Shri Raja of Khania Dhana State	15,500	...	...	...	15,500	
Hyderabad Deccan.						
Shri Amanna, R. Cantonment Shroff, Bolarum	200	...	...	...	200	Assistant Cantonment Magistrate, Bolarum.
Shri Hyderabad Cantonment Drainage Scheme	1,95,500	...	...	...	1,95,500	First Assistant Resident, Hyderabad.
Shri Hyderabad Civil Hospital	...	...	7,300	...	7,300	
Shri Security Deposit of Stamp Store-keeper, Hyderabad Residency	...	...	4,000	...	4,000	
Shri Assistant Treasurer, Residency Office	2,000	...	...	...	2,000	
Indore.						
Shri Kota Bar Khera Estate	6,000	...	...	...	6,000	Political Agent in the Southern States of Central India.
Shri Rewari State	50,000	...	10,500	...	60,500	
Shri Garia Estate	7,000	...	2,000	...	9,000	
Shri Bhatnagar State	6,000	...	...	...	6,000	
Shri Bhatnagar Estate	2,000	...	...	...	2,000	
Shri Bhatnagar Estate	16,000	...	10,000	...	26,000	
Carried over	27,54,700	1,62,650	7,49,400	500	36,67,250	

Names of Persons or Funds on whose behalf held.	AMOUNT OF INVESTMENT.					Names of Officers to whom Interest is sent.
	3½ per cent., 1865.	3 per cent., 1896-97.	Other 3½ per cent. Loans.	Debentures.	TOTAL.	
	R	R	R	R	R	
Brought forward	27,54,700	1,62,650	7,49,400	500	36,67,250	
Indore—contd.						
Kachhi Baroda Estate	28,000	...	...	...	28,000	Political Agent in the South States of Central India.
Nimkhera Estate	8,100	...	...	...	8,100	
Batanmal Estate	10,500	...	1,000	...	11,500	
Security Deposit of Rai Sahib Sett Pannalal, Treasurer, Political Agency, Bhopawar	10,000	...	...	...	10,000	Treasury Officer, Indore.
Thakur Dasrath Sing	...	...	37,000	...	37,000	
Victoria Charitable Hospital, Sirdar-pur	9,000	...	9,500	...	18,500	
Indore Charitable Hospital Fund	1,500	...	...	...	1,500	Agent, Governor-General, Central India, Indore.
Dhar Leper Hospital Fund	10,000	...	...	...	10,000	
Guna Agency Local Fund	1,000	...	...	...	1,000	
" " School Fund	6,500	...	...	...	6,500	Treasury Officer, Indore.
Indore Remedy Bazar Fund	10,200	10,000	...	...	20,200	
King Edward Hospital Medical School Fund	50,000	...	10,000	...	60,000	
Kibia Scholarship Fund	3,000	...	...	...	3,000	Extra Assistant Agent, Governor-General, Central India.
Central India Medical School Fund	500	...	...	...	500	Treasury Officer, Indore.
Mhow Church of England Mission Fund	3,500	...	...	...	3,500	Principal, Daly College, Indore.
Security Deposit of Treasurer, Indore Treasury	...	...	25,000	...	25,000	First Assistant to Agent, Governor-General, Central India.
Daly College	...	100	...	...	400	Principal, Daly College, Indore.
Lady O'Dewyer's Girls' School Committee	1,800	...	...	...	1,800	First Assistant to Agent, Governor-General, Central India.
Kalat.						
Mir Yacoob Khan and Mir Ayub Khan of Las Beyla	20,600	...	...	...	20,600	Political Agent, Kalat.
Loralai.						
ardar Shah Ghazi Khan Minor	...	...	9,600	...	9,600	Political Agent, Loralai.
Loralai Town Fund	5,100	...	...	...	5,100	
mail	700	...	...	...	700	
Madras.						
arayan Rao, B., Contractor	1,000	...	...	...	1,000	Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Madras and Coorg.
Carried over	29,35,700	1,78,050	8 41,500	500	39,50,750	

Names of Persons or Funds on whose behalf held.	3½ per cent. 1866.	3 per cent. 1896-97.	Other 3½ per cent. Loans.	Debentures.	TOTAL.	Names of Officers to whom Interest is sent.
	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	
Brought forward	29,85,700	1,73,050	8,41,500	500	39,50,750	
Mhow.						
Mihidpore Cantonment Fund . . .	9,400	...	...	...	9,400	President, Cantonment Committee Mhow.
Malwa.						
Security Deposit of Treasurer, Malwa Agency	10,000	...	...	...	10,000	) Political Agent, Malwa.
Raisahib Sett Kissori Singh Chand Mal, Treasurer, Panth Piploda Estate	10,000	...	...	...	10,000	
Nepal.						
Security Deposit of T. N. Sukul, 4th Clerk and Treasurer, Nepal Residency	200	...	2,300	...	2,500	Resident in Nepal.
Neemuch.						
Neemuch Cantonment Fund	16,000	...	10,000	..	26,000	Secretary, Cantonment Committee Neemuch.
Nowgong.						
Cantonment Fund	5,000	...	...	...	5,000	) Cantonment Magistrate and Secretary, Cantonment Committee Nowgong.
Victoria Famine Insurance Fund	22,000	...	...	...	22,000	
Prince of Wales' Recovery Fund	2,400	...	...	...	2,400	
Rao Bahadur Roshun Sing	1,50,000	...	...	...	1,50,000	) Political Agent, Bundelkhand.
King Edward Memorial Fund of the Bundelkhand Agency	12,400	...	...	...	12,400	
Security Deposit of Shew Charan Lal, Treasurer, Bundelkhand Agency	3,000	...	..	...	3,000	
„ Kissen Prosad, Treasurer, Nowgong Treasury	10,000	...	...	...	10,000	Treasury Officer, Nowgong.
„ Nihal Chand, Contractor . . . . .	...	200	...	...	200	Cantonment Magistrate, Nowgong.
„ Moona Lal & Sons, Contractor	5,000	...	...	...	5,000	Executive Engineer, Dhassan Canal Nowgong.
Port Blair.						
Security Deposit of Rai Sahib V. Murugasa Mudalliar, Head Store-keeper.	300	2,200	...	...	2,500	Executive Commissariat Officer, Port Blair.
of K. Mooneswamy Moodliar, Treasurer, Port Blair Treasury . . . . .	...	...	2,100	...	2,100	Treasury Officer, Port Blair.
C. B. Vijai Rangam Moodliar, Head clerk . . . . .	...	1,000	...	...	1,000	Deputy Conservator of Forests, Andamans.
Carried over	31,91,400	1,76,450	8,55,900	500	42,24,250	

THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, MARCH 13, 1915.

Names of Persons or Funds on whose behalf held.	AMOUNT OF INVESTMENT.					Names of Officers to whom Interest is sent.
	3½ per cent. 1885.	3 per cent. 1896-97.	Other 3½ per cent. Loans.	Debentures.	TOTAL.	
	R	R	R	R	R	
Brought forward	31,91,400	1,76,450	8,55,900	500	42,24,250	
Quetta.						
Abdul Rohim, Minor	1,200	...	1,000	...	2,200	Political Agent, Quetta.
Quetta Municipality	10,000	...	...	...	10,000	Municipal Secretary and District Engineer, Quetta.
Pishin Sadar District Bazar Fund	30,000	...	...	...	30,000	} Political Agent, Quetta-Pishin.
Nazar Mahammad, Minor	1,400	...	...	...	1,400	
Raipur.						
Zamindar of Bhopalpatnum	10,500	...	...	...	10,500	Political Agent, Chhattisgarh Feudatory States.
Sambhar.						
Security Deposit of Chand Mal, Copper Coin Contractor	500	...	...	...	500	} Assistant Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue, Sambhar.
„ Chand Mal Treasurer, Sambhar Treasury	30,000	...	...	...	30,000	
Sibi.						
Hir Bakhtiyar Khan, Minor	21,900	...	...	...	21,900	Political Agent, Sibi.
Jarnes School Scholarship Fund	3,200	...	...	...	3,200	Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner, Thal Chotali, and Extra Assistant Commissioner, Sibi.
Female Dispensary at Sibi	10,800	...	...	...	10,800	Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner, Sibi.
Marig Bazar Local Fund	6,900	...	...	...	6,900	Deputy Commissioner, Thal Chotali, Sibi.
Mj Mohammad Nehar Khetram, Minor	700	...	...	...	700	Political Agent and the District Magistrate, Sibi.
Simla.						
Security Deposit of Khetra Nath Bhaumic, Stationery-keeper	...	...	500	...	500	Superintendent, Government Press, Simla.
Ulwār.						
Ulwār Municipal Committee	1,33,100	...	60,000	...	1,93,100	Political Agent, Eastern Rajputana States, Bharatpur.
Zhob.						
Success of Dufferin Hospital Fund	2,200	...	500	...	2,700	} Political Agent, Zhob.
Sandeman Bazar Local Fund	...	...	8,000	...	8,000	
Carried over	34,58,800	1,76,450	10,25,900	500	46,61,650	

Names of Persons or Funds on whose behalf held.	AMOUNT OF INVESTMENT.				
	3½ per cent., 1865.	3 per cent., 1896-97.	Other 3½ per cent. Loans.	Deben- tures.	TOTAL.
	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>
Brought forward	34,53,800	1,76,450	9,25,900	500	45,56,650
Indemnity Deposit of lost Pro- missory Notes:—					
Appu Row, S.	1,000	1,000	...	...	2,000
Mohon Rai Dolat Rai	...	...	400	...	400
Agent, Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, Bombay	...	...	34,000	...	34,000
Kali Das Das	500	...	...	...	500
*Kiranbala Ghosh	...	...	300	...	300
Kamal Kamini Dassi	...	3,500	...	...	3,500
Ram Kumar Basu	...	...	800	...	800
Kamalammal, W.	...	...	1,500	...	1,500
Giridhari Lal Roy	500	...	...	...	500
Hamilton, F. S.	2,000	...	...	...	2,000
Wilkins, Dr. R., F.R.C.S.	500	300	4,800	...	5,600
Kumud Kamini Kor	...	...	1,000	...	1,000
Surendra Chandra Ray Chowdhuri	8,000	...	...	...	8,000
Aubhilash Chandra Dutta	1,000	...	..	...	1,000
Balbhadra Das	10,000	...	...	...	10,000
Government Promissory Notes held on account of the follow- ing Funds:—					
Abdar Razak Indemnity Fund	86,400	...	...	...	86,400
Bengal Christian Family Pension Fund	5,16,000	...	...	...	5,16,000
Hindu Family Annuity Fund	11,25,000	...	...	..	11,25,000
Mysore Railway Debenture Loan Sinking Fund	54,61,700	10,66,100	24,11,200	...	89,39,000
Patriotic Fund	3,10,800	...	...	...	3,10,800
Persian Famine Relief Fund	14,000	...	...	...	14,000
DEPOSITS HELD ON ACCOUNT OF RAILWAYS.					
East Indian Railway Company.					
Colliery Benefit Fund	14,400	...	5,500	...	19,900
Fine Fund	35,300	...	35,100	...	70,400
Hill School Endowment Fund	2,00,000	...	...	...	2,00,000
Mutual Guarantee Fund	32,700	...	18,400	...	51,100
Carried over	1,12,73,600	12,47,350	34,38,900	500	1,59,60,350

Names of Persons or Funds on whose behalf held.	AMOUNT OF INVESTMENT.				
	3½ per cent., 1865.	3 per cent., 1896-97.	Other 3½ per cent., Loans.	Deben- tures.	TOTAL.
Brought forward	R 1,12,73,800	R 12,47,350	R 34,38,900	R 500	R 1,59,60,350
Provident Fund	78,000	...	87,77,000	1,33,89,000	2,22,44,000
Savings Bank	3,93,800	...	...	...	3,93,800
Stephenson Memorial Fund . .	5,000	...	...	...	5,000
Bengal-Nagpur Railway Company.					
Provident Fund	5,21,600	...	21,35,900	46,55,000	73,12,500
Deposits held on account of Indian Life Insurance Companies under Sec. 4 of Act VI of 1912.					
Gujarat Parsee Mutual Death Benefit Fund, Surat . . . . .	...	...	45,000	...	45,000
Hindustan Co-operative Insurance Co. Ltd., Calcutta . . . . .	..	1,00,000	1,00,000	...	2,00,000
National Insurance and Banking Co., Ltd., Amritsar	1,800	50,000	48,500	...	1,00,300
Indian Equitable, Insurance Co., Ltd., Calcutta . . . . .	...	96,000	4,000	...	1,00,000
National Indian Life Insurance Co., Ltd., Calcutta	31,500	98,500	70,000	...	2,00,000
Universal Assurance Co., Ltd., Calcutta	25,000	...	25,000	...	50,000
National Insurance Co., Ltd. „	20,000	...	1,80,000	...	2,00,000
Mutual Help Association, Simla .	20,000	...	5,000	...	25,000
Imperial Guaranteed Assurance Co., Ltd., Calcutta	15,000	...	10,000	...	25,000
Chittagong Life Insurance Co., Ltd. .	...	58,000	...	...	58,000
Hindusthan Assurance and Mutual Benefit Society, Ltd., Gujranwala .	56,300	63,600	13,600	...	1,33,500
Coromondal Life Assurance Co., Ltd., Bimlipatam	80,500	...	...	...	80,500
United Assurance Co., Ltd., Calcutta	...	25,000	...	...	25,000
Northern Circars Life Assurance Co., Ltd., Vizagapatam . . . . .	...	1,80,000	20,000	...	2,00,000
Unique Assurance Co., Ltd., Calcutta .	...	...	25,000	...	25,000
Bharat Insurance Co., Ltd., Lahore .	55,000	...	1,45,000	...	2,00,000
Bombay Life Assurance Co., Ltd., Bombay . . . . .	...	...	1,00,000	...	1,00,000
British Indian Insurance Co., Ltd., Lahore . . . . .	...	25,000	...	...	25,000
Carried over	1,25,77,100	19,43,450	1,51,42,900	1,86,44,500	4,77,07,950

Names of Persons or Funds on whose behalf held.	AMOUNT OF INVESTMENT.				
	8½ per cent., 1865.	8 per cent., 1896-97.	Other 8½ per cent. Loans.	Debentures.	TOTAL.
	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>
Brought forward	1,25,77,100	19,43,450	1,51,42,900	1,80,44,500	4,77,07,950
Deposits held on account of Indian Life Insurance Companies under Sec. 4 of Act VI of 1912—<i>contd.</i>					
Bombay Mutual Life Assurance Society Ltd., Bombay	...	...	39,500	...	39,500
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Co., Ltd., Bombay	1,35,000	...	65,000	...	2,00,000
United India Life Assurance Co., Ltd., Madras	...	82,600	50,000	...	82,600
Empire of India Life Assurance Co., Ltd., Bombay	...	...	2,00,000	...	2,00,000
All India United Insurance Co., Ltd., Bombay	...	...	50,000	...	50,000
Industrial and Prudential Assurance Co., Ltd., Bombay	...	...	25,000	...	25,000
Bengal Provident and Insurance Co., Ltd.	...	25,000	...	...	25,000
Eastern Life Insurance Co., Ltd., Calcutta	500	16,000	8,500	...	25,000
Christian Mutual Provident Fund, Lahore	21,000	...	10,000	...	31,000
Star of India Insurance Co., Ltd., Calcutta	25,000	25,000	...	...	25,000
General Assurance Society, Ltd., Ajmer	13,000	...	1,03,000	...	1,16,000
Madras Widows' and Orphans' Fund, Madras	...	...	28,000	...	28,000
Co-operative Assurance Co., Ltd., Lahore	...	2,00,000	...	...	2,00,000
Capital Assurance Co., Ltd., Calcutta	...	1,600	500	...	2,100
Popular Assurance and Provident Fund Ltd., Rawalpindi	500	...	32,500	...	33,000
Light of Asia Insurance Co., Ltd., Calcutta	100	24,000	900	...	25,000
Annemelly Widows' Fund, Madras	25,000	...	...	...	25,000
Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Bombay	...	...	25,000	...	25,000
Mya Insurance Co., Ltd., Cachar	2,000	30,000	23,000	...	55,000
Shanghai Life Insurance Co., Ltd., Calcutta	...	...	2,00,000	...	2,00,000
San Commercial Assurance Co., Ltd., Bombay	...	...	41,000	...	41,000
Shan Life Assurance Co., Ltd., Karachi	...	38,500	51,500	...	90,000
Carried over	1,27,74,200	28,36,150	1,60,96,300	1,80,44,500	4,92,51,150

Names of Persons or Funds on whose behalf held.	AMOUNT OF INVESTMENT.				
	8½ per cent., 1865.	3 per cent., 1896-97.	Other 8½ per cent. Loans.	Deben- tures.	TOTAL.
Brought forward	<i>R</i> 1,27,74,200	<i>R</i> 23,36,150	<i>R</i> 1,60,96,300	<i>R</i> 1,80,44,500	<i>R</i> 4,92,51,150
Associacao Goana De Mutuo Auxillio Ld., Bombay	19,000	...	35,000	...	54,000
Bombay Zoroastrian Mutual Death. Benefit Fund, Bombay	...	...	42,000	...	42,000
Provincial Life, Horse and Cattle In- surance Co., Ld.	...	...	25,000	...	25,000
Hindu Provident Fund, Ld., Calcutta	12,300	...	27,000	...	39,300
Western Indian Life Insurance Co., Ld., Satara	17,100	...	8,000	...	25,100
Victoria Life Insurance Co., Ld., Calcutta	...	25,000	...	...	25,000
East and West Insurance Co., Ld., Bombay	...	...	25,000	...	25,000
Bombay, Baroda and Central India and Rajputana-Malwa Railway Zoroastrian Association, Bombay	17,000	...	21,000	...	38,000
TOTAL OF TRUSTS AND CIVIL OFFICERS INDIRECT ACCOUNT HELD IN STOCK	1,28,29,600	23,61,150	1,62,82,300	1,80,44,500	4,95,17,550
Trust Account Investment held under Articles 164A and 167A, C. A. Code, on account of lost Currency Notes and under the Press Act.					
Abdul Shakur and Shaik Kallo	...	...	300	...	300
Akil Chandra Mohaladar	...	...	100	...	100
Azim Mia	...	...	300	...	300
Anukul Chander Sen	...	...	300	...	300
Amrita Nand Gupta	...	...	600	...	600
Arjun Jha	...	...	100	...	100
Apurba Narain Das	...	...	100	...	100
Ashutosh Dutta	...	...	1,000	...	1,000
Akhoy Kumar Dutta	...	...	200	...	200
Babu Ram Deb	...	...	100	...	100
Baikuntha Nath and Srinath Shaha	...	...	300	...	300
Basiruddin Mollah Kaliffa	...	...	100	...	100
Bankim Chandra Guha	...	...	200	...	200
Bell, J. W.	...	...	1,000	...	1,000
Bharosi Ram	...	...	1,300	...	1,300
Bhajan Ram and Ram Narain	...	...	400	...	400
Bilash Roy and Sew Dutt Roy	...	...	100	...	100
Carried over	...	...	6,500	...	6,500

No interest drawn.

Names of Persons or Funds on whose behalf held.	AMOUNT OF INVESTMENT.				
	3½ per cent., 1865.	3 per cent., 1896-97.	Other 3½ per cent. Loans.	Various 4 per cent. Loans.	TOTAL.
Brought forward	R	R	R	R	R
Bissessur Saraswati	6,500	...	6,500
Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway	700	...	700
Brojo Nath Sarbanand Dey	200	...	200
Charles Claph	200	...	200
Chander Kanto Bose	100	...	100
Chander Kanta Mozumdar	200	...	200
Chimney Ram Jaswant Mal	1,300	...	1,300
Commissioner of Paper Currency, Allahabad	1,000	...	1,000
Durga Das Chowdhury	4,900	...	4,900
Durga Nath Shaha	2,200	...	2,200
Dulari Ram Sakul	300	...	300
Madadhar Dass	400	...	400
George Drumond	200	...	200
Hridhari Lal Shaha	500	...	500
Hourhari Banik and Mohesh Chandra Banik	100	...	100
Jossai Dass Rana	200	...	200
Government Agency Balance	800	...	800
Govind Ram and Dalchand	500	500
Hindlay Groom & Co.	1,700	...	1,700
Indar Mollah	200	...	200
Indrab Das Gopy Nath	200	...	200
Majee Noor Mohamed Joona	300	...	300
Mdra Kumar Chakrabarty	1,500	...	1,500
Mmail Miah and Ibrahim Miah	300	...	300
Mwar Dayal Pandey	1,800	...	1,800
Mdu Nath Goswain	1,000	...	1,000
Mggan Nath Kajarimal	100	...	100
Mgat Dhar Narain Prosad	500	...	500
Mressur Dass	16,600	...	16,600
Mdi Kadi Karikar	100	...	100
Mli Krishna Sen, Kabiraj	200	...	200
Mli Prosanna Roy	100	...	100
Carried over	44,500	500	45,000

No Interest drawn.

Names of Persons or Funds on whose behalf held.	AMOUNT OF INVESTMENT.				
	3½ per cent., 1865.	3 per cent., 1896-97.	Other 3½ per cent. Loans.	Various 4 per cent. Loans.	TOTAL.
	R	R	R	R	R
Brought forward	44,500	500	45,000
Karim Bux Hajee	500	...	500
Khoob Lal Shahu	1,500	...	1,500
Krishna Coomar Sirkar	200	...	200
Lolit Chand Mittra and Probodh Chand Mittra	100	...	100
Magni Ram Bhakat	100	...	100
Mahomed Amin of Pendra Road	500	...	500
Mahomed Nazarali	100	...	100
Mussamat Goharjan and Begumjan	1,900	...	1,900
Mussamat Tetri Shahani	800	...	800
Mathewson, H.	200	...	200
Maya Shah Uttamp Chand	500	..	500
Mathura Lal Ram	500	...	500
Mohan Lal Mulraj	1,000	...	1,000
Mohendra Nath Pal Chowdhury	1,000	...	1,000
Moulvi Ahmed Ali	800	800
Munshi Nayab Mian	300	...	300
Munshi Abdul Aziz Khan	900	...	900
Mulraj Bhabra	500	...	500
Munshi Juman Bepari	100	...	100
Munshi Yar Mahomed Bepari	300	...	300
Naruddin Sircar	100	...	100
Nathu Ram	100	...	100
Nobo Kishore Dass	100	...	100
Norendro Kumar Dutt	200	...	200
Paul, P. G.	100	...	100
Pran Nath Chowdhuri	200	...	200
Paramanantha Agarwala	100	...	100
Pundit Devi Dayal	500	...	500
Pundit Rama Sanker Misr S. C. S.	400	...	400
Pyari Mohun and Nanda Mohun Shaha.	400	...	400
Radha Madhab Shaha	100	...	100
Raghu Saran Lal Maroji	100	...	100
Carried over			57,900	1,300	59,200

No interest drawn.

Names of Persons or Funds on whose behalf held.	AMOUNT OF INVESTMENT.				
	3½ per cent., 1885.	3 per cent., 1896-97.	Other 3½ per cent. Loans.	Various 4 per cent. Loans.	TOTAL.
	R	R	R	R	R
Brought forward	57,900	1,300	59,200
ai Charan Dutta	100	...	100
akhal Chunder Sinha	1,000	...	1,000
am Bandhu Bhattacharjee	300	...	300
am Golam Sing	100	...	100
am Kissen Sett	100	...	100
am Saran Ram	...	500	...	...	500
an Sukh Bhakat and Ram Ratan Bhakat.	200	...	200
m Dass Dina Nath Mahajuns	1,000	...	1,000
m Sundar Majhi	200	...	200
him Buksh	1,000	...	1,000
apat Lal Das	200	...	200
muddin Sarkar	1,100	...	1,100
bananda Das	100	...	100
oda Soonder Paul	200	...	200
Kumar Dass	6,000	...	6,000
a Narain Shaha	800	...	800
k Safdar Ali and Khaderan Ali	5,000	...	5,000
k Safdar Ali and Khadim Ali	1,000	...	1,000
Sagar Mookerjee	700	...	700
Prosad Agarwala	100	...	100
ani Biswas	200	...	200
atti Sarat Kumari Dassi	100	...	100
nto Shah Chowdhury	300	...	300
amoy Roy	200	...	200
Mohamed Kazim Hussain Fakir hamed	500	...	500
Mahomed Ibrahim Hossain an and Syed Akbar Ali Khan	500	...	500
Mohamad Shafi	100	...	100
Abidar Rahman	100	...	100
vengada Swamy Naicker	300	...	300
Raj	100	...	100
J. C.	100	...	100
Carried over	...	500	79,600	1,300	81,400

No interest drawn.

Names of Persons or Funds on whose behalf held.	AMOUNT OF INVESTMENT.				
	3½ per cent., 1885.	3 per cent., 1896-97.	Other 3½ per cent. Loans.	Various 4 per cent. Loans.	TOTAL.
Brought forward	R	R	R	R	R
...	...	500	72,600	1,300	81,400
Superintendent, Government Printing, account Panna Lal Sil	...	500	...	...	500
Controller of Printing, Stationery and Stamps, account Hari Sankar Dalal	...	100	1,000	...	1,100
Controller of Printing, Stationery and Stamps, account M. L. Banerjee	1,000	...	1,000
Controller of Printing, Stationery and Stamps, account P. M. Bagchi	600	...	600
Controller of Printing, Stationery and Stamps, account A. P. Ghosh	...	300	...	...	300
Controller of Printing, Stationery and Stamps, account Nuffer Chand Kolay	1,000	...	1,000
Controller of Printing, Stationery and Stamps, account F. W. Heilgers & Co.	5,600	...	5,600
Deputy Commissioner, Delhi.					
Security deposit of Munshi Suraj Narain	500	...	500
Security deposit of Syed Mohamed Irtiza Wahidi	500	...	500
Security Deposit of Abdul Rasid	500	...	500
" " Qusim Ali	1,000	...	1,000
Syed Naziruddin	...	500	...	...	500
G. Kanahiya Lal	...	500	...	...	500
SAFE CUSTODY TOTAL	...	2,400	91,300	1,300	95,000

Interest drawn when required,

Besides the above the following Government Promissory Notes have been received, but not yet converted into Book Debt Certificate :—

Case No. 232	Deputy Controller, Paper Currency, account Treasurer's Subordinates	200
" " 282	Ditto ditto ditto	1,100
" " 287	Ditto ditto ditto	1,400
" " 341	Ditto ditto ditto	300
" " 375	Ditto ditto ditto	100
" " 376	Ditto ditto ditto	200
" " 397	Ditto ditto ditto	300
" " 411	Ditto ditto ditto	1,200
" " 335	Cantonment Magistrate, Nowgong, account Nihal Chand, Contractor	100
" " 405	First Assistant Resident, Hyderabad, account Secunderabad Cantonment Drainage Scheme	5,700
" " 406	First Assistant Resident, Hyderabad, account King Edward VII, Memorial Fund, Secunderabad	27,000
" " 378	Christian Mutual Provident Fund	1,500
" " 403	East Indian Railway, Fine Fund	7,500
" " 412	Bengal Christian Family Pension Fund	3,000

H. F. HOWARD,
Controller of Currency.

OFFICE OF THE CONTROLLER OF CURRENCY.

OFFICE OF THE CONTROLLER OF CURRENCY.

The following is a statement of the cash balances at the Home Treasury of the Government of India on the last day of January 1915 and of the form in which they were held :—

	General Balance.
	£
Cash at the Bank of England	1,950,970
British Treasury Bills	1,890,584
Short loans to approved borrowers on security	3,850,000
Total Home Treasury balances as shown in the accounts	7,191,554

H. F. HOWARD,
Controller of Currency.

THE TREASURY;
Calcutta, the 13th March 1915.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, DELHI.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 5th March 1915.

No. 767-W.—1. Whereas it appears to the Chief Commissioner, Delhi Province, that land is required by Government for a public purpose, namely, for the extension of the Metcalfe Estate at the Qutab, it is hereby declared that the undermentioned land is required for the said purpose.

This declaration is made under the provisions of section 6 of Act 1 of 1894, and under section 7 of the said Act, the Collector of Delhi is hereby directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

SPECIFICATION OF LAND.

District.	Tahsil.	Mauzah.	Area in acres.	Directions.	Boundaries.	Places where the plants may be inspected.
Delhi.	Delhi.	Lado- Sarao.	02	North to South	Near N. E. corner of Metcalfe Estate.	} Offices of the Deputy Commissioner, Delhi, and Exe- cutive Engineer, II Project Divi- sion, Raisina.
Delhi.	Delhi.	Mah- rauli.	1-875 1-611 234	East to West	North—Kutab area compound wall. East—Metcalfe Estate. South—Metcalfe Estate. West—Mahrauli village.	
			3-75			
			8-77			

H. T. KEELING,
Secretary,

CHIEF COMMISSIONER, DELHI.**NOTIFICATION.**

Delhi, the 27th February 1915.

No. 1349-Home.—The following draft rules which the Chief Commissioner proposes to make in exercise of the powers conferred by section 11 of the Indian Motor Vehicles Act, VIII of 1914, to be brought into force if and when such Act is extended to the Delhi Province, are published for general information, and notice is hereby given that the said draft rules will be taken into consideration on or after the 1st April 1915, and any objections or suggestions received by that date will be duly considered :—

DRAFT RULES UNDER SECTION 11 OF ACT VIII OF 1914, REGARDING THE GRANT OF CERTIFICATES OF REGISTRATION AND OF DRIVING LICENSES AND FOR THE REGULATION OF THE USE OF MOTOR VEHICLES IN THE PROVINCE OF DELHI.

I.—Driving Licenses for Motor Vehicles.

1. Save as provided in rules made under sections 14 and 15 of the Act no person shall drive a motor vehicle within the limits of Delhi Province unless he has first obtained—

(a) a license from the District Magistrate, Delhi, or

(b) a license from the Commissioner of Police in a Presidency Town or Rangoon or from the District Magistrate of a district in British India outside the province of Delhi.

2. Licenses to drive a motor vehicle may be obtained by drivers of over the age of 18 by application to the District Magistrate, Delhi; they will be required to give proof of their competence to drive in the manner laid down in Schedule II annexed to these rules. Such licenses will not have effect for a longer period than one year and will in all cases expire on the 31st March next, following the date on which the license is granted.

The charge for each license will be Rs. 2.

The license will be in form A I attached to these rules.

3. The application for license should be made in the first instance to the Superintendent of Police.

4. Drivers are bound by the provisions of Act VIII of 1914, and by the rules issued from time to time by the Chief Commissioner under section 11 of that Act.

5. Drivers of hired motor vehicles will be required to be in possession of a driving license from the District Magistrate, Delhi, and to obtain in addition the special certificate of competency for driving a hired motor vehicle laid down in Part IV of these rules.

II.—Certificates of Registration for Motor Vehicles.

6. No motor vehicle shall be used within the province of Delhi unless the owner shall have first obtained—

(a) a certificate of registration from the District Magistrate, Delhi; or

(b) a certificate of registration from the Commissioner of Police in a Presidency Town or Rangoon, or from the District Magistrate of a district in British India outside the province of Delhi.

7. A certificate of registration may be obtained from the District Magistrate of Delhi. Applications should be directed in the first instance to the Superintendent of Police, before whom the motor vehicles to be registered shall be produced. Evidence will be required that the car meets with the requirements enumerated in Schedule I attached.

The charge for each original certificate will be Rs. 4 in the case of a motor bicycle and Rs. 16 in the case of a motor car. Sums previously paid for registration in Delhi may be deducted from payments under this rule.

The certificate will be in form A II attached to these rules.

8. Owners in possession of the certificates referred to in rule 6 (b) shall register their identification number at the office of the Superintendent of Police.

9. In the case of vehicles registered in Delhi, the Superintendent of Police will assign to the owner on production of the certificate of registration an identification number which shall consist of the letter D with a serial number following. The owner shall present his certificate immediately after registration for this purpose, and registration shall not be considered as completed until a number has been assigned.

10. Numbers and letters assigned to motor vehicles shall be shown in large black figures on a white ground, and shall be of the following dimensions painted on a plate which shall be rigidly affixed in a conspicuous place on the front and back of the motor :—

(a) Height of each figure $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches, uniform thickness $\frac{1}{4}$ inch, each figure occupying a space of $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches with 1 inch between each figure, and a margin $\frac{1}{4}$ inch at the top, bottom and sides of the plate.

Provided that in the case of motor cycles the plate fixed on the front part of the cycle shall have duplicate faces and be fixed so that from whichever side the cycle is viewed the letters and figures on one or other face are easily distinguishable; and further that the size of the letters and figures may be proportionately reduced to a height of $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

(b) No number shall in any way be obscured, or rendered or allowed to become not easily discernable at a reasonable distance.

11. Every transfer of ownership of a motor vehicle registered under these rules must forthwith be reported to the Superintendent of Police by the registered owner and by the transferee jointly. No charge will be made for recording a transfer of ownership.

12. The Superintendent of Police may assign a manufacturer of, or a dealer in, motor vehicles, on payment of an annual fee of Rs. 20, a general provincial identification number which shall be affixed to any motor vehicle belonging to the said manufacturer or dealer when on trial after completion or by an intending purchaser. Such motor vehicles shall only ply within the limits of the Province of Delhi, and shall not ply for hire.

13. In addition to a certificate of registration a special permit is required in the case of motor vehicles which it is desired to ply for hire in Delhi Province. The rules regulating the grant of such permits will be found in Part IV of these rules.

14. The owner of a motor vehicle is bound by the provisions of Act VIII of 1914 and by the rules issued from time to time by the Chief Commissioner under section 11 of that Act.

III.—General.

15. A motor vehicle shall be driven in accordance with the rules of the road, which require a vehicle to keep on the left of the road except when passing horses and other vehicles going in the same direction, which shall be passed on the right; provided that it shall ordinarily pass a tram car on the left or near side whether it be going in the same or the contrary direction.

16. With regard to section 6 of the Act a person may receive instruction in driving a motor vehicle between the hours of 6 and 9 A.M. and 11 A.M. and 4 P.M. in a public place provided he is accompanied by a licensed driver.

17. In regard to section 5 of the Act a person shall be considered to have committed an offence under section 5 of the Act if he exceeds a speed of 15 miles within the limits of Delhi Municipality, Cantonment and Notified Area or in localities of special danger where notices are posted further restricting the speed of motor vehicles, if he exceeds the speed so fixed.

18. A motor vehicle shall not be driven in any footway nor in any road or public place where such traffic may, for the time being, be prohibited by the licensing authority.

19. The request referred to in sections 4 (a), (b) and (c) of the Act may be made by such police officer or person by putting up his hand as a signal.

20. Every person driving a motor vehicle shall have ready and available for immediate use a deep-toned horn or other instrument capable of giving audible and sufficient warning of his approach or position, and shall sound the same whenever expedient to prevent danger to any of the public.

The Superintendent of Police shall have authority to prohibit the use of instruments of a type which are likely to cause inconvenience or annoyance to the public.

21. No person shall drive a motor vehicle during the period commencing half an hour after sunset and ending half an hour before sunrise unless such vehicle is provided with light as follows:—

- (1) In the case of vehicles other than motor cycles—
 - (a) one lamp showing a white light in front affixed on each side of the front portion of the vehicle;
 - (b) one lamp showing a red light at the rear and showing a white light at the side affixed at the back of the vehicle in such manner as to illuminate with the white light and render easily distinguishable the signs and number on the plates.
- (2) In the case of motor cycles—
 - (a) one lamp showing a white light in front affixed to the motor cycle.
- (3) In all cases—
 - (a) the lamps shall be of suitable character and illumination;
 - (b) the lamps shall be kept properly alight;
 - (c) where acetylene or electric lamps or lamps of any description giving a powerful and intense light are used, the same shall be properly hooded or screened to the satisfaction of the registering authority.

N. B.—The lighting up time as advertised by the Police on notice boards shall be considered to be half an hour after sunset.

22. No motor vehicle shall be allowed to stand in any street or public place unattended by a person licensed under rule 1 above, unless all reasonable precautions have been taken to ensure that it cannot be put in motion in the absence of the driver.

23. No person shall leave a motor vehicle or keep it standing in a street at night without at least one lighted lamp of suitable character and illumination at front and back.

24. All motor vehicles shall be provided with a silencer which shall not be disconnected from the engine while the engine is running. No person shall cause or permit the emission of smoke or visible vapour from a motor car in such quantity as to cause annoyance or danger to the public.

25. A manufacturer of, or dealer in, motor vehicles shall keep a register in such forms as the registering authority may direct showing the description of the vehicle used, the name of the driver, and the hours and dates on which he was in charge of the vehicle. Such register shall be open to inspection on the demand of any police officer of or above the rank of Sub-Inspector.

26. In the event of the registered owner of a car being called upon by a Magistrate or police officer to disclose the name or whereabouts of the driver of his motor vehicle on any particular occasion, he shall be legally bound to furnish such information.

IV.—Permits to Vehicles to ply for hire.

27. Permits to ply for hire, in Delhi Province, will be granted by the Superintendent of Police, Delhi, to motor vehicles with certificates of registration in accordance with the following regulations. Permits will be in Form A III attached to these rules. Such certificates will require to be renewed every year.

28. Every driver, attendant, licensee or owner of a motor vehicle plying for hire shall be subject to the provisions of Act VIII of 1914, and to the rules made thereunder, and in addition shall observe the following additional rules and be bound by the following conditions.

29. The permit granted shall remain in force from the date thereof till the 31st March next following, unless suspended or cancelled in the meantime by the order of the Superintendent of Police.

30. The permit shall not be transferred to any other person without sanction duly endorsed thereon by the Superintendent of Police.

31. The vehicle shall not under any circumstances be driven by any person other than a driver holding a special certificate for competency for driving a motor vehicle plying for hire, in Form A IV, signed by the Superintendent of Police, Delhi.

32. The certificate of competency shall be produced whenever demanded by a police officer, and shall be liable to be suspended or cancelled at the discretion of the Superintendent of Police if he has reason to believe that the driver is incompetent or has been guilty of rash or negligent driving or has infringed any condition of the permit of which the Superintendent of Police shall be the sole judge.

33. The applicant for a certificate of competency must be produced by the owner of the car before the Superintendent of Police. He will undergo an examination and satisfy the Superintendent of Police that—

- (a) he is a competent and careful driver ;
- (b) he possesses a general knowledge of the car which he intends driving ;
- (c) he has a knowledge of the law affecting motor vehicles as well as a knowledge of the rules of the road.
- (d) he has acquaintance with the principal places and roads of Delhi.

34. When a driver's certificate is suspended or cancelled, or when he enters the service of an owner of a private motor vehicle his competency certificate must be surrendered to the Superintendent of Police, and it is the duty of the owner of the public motor vehicle to see that such license is surrendered.

35. The driver shall at all times when on duty with the public motor vehicle wear a metal badge which shall be supplied to him by the Superintendent of Police and shall surrender the same, if his certificate is suspended or cancelled, to the Superintendent of Police.

36. The owner of the vehicle plying for hire shall maintain regularly such register in such form as the Superintendent of Police may direct, showing the name of the driver and the hours and dates on which he was in charge of the vehicle.

37. Every motor vehicle plying under this permit shall be fitted with a taximeter.

38. Every motor vehicle intended to be licensed to ply for hire shall be brought to the office of the Superintendent of Police at such time as he may direct for the purpose of examination of the taximeter.

39. The Superintendent of Police will submit each taximeter to a practical test. If it is found by him to be correct the whole of the fittings shall then be sealed to the cabs in such a manner that they cannot be removed or tampered with without taking off the seals.

40. Every vehicle shall be brought to the Superintendent of Police for a fresh taximeter test each time the meter or transmission gearing is removed or repaired.

41. No taximeter shall be affixed to a motor vehicle plying for hire unless the seal or mark approved by the Superintendent of Police has been fixed thereto. The permit of any car not having the said seal or mark intact shall be liable to revocation by the District Magistrate. Any owner, attendant, licensee, driver or any other person, who shall break or tamper with the seal or mark attached to the taximeter or who shall, with intent to deceive, tamper with the taximeter shall be deemed to have committed a breach of this rule.

42. The driver of every motor vehicle plying for hire shall, as soon as he is hired and no sooner, set the taximeter in motion, and upon the termination of the hiring shall immediately stop the same. If he neglect or fail to do so, he shall be deemed to have committed a breach of this rule.

43. The brakes should, as far as possible, be so affixed as to be capable of easy adjustment, and at least one must be so made as to be applicable by the foot of the driver. No two brakes which operate on the same part shall be considered as independent, and at least one should act directly upon the road wheels without any connection with the propelling gears.

44. All brakes and steering connections secured with bolts must have the bolts secured with nuts, the same to be locked or pinned.

45. The machinery shall be so constructed that no undue noise or vibration is caused.

46. Carburettors must not be placed in close proximity to magnetos or to connections of wires carrying electric current, unless they are suitably encased or screened.

47. All wires carrying electric current must be properly insulated and protected from injury and so placed that they cannot be the cause of danger.

48. Tanks for petrol or liquid fuel must be sufficiently strongly constructed. The inlet for fuel should be so placed as to prevent the ready ignition of any overflow.

49. Vehicles must be capable of being readily steered and able to turn on each lock and proceed in a contrary direction within a roadway 30 feet wide from kerb to kerb. The Superintendent of Police may at his discretion in special cases increase this limit.

50. Vehicles must have a light so fixed as to illuminate the taximeter at night.

51. Where acetylene or other gas is used to light the carriage, the vessels which contain the gas in which it is generated must be fixed outside in such a position as to be removed as far as possible from the danger of accidental ignition.

52. The floors must be covered with mats of suitable material.

53. No printed matter to be carried by way of advertisement shall appear on the inside or outside of the vehicle.

54. The doors, windows, seats, roof or hood, springs, cushions, wheels, linings, panels, etc., and all furniture and appointments of the motor vehicles must be maintained in proper order and repair, and the inside of the vehicle must be kept clean.

55. The vehicle shall be liable to examination at such times as the Superintendent of Police may prescribe, and the permit may be suspended or cancelled under the orders of the Superintendent of Police if the machinery or brakes are defective or if the lights, numbers or any accessory are not in accordance with the regulations binding in virtue of this permit.

56. A fee of Rs. 5 shall be paid for the permit.

57. The following rates for the fare or hire of motor vehicles fitted with a taximeter and in possession of a permit is fixed for Delhi Province whether the vehicle is used by three or any less number of passengers.

1st Tariff.—Between 6-30 A.M., and 10 P.M., within the boundaries of Delhi Municipality and Notified Area as defined in Punjab Government Notification No. 831, dated the 6th November 1884, No. 718, dated the 24th September 1888, and No. 69, dated the 6th February 1892, and Chief Commissioner, Delhi's Notification No. 521, dated the 16th January 1913.

	Rs.	A.	P.
For first mile or part mile	0	12	0
After first mile for $\frac{1}{4}$ mile or part	0	8	0
Detention for each two minutes	0	1	0

2nd Tariff.—Between 10 P.M. and 6-30 A.M., within the boundaries of the Delhi Municipality and Notified Area, and at all times for journeys outside the boundaries of the Delhi Municipality and Notified Area.

	Rs.	A.	P.
For first $\frac{1}{4}$ mile or part	0	12	0
After first $\frac{1}{4}$ mile, for each $\frac{1}{4}$ mile or part	0	8	0
Detention for each two minutes	0	1	0
Return fare if discharged outside the boundary of the Delhi Municipality or Notified Area	0	6	0 per mile.

58. In the case of both tariffs a charge of Re. 0-2-0 for every package or article of baggage carried outside the vehicle may be made.

V.—Penalties.

59. Any person who contravenes the foregoing rules is liable to punishment under Part V of Act VIII of 1914.

Driving License under Act VIII of 1914.**Form A I.***Driving License.*

Name

Address

Having been specially examined as regards competency and having paid a fee of Rs. 2, is hereby permitted to drive a motor vehicle in British India from till 31st March

Date

*District Magistrate.**Delhi.***Certificate Registration under Act VIII of 1914.****Form A II.***Registration Certificate.*

Name and description of owner

Address

Make of car and H. P.

Identification number

Date

*District Magistrate.**Delhi.***Permit to ply for hire in Delhi Province.****Form A III.**

Motor vehicle No. _____ is hereby permitted to ply for hire within the limits of Delhi Province for the period from _____ to 31st March _____ in possession of a certificate of registration No. _____

Date

*Superintendent of Police.***Certificate of Competency for driving a motor vehicle plying for hire.****Form A IV.**

Not transferable.

No. _____ of 191 _____

Certified that whereas vehicle No. _____ is qualified to ply or be let for hire in Delhi Province and its owner is in possession of a permit issued under Chief Commissioner's Notification No. _____ of _____ 191 _____

This certificate of competency is issued by me by virtue of the powers vested in me by Chief Commissioner's Notification and is subject to the following rules :—

- i. That you shall at all times when on duty with the said motor vehicle wear a metallad badge numbered as above which shall be supplied to you by me and shall surrender the same if your certificate is suspended or cancelled by me.
- ii. That as often as you change your residence you shall give notice thereof in writing signed by yourself within one week after such change.
- iii. That the certificate or its accompanying badge be not transferred or lent to any other person without my sanction duly endorsed thereon.
- iv. A fee of 4 annas shall be paid for this certificate. Any breach of the foregoing conditions will render you liable to the punishment provided for offences under the Act.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE,
DELHI.

Superintendent of Police, Delhi.

Date

SCHEDULE I.

Every motor car must comply with the following requirements :—

- (1) The machinery must be so designed as to prevent as far as possible all danger of fire or explosion ; so as not to frighten by its noise any animals whether ridden or driven ; so as not to give rise to any other cause of danger to traffic or seriously to inconvenience by the emission of smoke or vapour, persons using the road.
- (2) The car must be provided with the following :—
 - (a) a strong steering apparatus which will allow the car to be turned readily and with certainty ;
 - (b) two brakes each independent of the other and adequate for the purpose ; one at least of these brakes must be capable of acting rapidly and directly upon the wheels or upon brake drums immovably fixed thereto ;
 - (c) a mechanism which is capable of preventing even on steep gradients any backward movement, if one of the brakes is not sufficient for the purpose.
- (3) Every car whose weight unladen exceeds 770 lbs. must be so constructed that the driver can from his seat reverse the movement of the car by means of the driving power ;
- (4) all the driving and steering apparatus must be so arranged that the driver can manipulate it with certainty and at the same time have a clear view for the road.

SCHEDULE II.

Persons wishing to apply to the District Magistrate for a driving license should present their application in the first instance to the Superintendent of Police. The Superintendent of Police may require any such person to undergo an examination and satisfy the examiner—

- (i) that he is a competent and careful driver by driving the car under the examiner's observation.
- (ii) that he possesses a general knowledge of the car he intends driving ;
- (iii) that he has a knowledge of the law affecting motor vehicles as well as a knowledge of the rules of the road.

After being satisfied of the results of the examination or having otherwise satisfied himself that the applicant is a competent driver, the Superintendent of Police shall endorse his application to the District Magistrate for the grant of a driving license.

The 4th March 1915.

No. 1415-Home.—The following return of births and deaths at the undermentioned municipal towns in the Province of Delhi for the week ending 27th February 1915 are published for information :—

1	2	3	4			5			6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15			16	17
No.	Name of Municipal Towns.	Population of 1911.	Births.			Deaths.			Cause of Death.								Infants under one year of age.			Ratio of births per 1,000 of population per annum.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population per annum.	
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fever.	Dysentery and Diarrhoea.	Respiratory.	Injuries.	All other causes.	Measles and chicken-pox.	Males.	Females.			Total.
	Delhi . . .	225,471	81	87	168	44	49	93	...	...	...	50	8	28	1	11	...	23	10	33	23.0	21.0
	Notified Area	8,673	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	13.9	13.9
	Total . .	...	81	88	169	44	50	94	...	...	...	50	8	29	1	11	...	23	10	33	...	...

The 5th March 1915.

No. 1429-Home.—Under the provisions of Section 28, sub-section (1) of the Punjab Courts Act, 1914, Lala Har Sarup, Registrar of the Small Cause Court at Delhi, is invested with the powers of a Munsif of the 2nd class, with respect to cases generally within the limits of the Delhi Municipality and with effect from the forenoon of 9th January 1915.

2. The Chief Commissioner is pleased to direct that Lala Har Sarup shall be deemed for the purposes of the said Act to be a Munsif.

No. 1431-Home.—Under the provisions of Section 12 of Act IX of 1887, the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner is pleased to appoint Lala Har Sarup as Registrar of the Small Cause Court at Delhi and to confer upon him within the local limits of the Delhi Municipality, with effect from the 10th of February 1915, the date of which he assumed charge of his duties, the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits of which the value does not exceed Rs. 20.

The 6th March 1915.

No. 1464-Education.—The services of the Reverend A. M. Nelson, Senior Chaplain, Church of Scotland, Delhi, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India, for employment in the Punjab as Chaplain, Church of Scotland, Murree, with effect from the 1st April 1915, or the subsequent date by which he may relinquish charge of his duties at Delhi.

The 8th March 1915.

No. 1494-Revenue & Agriculture.—Whereas it appears to the Chief Commissioner of the Delhi Province that land is required by Government for a public purpose, namely, for cross bund of Groyne No. 6 right marginal bund, upper division, Agra Canal, it is hereby declared that the undermentioned land is required for the said purpose. This declaration is made under the provisions of Section 6, Act I of 1814, and under Section 7 of the said Act, the Deputy Commissioner of Delhi is hereby directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

SPECIFICATION OF LAND.

District.	Tahsil.	Mauza.	Area in acres.	Direction.	Places where the plans may be inspected.
Delhi	Delhi	Madanpur	2.66	The required land is for closing breach in cross bund No. 6 of right marginal bund and lies north-west of the bund in Madanpur village.	Office of Executive Engineer, Upper Division, Agra Canal, Delhi, and Deputy Commissioner, Delhi.
		Total	2.66		

ERRATUM.

The 10th March 1915.

For the first three lines of forms L. 1 to L. 22 published with this office notification No. 1315, dated the 25th February 1915, *substitute* the following :—

"Subject to the conditions applicable to all licenses, published in Chief Commissioner's Notifications Nos. 774, 775, 776 and 777-C. & L., dated the 4th February 1915, and 1314-C. & L., dated the 25th February 1915."

By order,

G. F. DEMONTMORENCY,

Personal Assistant to the Chief Commissioner, Delhi Province.

**THE HON'BLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL
IN BALUCHISTAN.**

NOTIFICATIONS.

Dated Quetta, the 2nd March 1915.

No. 123-J.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 8 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (V of 1898), as applied to the territories administered by the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan as such Agent, the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General is pleased to direct that in his Notification No. 4826, dated the 16th October 1903, the following sub-divisions shall be substituted opposite the entry " (2) The Zhob District " :—

- (1) The Upper Zhob Sub-Division, consisting of Hindubagh and Killa Saifulla Tahsils.
- (2) The Lower Zhob Sub-Division, consisting of Fort Sandeman Tahsil.

2. The Notification of the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan, No. 137-S, dated the 30th January 1908, is hereby cancelled.

No. 124-J.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (V of 1898), as applied to the territories administered by the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan as such Agent, the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General is pleased to direct that the following amendments shall be made in the table annexed to his Notification No. 4327, dated the 16th October 1903, as amended subsequently :—

- (1) Opposite entry No. 5 for the words " The Lower Zhob and Fort Sandeman Sub-Divisions " in column III, the words " The Lower Zhob Sub-Division " shall be substituted :
- (2) Opposite entry No. 31 for the words " The Fort Sandeman Tahsil and the Lower Zhob Sub-Division " in column III, the words " The Fort Sandeman Tahsil " shall be substituted ; and
- (3) Opposite entry No. 31 (a) for the words " The Office of the Naib-Tahsildar of Kakar Khurassan " and " The Lower Zhob-Division " in columns I and III respectively, the words " The Office of 3rd Naib-Tahsildar of Fort Sandeman " and " The Fort Sandeman Tahsil " shall be substituted.

No. 125-J.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 13 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (V of 1898), as applied to the territories administered by the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan as such Agent, the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General is pleased to direct that entry No. 4 in his Notification No. 4828, dated the 16th October 1903, be cancelled.

No. 126-J.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 5 of the British Baluchistan Civil Justice Regulation, 1896, as in force in the Baluchistan Agency Territories by virtue of Foreign Department Notification No. 1603-I.B, dated the 28th July 1911, and with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General is pleased to direct that the following amendments shall be made in his Notification No. 4831, dated the 16th October 1903, as amended subsequently :—

- (1) Opposite entry No. 31, for the words " The Fort Sandeman Tahsil and the Lower Zhob Sub-Division " the words " The Fort Sandeman Tahsil " shall be substituted ; and
- (2) Opposite entry No. 31(a) for the words " The Court of the Naib-Tahsildar of Kakar Khurassan and the Lower Zhob Sub-Division " in columns I and II respectively, the words " The Court of the 3rd Naib-Tahsildar of Fort Sandeman " and " The Fort Sandeman Tahsil " shall be substituted.

No. 127-J.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 4, Sub-section (2), of the British Baluchistan Civil Justice Regulation, 1896, as in force in the Baluchistan Agency Territories by virtue of Foreign Department Notification No. 1603-I.B, dated the 28th July 1911, the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General is pleased to direct that opposite entry No. 20 in the table annexed to his Notification No. 4832, dated the 16th October 1903, for the words "The Court of the Second Naib-Tahsildar of Fort Sandeman and Lower Zhob Sub-Division" the words "The Court of the Second Naib-Tahsildar of Fort Sandeman" and against entry No. 20 (a) for the words "The Office of the Naib-Tahsildar of Kakar Khurassan" and "The Court of the Naib-Tahsildar of Kakar Khurassan" the words "The Office of the 3rd Naib-Tahsildar of Fort Sandeman" and "The Court of the 3rd Naib-Tahsildar of Fort Sandeman" shall be substituted.

No. 128-J.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 5 of the Indian Registration Act, 1908 (XVI of 1908), as applied to the territories administered by the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan as such Agent, the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General is pleased to direct that in Order No. 3, of his Notification No. 4836, dated the 16th October 1903, opposite entry '(5) Zhob' for the words "The Fort Sandeman Tahsil and the Lower Zhob Sub-Division" in the third column, the words "The Lower Zhob Sub-Division" shall be substituted.

No. 129-J.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 2 of the British Baluchistan Laws Regulation, 1913, as in force in the Baluchistan Agency Territories by virtue of Foreign Department Notification No. 1603-I.B, dated the 28th July 1911, and with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan is pleased to cancel his Notification No. 136-S, dated the 30th January 1908.

By order,

DENYS BRAY,

First Assistant.

ORDERS BY THE HON'BLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATION.

Dated Abu, the 5th March 1915.

No. 705.—With reference to Foreign Department Notifications Nos. 286-I. and 287-I., dated the 23rd January 1884, as amended by Foreign Department Notification No. 1692-I.A., dated the 30th April 1901, the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana is pleased to appoint Mr. B. J. Glancy, I.C.S., to be the Magistrate of Abu, *vice* Captain H. R. N. Pritchard, I.A., with effect from the forenoon of the 1st March 1915.

By order,

R. E. A. HAMILTON, Major,

First Assistant to the Agent to the
Governor-General, Rajputana.

THE HON'BLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATION.

Dated Quetta, the 5th March 1915.

No. 600.-R.—The Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan is pleased to sanction the retirement from the public service on medical certificate of Kazi Abdulla Jan, a provisional Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 4th grade, with effect from the 25th February 1915, the date on which his combined leave expired.

By order,

DENYS BRAY,

First Assistant.

**ORDERS BY THE HON'BLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER,
AJMER-MERWARA.**

NOTIFICATIONS.

Dated Camp, the 4th March 1915.

No. 2403-C.-A. 1-II.—In accordance with the provisions of section 25 of the Ajmer Municipalities Regulation, V of 1886, the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner is pleased to notify the appointment of Mr. G. J. Westropp as an elected member of the Municipal Committee of Ajmer with effect from the 25th February 1915, *vice* Mr. B. J. John removed.

No. 2408-C.-979-II.—Pandit Bhava Dutta, Head Pandit of the Government High School, Ajmer, who was appointed to act as 6th Professor of the Government College, Ajmer, in this office Notification No. 40-131, dated the 9th January 1913, is hereby made substantive *pro tempore* 6th Professor for the period from the 17th September 1913 to the 1st January 1915.

Pandit Bhava Dutta is appointed to officiate as 6th Professor with effect from the 2nd January 1915 during the deputation of Mr. G. V. Tulpule, M.A., to act as 5th Professor or until further orders.

By order,

R. E. A. HAMILTON, Major,

First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana,
and Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

NORTHERN INDIA SALT REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

The 19th February 1915.

No. 259.—The following promotion in the Northern India Salt Revenue Department is ordered :—

Name.	From	To	Nature of Promotion or Reversion.	With effect from
Mr. Isharat Hussain	Inspector, grade.	1st Officiating Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade.	Promotion	18th and 19th November 1914, in succession to Mr. P. T. Watling, Superintendent, in transit.

J. F. CONNOLLY,

Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue.

**IN THE CHIEF COURT OF LOWER BURMA.
Insolvency Jurisdiction.**

CASE No. 40 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 22nd February 1915.

In the matter of Ah Ngwe, unemployed, residing at No. 58, 19th Street, Rangoon,
Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Ah Ngwe, unemployed, residing at No. 58, 19th Street, Rangoon, on the 19th day of February 1915, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Ah Ngwe.

CASE No. 41 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 22nd February 1915.

In the matter of C. Kanny Chetty, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by C. Kanny Chetty, Merchant and Commission Agent, residing at No. 71, Thompson Street, Rangoon, on the 20th day of February 1915, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said C. Kanny Chetty.

CASE No. 42 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 23rd February 1915.

In the matter of Maung Ba Thoon, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Maung Ba Thoon, clerk, residing at No. 23, Godwin Road, Rangoon, on the 22nd day of February 1915, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Maung Ba Thoon.

CASE No. 43 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 23rd February 1915.

In the matter of Abdul Ganny Naikwara, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Abdul Ganny Naikwara, clerk, residing at No. 52, Tseekai Maung Tawlay Street, Rangoon, on the 22nd day of February 1915, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Abdul Ganny Naikwara.

CASE No. 44 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 23rd February 1915.

In the matter of Ahmed Ebrahim Ajim, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Ahmed Ebrahim Ajim, unemployed, residing at No. 33, Tseekai Maung Tawlay Street, Rangoon, on the 22nd day of February 1915, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Ahmed Ebrahim Ajim.

CASE No. 45 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 24th February 1915.

In the matter of A. L. S. A. R. Soobramonian Chetty, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by A. L. S. A. R. Soobramonian Chetty, formerly a partner of the firm of A. L. S. A. R., residing at No. 32, 35th Street, Rangoon, on the 23rd day of February 1915, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said A. L. S. A. R. Soobramonian Chetty.

CASE No. 46 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 24th February 1915.

In the matter of Ah Htan, Contractor, residing at No. 25, 51st Street, Rangoon, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Ah Htan, Contractor, residing at No. 25, 51st Street, Rangoon, on the 23rd day of February 1915, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Ah Htan.

CASE No. 176 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 23rd February 1915.

In the matter of Mahomed Ahmed Mayet, merchant, of No. 56, Tseckai Maung Tawlay Street, Rangoon.

Notice is hereby given that the order of this Court adjudging the said Mahomed Ahmed Mayet an insolvent pursuant to the provisions of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, was annulled by an order made on the 22nd day of February 1915.

CASE No. 47 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 25th February 1915.

In the matter of Abdul Gaffoor, clerk, residing at Railway Quarters, Kandawgalay, Rangoon, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Abdul Gaffoor, clerk, residing at Railway Quarters, Kandawgalay, Rangoon, on the 24th day of February 1915, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Abdul Gaffoor.

CASE No. 48 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 25th February 1915.

In the matter of Abdul Shakoor, clerk, residing at Railway Quarters, Kandawgalay, Rangoon, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Abdul Shakoor, clerk, residing at Railway Quarters, Kandawgalay, Rangoon, on the 24th day of February 1915, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Abdul Shakoor.

CASE No. 49 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 3rd March 1915.

In the matter of Dadabhoy Hormusjee, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Dadabhoy Hormusjee, Assistant, Messrs. Solomon & Co., No. 272, Dalhousie Street, Rangoon, on the 3rd day of March 1915, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Dadabhoy Hormusjee.

CASE No. 50 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 3rd March 1915.

In the matter of Maung Myun, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Maung Myun, clerk, residing at No. 46, 14th Street, Rangoon, on the 2nd day of March 1915, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the 3rd day of March 1915 against the said Maung Myun.

CASE No. 51 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 3rd March 1915.

In the matter of Robert Fletcher, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Robert Fletcher, clerk, residing at No. 41, 119th Street, Rangoon, on the 3rd day of March 1915, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Robert Fletcher.

CASE No. 180 of 1914.

Rangoon, the 1st day of March 1915.

In the matter of Mahomed Raza, residing No. 65, 35th Street, Rangoon.

Notice is hereby given that the order of this Court adjudging the said Mahomed Raza an insolvent pursuant to the provisions of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1903, was annulled by an order made on the 1st day of March 1915.

J. HORMASJI,

Registrar.

**IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT FORT WILLIAM
IN BENGAL.**

In Insolvency.

Notice of Adjudication Order.

No. 69 of 1915.

Dated the 5th March 1915.

Re Satya Charan Bannerjee, residing at No. 35-1, Baranassee Ghose's Street, in the town of Calcutta, a broker under the Banian of the Sylhet Lime Co.

Ex parte the debtor. Surendro Chandra Ghose, Insolvent's Attorney.

On the 22nd day of February 1915, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed Satya Charan Bannerjee as an Insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to the *Official Assignee of Calcutta*.

Notice of Adjudication Order.

No. 71 of 1915.

Dated the 6th March 1915.

Re Hiralal and Kherakuru of No. 178, Harrison Road in the Town of Calcutta carrying on business as dealers in cloth at the said premises No. 178, Harison Road, under the name, style and firm of Hiralal Kherakuru.

Ex parte Kasiram Rath and others, the creditors. B. N. Basu & Co.—Creditors, Attorneys.

On the 27th day of February 1915, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as Insolvents.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to the *Official Assignee of Calcutta*.

Notice of Adjudication Order.

No. 72 of 1915.

Dated the 5th March 1915.

Re Henry Vivian Coley residing at No. 95-1, Elliot Road, in the town of Calcutta, formerly a manager of the firm of B. H. Smith & Co., in Calcutta aforesaid, and at present an accountant in the office of James Lumsden & Co. of 19, Convent Road, Entally.

Ex parte the debtor. H. C. Ghose, Insolvent's Attorney.

On the 2nd day of March 1915, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed Henry Vivian Coley as an Insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to the *Official Assignee of Calcutta*.

Notice of Adjudication Order.

No. 73 of 1915.

Dated the 5th March 1915.

Re Chooni Lal, residing and lately carrying on business in *paper* under the name and style of Chooni Lal Bombaywalla and Bye Ganda at No. 26, Banstolla Street, Dacca-putty in the town of Calcutta, at present doing nothing.

Ex parte the debtor. Debtor in person.

On the 3rd day of March 1915, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed Chooni Lal as an Insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to the *Official Assignee of Calcutta*.

Notice of Adjudication Order.

No. 74 of 1915.

Dated the 5th March 1915.

Re George Bellety, residing at No. 8-A, Ripon Lane, in the town of Calcutta, a clerk in the Surveyor General of India.

Ex parte the debtor. Debtor in person.

On the 3rd day of March 1915, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as an Insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to the *Official Assignee of Calcutta*.

AS.

C. GREY,

Official Assignee of Calcutta.

10, OLD POST OFFICE STREET.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

In Insolvency.

No. 163 of 1915.

Dated the 9th March 1915.

Re Narayan Babaji Javke, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, landlord, residing at Lamington Road, outside the Fort of Bombay: an adjudged Insolvent.

Whereas the abovenamed Narayan Babaji Javke has been this day duly adjudged to have committed acts of Insolvency under Section IX of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909). It is ordered that all the estate and effects of the said Insolvent do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and it is further ordered that the said Insolvent do, immediately after the service of the order of adjudication upon him, attend the office of the said Official Assignee.

R. B. PATEL,

Chief Clerk.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY.

Notice is hereby given that the orders of adjudication made herein against the undermentioned Insolvents have been this day annulled.

No.	Names.	Denominations.	Address in Bombay.	Description.	DATE OF ADJUDICATION.		
					Day.	Month.	Year.
260—1913	Arthur Miquith and Charlotte Ann Miquith.	Eurasian . . .	Lower Parel, near Ferguson Post Office.	The 1st debtor a guard in Great Indian Peninsula Railway and 2nd unemployed.	1st	May	1913.
262—1913	Faizkhan Emamkhan Pathan . . .	Mahomedan . . .	Lower Colaba . . .	A motor driver in the Bombay Port Trust . . .	2nd	"	"
263—1913	Gulamhusein, <i>alias</i> Gulamalli Tyeballi, Damoodi Bora.	" . . .	Bhaji Palia Lane . . .	Lately a moulder and fitter, and now a servant in the employ of Esoofalli Tyeballi.	5th	"	"
267—1913	Frederick Joseph O'Halloran . . .	European . . .	Byculla, opp. Byculla Club . . .	A Telegraphist in the Government Central Telegraph Office Bombay.	"	"	"
269—1913	Gerald Patrick Reynolds . . .	" . . .	Byculla, Clare Road, Dhun Castle . . .	Apprentice fitter, Great Indian Peninsula Railway Workshop, Parel . . .	"	"	"
263—1913	John Jeran Siquira . . .	Portuguese . . .	Curry Road . . .	Fitter in the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company.	6th	"	"
264—1913	Gulamalli Karimbux Gushith . . .	Mahomedan . . .	Byculla Goojri Bazar . . .	A hawker in fruit . . .	"	"	"
265—1913	Harry Smith . . .	European . . .	Watson's Annex . . .	A bootmaker in the employ of Messrs. Badham Pile & Company, Limited.	7th	"	"

Notice is hereby given that the orders of adjudication made herein against the undermentioned Insolvents have been this day annulled—*costa*.

No.	Names.	Denominations.	Address in Bombay.	Description.	DATE OF ADJUDICATION.		
					Day.	Month.	Year.
266—1913	Mrs. Annie Lydia Taylor, widow of the late David Taylor.	European	Apello Bunder, Waterloo Mansions	Lately a boarding house-keeper and now unemployed.	8th	May	1913.
268—1913	Harkisordas Devidas Barbbhai	Hindu	Grant Road	Lately a speculator in cotton and now unemployed.	"	"	"
276—1913	Mahomedally Rajbbhai Damoodi	Mahomedan	Mutton Street	Lately a petty dealer in glassware, etc., and now unemployed.	15th	"	"
281—1913	Haron Tarmahomed Memon	"	No. 130-32, Chhas Moholla	Lately a landed proprietor and now unemployed.	22nd	"	"
283—1913	Kasi Mahomed Issain, alias Yasin Hakim	"	No. 98, Abdul Rehman Street	Lately a Native Unani Hakim and now a servant in the employ of Allimahomed Gunny.	28th	"	"
289—1913	Pias Fousca	Christian	Minto House, Byculla	A medical practitioner	28th	"	"
292—1913	Eusuf Adam, alias Eusuf Adam Patel	Mahomedan	No. 1, Chawl Gilder Street	Lately a dealer in milk and now unemployed.	2nd	June	"
296—1913	Thomas Azanid	Eurasian	Jacob's Circle, next to Messrs. Martin & Co., Chemist.	Formerly a clerk in charge Dining-Car in the B., B. & C. I. Railway and now unemployed.	4th	"	"
297—1913	Lalji Depar Sha	Hindu	Vithalwady	Formerly a petty dealer in grains and now unemployed.	"	"	"
304—1913	John Walwright	West Indian	Parei, Delisle Road	A fireman in the B., B. & C. I. Railway Company	11th	"	"
305—1913	Raghunath Narayan Wadkar	Hindu	Mahim Gopi Talao	A painter in the G. I. P. Railway Company	"	"	"
307—1913	Manji Shariff Khoja	Mahomedan	Durga Mohalla Dongri	A hawker in old articles	"	"	"

310—1913	Narayan Balkrishna Pathare	Hindu		A fitter in the employ of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramway Company, Limited.	14th
316—1913	Raghoo Sakharam Keshar	"	andvi Kolimada . . .	An Advice Messenger in the G. I. P. Railway Company.	17th
317—1913	Aga Mahomed Ismail Kassarani	Mogal Mahomedan	No 37, Frere Road . . .	Formerly a speculator in Government paper and now unemployed.	"
321—1913	Shinaji Bhomanji Sha . . .	Hindu . . .	Mandvi . . .	Latelý a speculator in Jotta, etc., and now unemployed.	20th
325—1913	Bhoolabhai Aliji Mehta	Mahomedan . . .	Tookdi Moholla, Null, Bazaar	Latelý a milk vendor and now unemployed .	24th
328—1913	Chobildas Jethabhai Naik	Hindu . . .	No. 15, Gaimady . . .	A clerk in the employ of Mr. H. N. Parikh .	26th
329—1913	Vincent Korreya . . .	East Indian . . .	No. 214, Ripon Road	Latelý a Chageman in the G. I. P. Railway work-shop, Matunga and now unemployed.	"
332—1913	Kurson Vithal Sutar	Hindu . . .	Mazagon . . .	A carpenter . . .	27th
333—1913	Balkrishna Damodar Soolay	" . . .	Girgaum Back Road . . .	A clerk in the Bombay Sub-Registrar's Office .	30th
334—1913	Aloysius Cummings . . .	Eurasian . . .	Mzaagon Nohalis Tank Road	Fitter in the Erecting Shop, B., B. and C. I. Railway, Parel.	"
336—1913	Simon Shalom alias Solomon Kasoolkar	Jewish . . .	Dana Bunder . . .	A. Brakeaman in the G. I. P. Railway Company.	1st July
337—1913	Dhanaji Ramchander Pendharey . . .	Hindoo . . .	521 Mandvy Bhat Bazaar . . .	A dealer in mutton . . .	"
339—1913	Manji Janmahomed Khoja and San Janmahomed Khoja.	Mahomed . . .	180 Durga Moholla . . .	Latelý petty dealers in grocery, etc., in partnership under the name of Manji Janmahomed, and now unemployed.	3rd
340—1913	John Emmanuel Vaz . . .	Eurasian . . .	No. 16, Cowasji Patel Street, Fort	A Telegraphist in the Government Central Telegraph Office, Bombay.	4th
341—1913	Liladhar Suderji Sha . . .	Hindoo . . .	Dha avi . . .	Latelý a dealer in grain, etc., and now unemployed.	5th
343—1913	Ahmed Joorna Memon . . .	Mal . . .	Gowli Molla, O . . .	Formerly a grocer in partnership with Joorna Ismail, in the name of Joorna Esmail, latelý a mehta in the service of Omer Adamji & Co., and now unemployed.	7th

Notice is hereby given that the orders of adjudication made herein against the undermentioned Insolvents have been this day annulled—*conclid.*

No.	Names.	Denominations.	Address in Bombay.	Description.	Date of Annulment.		
					Day.	Month.	Year.
46—1913	Anandao Ganpatrao Mangde	Hindu	Omarecarry	Lately dealer in grass and also a Municipal Contractor for supplying water and now unemployed.	7th	July	1913.
48—1913	Frederick Lewis Beatty	Eurasian	Lower Parel, new Building	A fireman in the B., B. & C. I. Railway Company	"	"	"
49—1913	Revandas Mergabhai Patel	Hindu	Duncan Road	Lately carrying on business as Butter Supplier in the name and style of Luxminarayen Dairy Company and now a servant in the employ of Shankerbhai Bagaji.	8th	"	"
50—1913	John McIntosh	European	Wellesley House, Fort Coopersage	A watchmaker in the employ of Fèvre Leuba & Company.	"	"	"
55—1913	Samuel Donald	Eurasian	Bank Street, Fort	A fitter in the G. I. F. Railway Workshop, Parel	15th	"	"
258—1913	Ratanbha Dombabhai Billimoria and Nowraj Dombabhai Billimoria.	Parsee	19, Dadi Santuk Lane, Dhobi Talao	1st debtor a clerk in the Bombay Port Trust and the 2nd unemployed.	"	"	"
302—1913	Kamail Ebrahim Memon	Mahomedan	Narayan Dhuree Street	Unemployed	16th	"	"
303—1913	Mithalal Jngounath Barmes	Hindu	Vithalwady	A Goldsmith under the name of Venichand Jagounath.	17th	"	"
304—1913	Pandurang Narayan Saw	"	Girgaum	A clerk in the French Bank	"	"	"
	Murrahamed Mamooji Memon	Mahomedan	Jaab Circle	Lately a milk-seller and now unemployed	"	"	"

368-1913	Bhikoo Babaji Maledkar <i>alias</i> Bhundari.	Hindu	Chandawadi	Lately a Victoria-keeper and now a Turner in Jafferbhai Dabubhai's Foundry.	19th	"
369-1913	Masatchand Geega Vanis	"	New Hanoo nan Gully	Lately a dealer in opices in the name of Nathalal Manotchand and now unemployed.	"	"
371-1913	Dharamsi Premji Khoja	Mahomedan	Grant Road, Mujafarabag	A dealer in coal	"	"
374-1913	Shaik Esoof Shaik Ramjan	"	No. 23, Surti Molla	Formerly a grocer and now unemployed	23rd	"
376-1913	Nadirahaw Jamshedji Gadivalla	Parsee	Lower Parel	A Shunter in the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company	28th	"
378-1913	Goonsaji Bhimaji Shete and Dharmaji Goonsaji Shete.	Hindu	Upper Mohini (Nakhodaswady)	Lately vegetable and fruit sellers and now unemployed.	29th	"
379-1913	Abdula Salemsahomed Memon	Mahomedan	No. 415, Bhoj Molla, Jakeria Masjid	Lately a dealer in sand and now unemployed	"	"
380-1913	Rama Khundoo Hingaula	Hindu	Parel (Tadiwala's Chawl)	A Jobber in the Gold Mohur Mills	30th	"
383-1913	Bhikoo Bhamoo Thomre and Saktharam Bhamoo Thomre.	"	New Nagpada Khota Building	1st debtor a plumber in the British India Steam Navigation Company and the 2nd a Weaver in the Khatao Mukunji Mills, Limited.	"	"
384-1913	Virji Velji Sha <i>alias</i> Bhishrawalla	"	Dana Bunde	A Mehta in the employ of Vishram Dhareey	"	"
392-1913	Bhikoo Tukaram Narvankar	"	No 25, Parel Sewri	A servant in the employ of Ganpat Rapoo Kangoothar.	31st	"

CHIEF CLERK'S OFFICE, HIGH COURT,
 Fort, Bombay, this 3rd day of March 1915.

R. B. PATEL,
 Chief Clerk.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY.

Notice is hereby given that the petitions of the several persons hereunder named and described have been presented to this Court, praying, respectively, for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909).

No.	Names.	Denomination.	Address in Bombay.	Description.	DATE OF PRESENTATION OF PETITION.			DATE OF THE ADJUDICATION.		
					Day.	Month.	Year.	Day.	Month.	Year.
123--1915	Marati Laxmon Pawar	Hindu	Mandvi Kaliwada	Foreman in the G. I. P. Railway	15th	February	1915	16th	February	1915.
124--1915	Richard Cecil Williams	Anglo-Indian	Sopari Bag, Parel	Inspector in the Bombay Municipality	16th	"	"	"	"	"
125--1915	Balkrishna alias Bakaram Padmanaji Desai.	Hindu	Worli 3rd Pakhodi	Carpenter in the B., B. & C. I. Railway Company.	"	"	"	"	"	"
126--1915	Alfred Coutts	East Indian	No. 11, Byculla	Guard in the B., B. & C. I. Railway Company.	"	"	"	"	"	"
127--1915	Narabhai Abdulhali Dawoodi Vora	Mahomedan	Nall Bazar	Lately doing business in partnership with Akbarali Ebrahimji as dealer in oil paints in the name of Tyebballi Nurbhai and also speculator in Jotta, etc., on his own account and now unemployed.	17th	"	"	17th	"	"
128--1915	Abduls Narsi Khoja	"	No. 14, Kasai Gali, near Crawford Market.	Lately dealer in second-hand furniture and now unemployed.	16th	"	"	16th	"	"
129--1915	Richard William Green	European	Dhun Castle, Clare Road	Lately chargeman in the G. I. P. Railway and now unemployed.	"	"	"	"	"	"
130--1915	Gafoor alias Ahmedah Thakoor, Hossain alias Gafoor Thakoor and Saif alias Gafoor Thakoor.	Mahomedan	Mazagon	1st debtor unemployed, 2nd debtor boiler-maker in the Alcock Ashdown and Company and the 3rd debtor, apprentice in the British India Steam Navigation Company.	"	"	"	"	"	"

131—1915	John De Silva . . .	Portug	Worli	Fitter and weighing machine Muccadam in the B., B. & C. I. Railway Company .	"	"	"	"
132—1915	Manabhai Sarabji Subedar	Parsi	Lower Parel	Fireman in the B., B. & C. I. Railway	"	19th	"	"
133—1915	Rafael Antonio <i>alias</i> Sebastiao De Silva.	Native	Parel	Fitter in the G. I. P. Railway	"	20th	"	"
134—1915	Parshotum Morar Surti .	Hindu	Parel Delle	Motor fitter in the B., B. & C. I. Railway Company.	"	"	"	"
135—1915	Abdulahsein Hassanalli Dawoodi Yona.	Mahom	No. 244, Doctor Street, Nall Bazar.	Brass moulder, lately in the name of Abdul Husein Tyeballi and now in the name of Abdulhusein Hassanali.	"	22nd	"	"
136—1915	Jusab Alarakhia Cutchi Memon	"	No. 119, Halai Molla	artist	"	"	"	"
138—1915	Mattabhai Navabhai Shroff .	Parsi	Chandanwadi . . .	Carpenter	"	"	"	"
139—1915	Laxumon Ganoo Loke . . .	Hindu	Veinkar Building. Parel Road.	Jobber in the Dawn Mills, Parel . . .	"	"	"	"
140—1915	Ahaji Aboo Panadi . . .	"	24, Kamaipura 1st Lane .	Lately building contractor and now unemployed.	"	"	"	"
141—1915	Rias Piedade Pereira . . .	Portugu	Gaiwadi	Lately clerk in the employ of the Bombay Port Trust and now unemployed.	"	"	"	"
142—1915	hai Giasabhai Khakar . . .	Hindu	1st Khetwadi Lane	Turner in the B., B. & C. I. Railway Company	"	"	"	"
137—1915	Gangaram Jivraj Lohar	"	Kumbhade 4th	Blacksmith	"	"	"	"
143—1915	Satharam Dowlat Lawan	"	Lalwadi	Jobber in the Jam Mills	"	23rd	"	"
144—1915	Dewji Hirji Sha . . .	"	"	Lately dealer in oil in partnership with Rowji Hirji Sha in the name of Rowji Hirji and now servant in the employ of Walji Hirji & Co.	"	24th	"	"

Notice is hereby given that the petitions of the several persons hereunder named and described have been presented to this Court, praying, respectively, for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909)—concluded.

No.	Names.	Denomination.	Address in Bombay	Description	DATE OF PRESENTATION OF PETITION.			DATE OF THE ADJUDICATION.		
					Day.	Month.	Year.	Day	Month	Year.
145-1915	Joseph Charles Spencer . . .	European .	Jubilee Building, Sankli Street, Byculla.	Guard in the G. I. P. Railways . . .	25th	February	1915	25th	February	1915.
146-1915	George Dimock D'Mello . . .	Portuguese .	Ferre Road, Fort . . .	Sub-Inspector in the Bombay Municipality . . .	"	"	"	26th	"	"

Orders in the matters of the above-named Debtors' petitions, that the said Debtors have been adjudged Insolvents, and that the real and personal Estate and Effects of the said Insolvents be vested in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, have been duly made.

CHIEF CLERK'S OFFICE, HIGH COURT,
Fort Bombay, this 3rd day of March 1915. }

R. B. PATEL,
Chief Clerk.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.
(POST OFFICE.)

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 9th March 1915.

No. 697-*Ap.*—Mr. F.W. McCrea, Superintendent of post offices, 1st grade, is granted privilege leave for fifteen days with effect from the 1st February 1915.

2. This supersedes this office Notification No. 470-*Ap.*, dated the 12th February 1915.

No. 711-*Ap.*—The following appointments are made with effect from the date noted against each :—

Mr. H. S. H. Pilkington, M.V.O., to be confirmed as Assistant Director-General of the Post Office in the grade of Rs. 1,200—1,400 from the 21st January 1915.

Rai Radhika Mohan Lahiri Bahadur to be confirmed as Assistant Director-General of the Post Office in the grade of Rs. 1,000 from the 21st January 1915.

Mr. H. L. Duncan, Deputy Postmaster-General, 2nd grade, to be promoted to the 1st grade, provisionally from the 21st January 1915 to 30th January 1915 inclusive and substantively from the 31st January 1915.

Mr. M. J. Stephen, Deputy Postmaster-General, 3rd grade and Inspector-General, R.M.S. & Sorting, Eastern Circle, to be promoted to the 2nd grade provisionally from the 21st January 1915 to 30th January 1915 inclusive and substantively from the 31st January 1915.

W. MAXWELL,

Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.
TELEGRAPH TRAFFIC.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 11th March 1915.

No. 1002-*T.*—Reports of opening and closing of offices received during the period 24th February 1915 to 9th March 1915.

Name of Office.	Where situated.	Date.	REMARKS.
<i>Government Telegraph Offices.</i>			
Addanki	Madras Presidency	11th February 1915 .	Opened.
Baikunthpur	Central Provinces	17th " " .	"
Devaprayag	United Provinces	4th April 1914 .	"
Igatpuri	Bombay Presidency	1st October " .	"
Kanchanpur	Pengal	5th February 1915 .	"
Mergui Radio	Burma	4th March " .	Closed.
Rupganj	Bengal	12th February 1915 .	Opened.

R. MEREDITH,

Deputy Director-General, Telegraph Traffic.

**GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
LAND ACQUISITION BRANCH.**

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 8th March 1915.

No. 2564-L. A.—The following agreement made under Section 41 of the Land Acquisition Act, I of 1894, is published for general information.

J. H. KERR,
Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Articles of Agreement made this the 1st day of February One thousand nine hundred and fifteen *Between the India General Navigation and Railway Company Limited* a Company incorporated under the English Companies Acts and having its Registered Office in London with a Branch Office at No. 4, Fairlie Place, Calcutta, hereinafter called "the Company" of the one part and *The Secretary of State for India in Council* hereinafter called "the Secretary of State" of the other part *Whereas* the Company has applied to the Government of Bengal to acquire on behalf of the Company under the provisions of Act I of 1894 of the Governor-General of India in Council (hereinafter referred to as "the said Act") the land described and delineated in the Schedule and Plan * hereto annexed and situated and being in Dehi Rajkissore Bagau Kismat Nadian in District and Registry 24-Parganas Sub-Registry Alipore and Thannahs Tollygunge and Muchikhola for the construction of a workshop and extension of the Dockyard and Repairing Yard of the Company wherein the vessels in the service of the Company are to be erected fitted and repaired *And Whereas* the Government of Bengal being satisfied by an enquiry held under its order pursuant to Section 40 of the said Act that the said acquisition is needed for the construction of the said Works and that such Works are likely to prove useful to the public has consented to the said acquisition pursuant to the provisions of the said Act and has required the Company under the Section 41 of the said Act to enter into the Agreement hereinafter contained *Now These Present Witness* that it is hereby agreed and declared as follows :—

1. The Company shall and will pay and reimburse to Government within such time as may be fixed and notified to the Company by the Collector the entire cost of acquiring the said land in accordance with the provisions of the said Act including all compensation damages and expenses which may have been or may be paid or incurred in respect of or on account of such acquisition, and all law costs which have been or may be incurred by Government upon or in respect of or incidental to the said acquisition, including the costs and expenses of any litigation arising thereout either in the Original or Appellate Courts and also the cost of the establishment and the salary of the Officer or Officers of Government employed or to be employed by Government in connection with or for the purposes of such acquisition.
2. Upon such payment by the Company the Secretary of State shall execute and do all such acts deeds matters and things as may be necessary or proper for effectually vesting the said land in the Company subject to the conditions hereinafter contained.
3. The Company shall construct upon the said land one or more permanent sheds godowns or other necessary erections or make necessary excavations on the said plots of land for such Workshop and Repairing Yard as aforesaid and the Company shall use the said land and hereditaments for no other purpose and shall not assign, transfer or part with the possession thereof or of any part thereof without the previous consent in writing of the Secretary of State or his Officer duly authorised in that behalf first had or obtained.
4. That the said Workshop and extension to the said Dock and Repairing Yard shall be completed and fit for use within one year from the date when the said land and premises are transferred to the Company and that the Company so long as they shall use the buildings and erections to be so erected and the excavation to be so made as aforesaid as such Workshop and extension of the said Dock and Repairing Yard as aforesaid shall be bound to maintain and keep the said building or buildings or erections or other necessary works in proper repair and condition.
5. That the public subject to the provisions of the Acts and By-Laws regulating the Company and the Rules framed and to be framed by the Company from time to time shall be entitled to the use of the Steamers in the service of the Company to be repaired and fitted in the Workshop and Repairing Yard so to be extended as aforesaid.
6. The Company shall at any time permit the Local Government or any Officer deputed by the Government in that behalf to inspect all works of the Company upon the said land, whether in the course of construction or otherwise and shall furnish to the Local Government from time to time on demand correct statements of the money expended by the Company in the construction of the works of the Company upon the said land.
7. In case the Company shall not erect upon the said land the works referred to in Clause 3 hereof within the period mentioned in Clause 4 then it shall be lawful for the Local Government at any time within six calendar months after the expiry of the said period to enter upon

*Not printed and published herewith, but may be inspected in the Office of the Second Land Acquisition Officer, Calcutta.

and to take possession of the said land or any part thereof and the said land shall *ipso facto* vest in the Secretary of State upon the following terms :—

- (1) The Secretary of State shall forthwith pay to the Company a sum equal to the amount of compensation awarded under the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act and paid by the Company for such acquisition, including the amount awarded under Section 23 (2) of the said Act.
 - (2) The Company shall be at liberty within twelve calendar months after the said land shall have become so vested in the Secretary of State or within such time as the Local Government shall consider reasonable and shall prescribe to enter upon the said land and pull down remove and carry away all or any buildings, works and other property belonging to the Company and standing and being upon the said land, at the cost of the Company. Provided that any property of the Company which may remain on the said land after the expiry of the said period may be sold by the Local Government either by public auction or otherwise as the Local Government shall think fit and the proceeds of such sale, after deduction of the expenses of and incidental to the sale shall be paid by the Local Government to the Company.
8. If at any time or times any part or parts of the said land not directly utilised by the Company for the purposes of the works aforesaid shall be considered necessary to be possessed by the Government for the revenue administration or for the purposes of the public safety, health or necessity (of which the Local Government shall be the sole judge) the Company shall transfer the said part or parts of the land to the Secretary of State; and the Secretary of State shall pay to the Company a sum equal to the amount of compensation awarded for the said part or parts of land upon the acquisition thereof for the Company including the amount awarded in respect of the same under Section 23 (2) of the said Act.
9. Should any dispute or difference arise touching or concerning the subject matter of this agreement or any covenant clause or thing herein contained the same shall be referred to the Local Government and the opinion and decision of the said Government upon such dispute or difference shall be final and conclusive and binding on the parties hereto.

The Schedule above referred to.

First.—All that piece or parcel of Kheraji land in Dihi Rajkissore Bagan Kismut Nadian Thannahs Tollygunge and Muchikhola containing by measurement a total area of 3 bighas 3 cottahs 1 chittak and 32 square feet, be the same a little more or less situate and being in District and Registry 24-Parganas, Sub-Registry Alipore and Thannahs aforesaid butted and bounded on the North by the river Hooghly on the South by the New Ghat Road on the East and West by the Company's Rajah Bagan Dockyard.

Secondly.—All that piece or parcel of revenue paying land in Dihi Rajkissore Bagan Kismut Nadian Thannahs Tollygunge and Muchikhola containing 1 bigha 14 cottahs 5 chittaks and 8 square feet be the same a little more or less in the District Registry and Sub-Registry aforesaid and butted and bounded on the North and East by land formerly described as a common passage but now belonging to the Company on the South partly by Dum Dum Road and partly by land of the Company and on the West by land attached to the Dockyard of the Company both which said pieces of land first and secondly described are delineated on the plan* hereto annexed and thereon marked B and A.

In witness whereof the Company has hereunto set its common Seal and the said Secretary of State has through the hand of one of his principal officers hereunto set his hand.

Witness to the affixing of the Company's Seal.

J. ERNEST WARD,
4, Fairlie Place,
Assistant, I. G. N. & Rly. Co. Ltd.



KILBURN & Co.,
Managing Agents,
India General Navigation and Railway Co. Ltd.

Witness to the signature of John Henry Kerr, Secretary to the Government of Bengal (in the Revenue Department) for His Excellency the Governor of Bengal acting in the premises.....for and on behalf of the Secretary of State for India in Council.

J. H. KERR,
Secretary to the Government of Bengal,
Revenue Department.

JOGHENDRA NARAYAN MITRA,
Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

* Not printed and published herewith, but may be inspected in the office of the Second Land Acquisition Officer, Calcutta.

The 9th March 1915.

No. 2679-L. A.—The following agreement made under Section 41 of the Land Acquisition Act, I of 1894, is published for general information.

J. H. KERR,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

MEMORANDUM of agreement made this 12th day of November 1914 between the Barisal Co-operative Central Bank, Limited, a Co-operative Society incorporated under the Act relating to Co-operative Societies and having its registered office at Barisal in the district of Bakarganj (hereinafter called the Company) of the one part and the Secretary of State for India in Council (hereinafter called the Secretary of State) of the other part.

Whereas for the purpose of the construction of an office building the Company has applied to the Government of Bengal for acquisition under the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, of a piece of land containing 17 K. 13 Ch. or thereabout situate in the town of Barisal in the district of Bakarganj and more particularly described in the schedule hereto and delineated in the plan* hereunto annexed.

And whereas the said Government of Bengal, being satisfied by an enquiry held under section 40 of the said Act that the proposed acquisition is needed for the aforesaid purpose and that the said work is likely to prove useful to the public, has consented to acquire on behalf of the Company the said piece of land hereinbefore described.

And whereas the said Government of Bengal has required the Company under the provisions of section 41 of the abovementioned Act to enter into the agreement with the Secretary of State hereinafter contained. Now this Indenture witnesseth that it is hereby agreed and declared as follows:—

1. On demand the Company shall and will pay to the said Government of Bengal all and every compensation in respect of the said land tendered, paid or awarded or to be tendered, paid or awarded, by the Collector under the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, or by the Court to which a reference under Part III of the said Act may be made or by the Court or Courts to which an appeal from the award of the said Court may be preferred and all costs, charges and expenses of the proceedings in the aforesaid Courts, or otherwise incidental to the proposed acquisition or payable in respect thereof under the provisions of the said Act.

2. On demand made by the said Collector the obligations of the Company under the last preceding clause not being thereby limited, the Company shall and will deposit with the said Collector such sum or sums of money as in his discretion the said Collector may in anticipation estimate to be necessary for the purposes mentioned in the last preceding clause.

3. On payment by the Company of all demands under the foregoing first clause, or, in the discretion of the said Government of Bengal on deposit by the Company of all estimated amounts as provided in the 2nd clause, but not before possession shall have been taken under the provisions of the abovementioned Act, the Secretary of State shall make over possession of the said land to the Company and shall execute and do all such acts and deeds as may be necessary and proper for effectually vesting the same in the Company.

4. The said land shall be held by the Company for the purposes of such an office as is hereinbefore mentioned and without the sanction in writing of the said Government of Bengal first had and obtained for no other purpose whatsoever.

5. The said office building shall be completed and fully equipped in all respects ready for use within 3 years from the date on which possession of the said land shall have been given to the Company.

6. Should the said office not be completed and fully equipped in all respects ready for use within the period stated in the last preceding clause or within such further period as in its discretion may be prescribed or allowed by the said Government of Bengal, or should the said land acquired for the Company for the purpose stated herein at any time thereafter cease for a period of 24 consecutive months to be held, and used, or cease to be required for the purpose or purposes provided for in the foregoing fourth clause, then and in any such case, the said Government may summarily re-enter upon and take possession of the said land and thereupon the interest of the Company in the said land shall absolutely cease and determine.

7. On taking such possession the said Government may sell or otherwise deal with the said land as it may think proper. Should the said Government sell the said land, the said Government after deducting the expenses incurred in connection with the said taking of possession and with such sale shall pay the proceeds to the Company. Should the said Government, on taking possession, decide not to sell the land, it shall repay to the Company all sums received from the Company in respect of all and every compensation as provided in the foregoing first clause less the Statutory allowance of 15 per cent., but will not repay any sums paid and received on account of costs, charges and expenses.

*Not printed and published herewith, but may be inspected in the office of the Collector of Bakarganj.

8. The office shall be open to the reasonable use of all the *bond fide* members of the Company during the office hours of the Company and at all hours to those who have business transactions with the Company in the matter of admission of members into the Company, applications for loans, deposit and withdrawal of money and also to those making enquiries relating thereto.

Provided that the Company may make rules fixing and regulating their hours of business a copy of which shall be affixed in a conspicuous place on the premises but any rules framed by the Company in the restriction of the general right of admission shall be inoperative against the public unless assented to in writing by the Secretary of State or his accredited Agents, the Government of Bengal.

Provided also that nothing herein contained shall be construed to confer on the public the right to make use of the premises for individual profit or gain except with the permission of the Company first had and obtained.

9. Should any dispute or difference arise touching or concerning the subject matter of this agreement or any covenant clause or thing herein contained the same shall be referred to the said Government of Bengal, and the opinion and decision of the said Government upon such dispute or difference shall be final and conclusive and binding on the parties hereto.

In witness whereof the said Company has caused its common seal to be affixed and the Secretary of State for India in Council hath hereunto set his hand and seal the day and year first above written.

The common seal of the above-named Company was hereto affixed in the presence of Munshi Wakifaluddin Ahamed, Head Clerk, Accountant to the Barisal Co-operative Central

F. W. STRONG,
Chairman,
12th November 1914.

Signed, sealed and delivered by John Henry Kerr, Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Revenue Department, acting in the premises for and on behalf of the Secretary of State for India in Council in the presence of Tara Kinkar Ghosh.

HEMAYET UDDIN AHMED,
Secretary,
12th November 1914.

MATHURA NATH SEN,
Member of the Board of Directors,
12th November 1914.

(Witness)

T. K. GHOSH,
Assistant, Revenue Department,
Government of Bengal.

Seal of the
Company

J. H. KERR,
Secretary to the Government of Bengal,
Revenue Department.

SCHEDULE.

The land is situated in village Bagura Alekanda, R.S. No. 2025, Pargana Chandradwip, in the district of Bakarganj, appertaining to Estate No. 1729, Taluk Chandra Shekhar Chakravarty of Bakarganj Collectorate bearing Cadastral Survey plots Nos. 2915 and 5229 of the aforesaid mouza and bounded as follows :—

North—Ulanaisa Zamindar's house.

South—Municipal drain.

East—Municipal road.

West—Drain—East to the road leading to the house of Khan Bahadur Moulvi Hemayetuddin Ahmed.

The land within the aforesaid boundary measures 17 katas 13 chataks.

THOMASON CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, ROORKEE.**NOTIFICATION.**

Roorkee, the 10th June 1908.

A Registry Office for men of the undermentioned grades is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers and employers of labour requiring men are requested to apply to the Principal :—

1. Engineers.
2. Overseers.
3. Sub-Overseers.
4. Draftsmen and Surveyors.
5. Motor Car Drivers.
6. Engine Drivers.
7. Men trained in —
 - (a) Photo-Mechanical and Lithographic Work.
 - (b) Workshops (both Electrical and Mechanical sides).

E. ATKINSON, LIEUT.-COL., R.E.,
Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee.

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Records of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XLIV, Part 1. By Director, Geological Survey of India. General Report of the Geological Survey of India for the year 1913. A Carbonaceous Aerolite from Rajputana (with text figure). Notes on Value of Nummulites as Zone Fossils, with a description of some Burmese Species. (With plates 1 to 3.) Re. 1.

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS ISSUED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT DURING THE CURRENT QUARTER.

- Monthly Weather Review, December 1913.** (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Price Re. 1.
- Monthly Weather Review, January 1914.** (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Price Re. 1.
- Monthly Weather Review, February 1914.** (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Price Re. 1.
- Monthly Weather Review, March 1914.** (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Price Re. 1.
- Correlation in seasonal variations of weather, III. On the criterion for the reality of relationship or periodicities.** Memoirs of the Indian Meteorological Department, Vol. XXI, Part IX. Quarto. Paper cover. By Gilbert T. Walker, C.S.I., M.A., Sc.D., F.R.S. Price 0-8-0 (eight annas).
- Monthly Weather Review, April 1914.** (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Price Re. 1.
- Monthly Weather Review, May 1914.** (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Price Re. 1.
- Monthly Weather Review, June 1914.** (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Price Re. 1.
- Monthly Weather Review, July 1914.** (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Price Re. 1.
- Monthly and Annual Normals of Pressure, Temperature, Relative Humidity, Vapour Tension and Cloud.** Memoirs of the Indian Meteorological Department, Volume XXII, Part III. By Gilbert T. Walker, C.S.I., M.A., Sc.D., F.R.S. Quarto. Paper cover. Price Re. 1-8.
- Monthly Weather Review, August 1914.** (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Price Re. 1.
- III. A discussion of the anemographic observations recorded at Port Blair from September 1894 to August 1904.**
- IV. A discussion of the anemographic observations recorded at Dhubri from November 1889 to May 1896.**
- Memoirs of the Indian Meteorological Department, Vol. XIX.** By W. A. Harwood with an introduction by G. T. Walker. (Illustrated by 27 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Price Re. 1-8.
- Monthly Weather Review, September 1914.** (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Price Re. 1.
- Annual Summary of the Monthly Weather Review, 1913.** (Illustrated by 6 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Rs. 3.

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS ISSUED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT FROM JANUARY TO JUNE 1914.

- Monthly Weather Review, August 1913 to January 1914.** (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Re. 1 per month.
- Annual Summary of the Monthly Weather Review, 1912.** (Illustrated by 6 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Rs. 3.
- A further study of relationship with Indian monsoon rainfall—Memoirs of the Indian Meteorological Department, Vol. XXI, Part VIII,** by Gilbert T. Walker, C.S.I., M.A., Sc.D., F.R.S. Quarto. Paper cover. Re. 0-8-0.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA DURING THE WEEK ENDING 27TH JUNE 1914.

Records of Geological Survey of India, Volume XLIV, Part 2, by Director, Geological Survey of India. Contributions to the Geology of the Province of Yunnan in Western China. IV. The Country around Yunnan Fu (with Plate 4). Note on a Dyke of White Trap from the Pench Valley Coalfield, Chhindwara District, Central Provinces (with text figures 2 and 3). Statement of Mineral Concessions granted during 1913. Re. 1.

**LIST OF BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE COORG ADMINISTRATION DURING THE
HALF-YEAR WHICH ENDED ON THE 30TH JUNE 1914.**

Report on Forest Administration in Coorg, by H. Tireman, Esq., Deputy Conservator of Forests, Coorg, "Progress report on the Forest Administration in Coorg for the year 1912-13." It deals with the Administration of Forests in Coorg. Foolscap folio. Paper binding. Price 8a. or 9d. (6 pies.)

**LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA
DURING THE WEEK ENDING 1ST AUGUST 1914.**

Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XLI, Part 2, by L. Leigh Fermor, D.Sc., A.R.S.M., F.G.S., Superintendent, Geological Survey of India. On the Geology and Coal Resources of Korea State, Central Provinces. (With 12 plates.) Rs. 3.

Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XLII, Part 1, by J. Coggin Brown, M.Sc., F.G.S., Assistant Superintendent, Geological Survey of India. The Burma Earthquake of May 1912. Rs. 3.

**LIST OF PUBLICATIONS ISSUED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT
FROM APRIL TO SEPTEMBER 1914.**

Monthly Weather Review, December 1913 to April 1914. (Illustrated by 7 plates). Quarto. Paper cover. Re. 1 per month.

A further study of relationship with Indian Monsoon rainfall Memoirs of the Indian Meteorological Department, Vol. XXI, Part VIII. By Gilbert T. Walker, C.S.I., M.A., Sc.D., F.R.S. Quarto. Paper cover. Annas 8.

Correlation in seasonal variations of weather, III, on the criterion for the reality of relationships or periodicities. Memoirs of the Indian Meteorological Department, Vol. XXI, Part IX. By Gilbert T. Walker, C.S.I., M.A., Sc.D., F.R.S. Quarto. Paper cover. Price annas 8.

**LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA
DURING THE WEEK ENDING 17TH OCTOBER 1914.**

Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Palæontologia Indica, Sr. XV, Himalayan Forests, Volume IV, Fasc. No. 5, by Miss Paula Steiger, Ph.D. Additional Notes of the Fauna of the Spiti Shales. Re. 1.

**LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA
DURING THE WEEK ENDING 28TH NOVEMBER 1914.**

Records of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XLIV, Part 3. By Director, Geological Survey of India. Some newly discovered Coal-Seams near the Yaw River, Pakokku District, Upper Burma (with plates 5 to 12). The Monasite Sands of Travancore (with plates 13 to 17). A Lower Cretaceous Fauna from the Himalayan Gienmal Sandstone together with a description of a few Fossils from the Chikkim Series, by Dr. Albrecht Spitz (Vienna). Translated by E. Vredenburg, B.S., B.Sc., F.G.S. (with plates 18 and 19 and text figures 4 to 11). Further description of Indarctos Satmontanus Pilgrim, the new genus of Bear from the Middle Siwaliks, with some remarks on the Fossil Indian Ursidae (with plate 20). On the Probable Future Beheading of the Son and Red Rivers by the Hosdo (with plate 21). Re. 1.

**LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA
DURING THE WEEK ENDING 26TH DECEMBER 1914.**

Records of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XLIV, Part 4. By W. A. K. Christie, B.Sc., Ph.D., Chemist, Geological Survey of India, Guy E. Pilgrim, D.Sc., F.G.S., Officiating Superintendent, Survey of India, Captain J. L. Grinlinton, R.G.A., F.R.G.S. Notes on the Salt Deposits of the Cis-Indus Salt Ranges. Description of teeth referable to the Lower Siwalik Creodont genus Dissopsalis, Pilgrim. Notes on some Glaciers of the Dhaul and Lissar Valleys, Kumaon Himalaya, September 1912. Miscellaneous Notes, Index. Re. 1.

**LIST OF PUBLICATIONS ISSUED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT
FROM JULY TO DECEMBER 1914.**

Monthly Weather Review, March to July 1914. (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover.
Rs. 1 per month.

Correlation in seasonal variations of weather, III, on the criterion for the Reality of relationships or Periodicities. Memoirs of the Indian Meteorological Department, Volume XXI, Part IX. By Gilbert T. Walker, C.S.I., M.A., Sc.D., F.R.S. Quarto. Paper cover. Price annas 8.

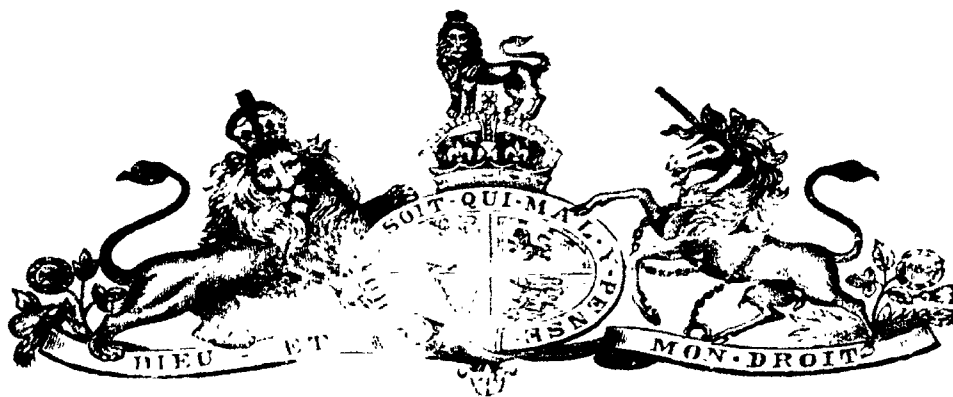
**LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA
DURING THE WEEK ENDING 30TH JANUARY 1915.**

Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Palæontologia Indica, New Series, Volume V, Memoir No. 2. By Carl Diener, Ph.D., Professor of Palæontology at the University of Vienna. The Anthracolithic Faunæ of Kashmir, Kanaur and Spiti (with plates I to XI). Rs. 2-12

**LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA
DURING THE WEEK ENDING 6TH MARCH 1915.**

Records of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XLV, Part 1. by Guy E. Pilgrim, D.Sc., F.G.S.: New Siwalik Primates and their bearing on the question of the Evolution of Man and the Anthropoidæ. S. S. Buckman, F.G.S.: The Brachio-poda of the Namyan Beds of Burma: Preliminary Notice. A. M. Heron, B.Sc., F.G.S.: Miscellaneous Note, Gypsum in Dholpur. Rs. 1.

Registered No. C-696.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 13, 1915.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

LOST.

The lower half of the Government Promissory Note No. 15867 of the 3½ per cent. loan of 1865 for Rs. 5,000 originally standing in the name of Zakeya Begum, the proprietress, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of a Duplicate in favour of the proprietress. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

Name of the Advertiser—BIBI ZAKAYA BEGUM.

Residence—Patiala.

**WHOLESALE AND RETAIL PRICES IN THE SECOND HALF OF
JANUARY 1915 OF :**

RICE
WHEAT AND FLOUR
BARLEY
JAWAR
BAJRA
RAGI
KANGNI
MAIZE
GRAM

ARHAR DÁL
OATS
COTTON SEED
LINSSEED
MUSTARD AND RAPSEED
SESAMUM (*Til* or *jinjili*)
GHI
SUGAR, RAW (*Gúr*)
SALT

TOBACCO
TURMERIC
GRASS AND STRAW
JAWAR STALKS
BHUSA (WHITE)
BEAN
SHEEP AND BULLOCKS
KEROSENE OIL

GOVERNMENT
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF JANUARY

DISTRICTS	RICE, UNHUSKED		RICE, HUSKED		WHEAT		FLOUR (WHEAT)		BARLEY		JAWAR		BAJRA		RAGGI
	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915
BURMA—															
<i>Tenasserim—</i>															
Mergui . . .	...	...	32.99	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tavoy . . .	...	...	26.78	25.01	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst . . .	...	...	30.19	35.75	55.65	55.65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Pegu (deltaic)—</i>															
Rangoon . . .	...	...	32.49	36.16	55.17	52.80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maubin . . .	...	...	37.21	39.03	91.43	36.78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bassein . . .	...	...	36.99	36.99	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Pegu (inland)—</i>															
Hennada . . .	...	...	38.79	38.79	76.19	76.19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Toungoo . . .	...	...	30.19	30.19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Upper Burma—</i>															
Mandalay . . .	...	...	34.04	34.41	58.18	55.65	...	...	...	...	22.38	20.06	...	...	...
Pakokku . . .	...	...	35.75	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22.38	...	...	...
<i>Arakan—</i>															
Akyab . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SIAM—															
<i>Burma—</i>															
Balaganj (Sylhet) . . .	25.62	33.75	45	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Rahnaputra—</i>															
Godipara . . .	32.5	33.12	50	52.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ganhati . . .	26.25	30.62	45	52.5	67.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Assam—</i>															
<i>Chittagong</i>	26.87	25	45	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca . . .	30	...	50	50 to 62.5	...	52.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Calcutta</i>	30	...	62.5	58.75	65	43.75	...	...	...	38.75	...	25	...	...	...
<i>Bardwan</i>	25	...	50	45 to 50	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Midnapur . . .	23.12	...	46.25	46.25	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Pabna</i>	32.19	33.12	56.56	51.87	48.75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rangpur . . .	30	30	57.5	68.75	60	42.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihar and Orissa—															
<i>Patna, north—</i>															
Shagalpur . . .	...	...	52.5	47.5	63.75	43.75	...	...	31.25	27.5	...	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur . . .	...	...	66.56	57.19	61.56	50	...	...	33.28	33.28	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Patna, south—</i>															
Patna . . .	...	...	...	43.12	...	40	...	...	...	30	31.25	...	...	...	...
<i>Benares—</i>															
Benares . . .	...	...	...	44.79	55.62	43.54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
United Provinces—															
<i>Benares—</i>															
Benares . . .	29.32	26.25	55.16	55.16	53.8	41.77	57.55	48.38	36.09	35.81	31.93	30.67	...	36.07	...
<i>Allahabad—</i>															
Allahabad . . .	27.5	28.12	48.75	50 and 60	57.5	42.5	62.5	50.62	34.37	34.37	31.87	85	32.5	35.62	...
<i>Meerut—</i>															
Meerut . . .	...	...	56.67	54.69	57.5	35.57	...	...	30.06	32.66	30.47	33.91	37.66	...	...
<i>Jaunpur—</i>															
Jaunpur . . .	28.59	...	57.19	57.03	59.22	40.94	61.56	47.19	...	33.28	34.81	33.28	34.84	37.19	...
<i>Varanasi—</i>															
Varanasi . . .	57.13	52.97	...	61.51	57.13	40.99	63.96	49.22	34.01	38.33	34.74	34.74	33.02	38.07	...
<i>Mathura—</i>															
Mathura . . .	33.12	32.5	50	87.5	53.75	41.25	60.31	46.87	30.25	31.87	33.28	...	34.84	...	...
<i>Aligarh—</i>															
Aligarh . . .	...	...	45.62	50	55.16	43.23	63.91	50	...	34.70	31.87	36.35	31.87	36.35	...
<i>Meerut—</i>															
Meerut . . .	30.62	30.94	55.16	52.81	55.16	43.23	...	...	...	...	38.93	...	...	...	...

* The figures under "Rice, husked" represent the prices of common rice

SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, MARCH 18, 1918.

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF JANUARY—*contd.*

DISTRICTS	SHEANUM (Til or <i>finjili</i>)		GHI		SUGAR, RAW (<i>Qir</i>)		SALT		TOBACCO LEAF		TURNERIO		GRASS	
	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914
URMA—														
Tonassarim—														
Mergui . . . . .	...	...	640	581-82	...	...	26-84	17-16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tavoy . . . . .	...	...	581-82	581-82	...	...	25-7	20-51	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst . . . . .	...	...	457-14	457-14	...	...	16-89	15-78	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—														
Bangoon . . . . .	...	...	533-33	581-82	...	...	20-13	18-29	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maubin . . . . .	...	...	533-33	533-33	...	...	22-97	22-86	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bassein . . . . .	...	...	581-82	640	...	...	28-57	22-86	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (island)—														
Hennada . . . . .	...	...	533-33	533-33	...	...	25-81	22-86	...	...	...	...	...	...
Toungoo . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	24-81	24-81	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Burma—														
Mandalay . . . . .	...	...	640	533-33	...	...	25-2	22-61	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pakokka . . . . .	...	...	640	711-11	...	...	30-47	22-54	...	...	...	...	...	...
Akha—														
Akyah . . . . .	...	...	581-82	581-82	...	...	29-63	29-63	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam—														
Assam—														
Salagan (Sylhet) . . . . .	...	...	520	560	60	62-5	22-5	18-44	...	...	...	...	...	...
Champhai . . . . .	...	...	590	520	60	65	27-5	21-25	...	...	...	...	...	...
Imphal . . . . .	...	...	425	550	52-5	61-25	25	25	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chin—														
Chin—														
Idingong . . . . .	...	...	540	600	65	70	20	16-56	...	...	...	...	...	...
Decca . . . . .	...	...	600	550 to 600	82-5	...	28-75	21-25	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coast—														
Meiktila . . . . .	...	72-5	460	530	41-25	50	...	16-87	...	65	...	...	...	18-75
Lower—														
Arduwan . . . . .	...	...	410	520	42-5	60	22-5	20	...	...	...	...	...	...
dnapur . . . . .	...	...	450 to 500	520 to 560	65	75	25	20	...	128-75 and 140	...	...	...	...
Lower—														
One . . . . .	...	...	480	540	45	56-25	25	20	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agpur . . . . .	...	...	640	520	70	70	30	25	...	...	...	...	...	...
and Orissa—														
North—														
Galpur	60	80	440	560	50	40	31-87	19-09	105	120	...	...	...	...
Baffarpur . . . . .	...	...	400	457-5	40	44-87	29-56	20	200	266-56	...	...	...	...
South—														
na	50	60	390	420	50	40	...	20	20	20	...	...	5	...
ook	75	75	552-5	609-87	66-07	60-98	20	15-63	92-34	92-34	...	...	5	5
Provinces—														
Assam—														
Assam	52-4	66-67	458-28	510-26	51-2	51-2	25-81	25-81	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal—														
Calcutta	56-25	77-5	420	445	45	43-75	17-5	17-5	120	130	55	90	...	...
Asi	49-22	68-75	870-41	450	50	50	20-47	20-6	...	133-23	84-06	133-23	5	12-5
Bihar—														
Patna	61-56	89-87	393-75	457-19	42-19	40	17-5	17-34	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	68-96	84-17	376-46	441-41	52-97	62-96	17-34	16-98	135	110	87-5	96	5-68	13-33
Madras—														
Madras	50	78-75	370	420	45	45	20	20	175	180	55 and 90	70 and 100	...	...
Malabar—														
Malabar . . . . .	...	...	420	430	36-25	47-03	21-25	20-34	90	90	...	...	5	7-5
North—														
North . . . . .	...	...	430	460	38-12	32-5	20-73	20-63	...	...	...	...	...	...

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF JANUARY—

DISTRICTS	RICE, UNHUSKED		RICE, HUSKED		WHEAT		FLOUR (WHEAT)		BARLEY		JAWAR		BAJRA	
	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914
Rajputana—														
Eastern—														
Ajmer	26.67	26.67	...	...	64.22	44.43	...	...	37.5	34.79	35.57	34.79	37.19	38.12
Punjab—														
Southern—														
Ferozpur	30.62	27.5	52.5	37.5	51.56	38.75	52.5	40.02	32.03	29.75	39.37	28.75	36.25	32.5
Central—														
Lahore	32.03	30	57.19	50	51.56	40	57.19	43.12	29.69	28.12	...	26.41	40	30
South-eastern—														
Delhi . . . . .	...	35	63.75	66.87	55	41.25	58.12	55	35	32.5	35	31.87	38.75	38.12
Submontane—														
Amritsar	33.28	32.03	55	53.28	48.75	36.25	50.78	38.12	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northern—														
Rawalpindi . . . . .	...	...	56.25	56.25	49.37	39.37	52.5	41.25	28.75	26.87	30	25	37.5	31.25
Western—														
Lyallpur . . . . .	...	...	57.5	52.5	53.75	34.87	58.75	39.12	27.5	25	...	...	36.25	39.37
Multan	30	26.87	43.75	43.39	50	33.91	43.12	37.5	37.5	27.5	26.56	25	39.37	38.44
N.-W. Frontier Province—														
Peshawar . . . . .	...	...	61.51	61.51	43.85	40.99	47.5	43.85	23.18	30.78	23.59	25.62	32.29	30.05
Dera Ismael Khan . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	40	...	...	...	...	25.31	...	...	...
Sind and Baluchistan—														
Karachi . . . . .	...	...	51.25	58.12	53.12	37.81	...	...	...	...	30	30.16	36.25	33.84
Shikarpur	27.5	25.16	...	62.5	53.12	35.94	...	...	35	27.19	...	...	...	30.81
Quetta . . . . .	...	...	...	...	45.88	38.85	70	62.5	34.37	34.37	28.75	26.25	...	...
Bombay—														
Deccan and Karnatak—														
Dharwar . . . . .	...	...	...	...	49.06	41.51	...	...	...	...	21.87	25.79	...	...
Sholapur	35.83	...	45.21	...	53.13	...	...	...	...	...	25.42	26.41	26.37	30.31
Poona . . . . .	...	...	...	58.18	63.28	...	...	...	...	...	26.67	...	32.66	40.26
Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—														
Ahmadnagar . . . . .	...	...	...	...	60.99	41.35	...	...	...	...	24.23	37.66	25.05	23.49
Dhulia . . . . .	...	...	...	...	65.43	...	...	...	...	...	30.26	...	32.4	52.66
Gujarat—														
Surat . . . . .	...	...	...	...	75.08	43.96	...	...	...	...	34.56	...	41.82	...
Ahmadabad . . . . .	...	...	55	57.5	65	40	...	...	35	30	33.75	35	40	42.5
Central Provinces—														
Western—														
Nagpur . . . . .	...	...	42.31	42.31	56.87	37.25	80	50	...	...	32.62	32.62	...	...
Central—														
Jubbulpore . . . . .	...	...	47.06	42.12	59.25	38.12	62.56	47	...	...	30.75	...	...	...
Eastern—														
Raipur	35	...	39	44.5	66	38	70	45	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras—														
Akola . . . . .	...	...	45.5	53	...	45.5	...	...	...	...	26.25	26.75	...	...
Amruti . . . . .	...	...	44.75	46	...	39.25	...	...	...	...	21.25	26.75	...	...
South, central—														
Colombatore . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32.9	29.3	36.5
Salem . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central—														
Bellary . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddapah . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Karnul	38.4	31.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39.4	...	35.6
East Coast, central—														
Nellore . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Coast, south—														
Madras	32.5	32.8	53.6	50.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tanjore	33.9	35.2	49.7	60.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southern—														
Madura . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mysore—														
Mysore	24	24	60	56	58	57.5	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bangalore	28	32	56	70	60	67.76	67.76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* The figures under "Rice, husked," represent the prices of cleaned rice

MAIZE		GRAM		ANJAR DÁL		OATS		COTTON SEED		LINSSEED		MUSTARD AND RAPSEED		Districts
1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	
35.87	31.98	42.19	37.19	...	...	72.66	61.56	...	...	84.06	94.06	...	...	Rajputana— Eastern— Ajmer
38.12	27.5	39.06	30.62	63.91	52.5	...	...	24.06	28.75	66.56	66.25	64.06	55	Punjab— Southern— Ferozpur
38.12	26.72	40	32.5	69.53	50	53.28	...	25	25	57.19	57.5	53.28	64.87	Central— Lahore
85	81.25	41.25	32.5	58.75	47.5	...	...	22.5	25	65	80	52.5	80	South-eastern— Delhi
...	...	40	32.66	...	...	...	...	24.84	25.94	...	50	60	60	Submontane— Amritsar
85	80	40	32.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	43.12	50	50	Northern— Rawalpindi
33.25 36.25	23.75 ...	40 39.37	31.25 34.37	...	...	39.37	...	25 23.75	24.37 24.53	...	...	50.62 37.5	52.5 ...	Western— Lyallpur Multan
88.7	80.05	39.74	33.18 31.87	51.2	40.99	...	...	...	...	...	...	53.33 40	59.27 40	N.W. Province— Frontier Peshawar Dera Ismael Khan
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20.94 22.5	27.03 28.12	...	...	...	53.12	Sind and Baluchistan— Karachi Sukkarpur
39.37	32.5	...	...	61.87 75 85	62.5 57.5 65	58.75	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	Quetta
...	...	40.37 53.02 51.04	...	56.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	48.38	...	...	Bombay— Deccan and Karnatak— Dharwar Sholapur Poona
...	...	50.86	36.2	...	...	...	...	...	18.33 21.25	...	...	...	...	Khandesh and N.W. Deccan— Ahmadnagar Dhulia
...	...	47.5	35	55.75	50	...	...	23.75	26.25	...	...	...	...	Gujarat— Surat Ahmadabad
...	...	...	40	51	52	...	...	15	20.25	56.62	56.81	...	...	Central Provinces— Western— Nagpur
...	...	45.69	32	59.25	53.37	44.44	50	17.37	20	47.06	47.06	42.12	...	Central— Jubbulpore
...	...	06	38	56	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Eastern— Raipur
...	...	52.25 52.5	34 33.75	54 47.5	54 46.31	...	...	13 12.5	19.5 18.56	...	55 58.44	...	...	Benar— Akola Amraoti
...	...	62.2	49.4	51.1	34.9	...	...	38.5	38.5	...	...	...	...	Madras— South, central— Coimbatore Salem
...	...	46.3	41.1	46.3	35.3	...	...	23.8	23.1	...	...	...	...	Central— Bellary Cuddapah Karnul
...	...	...	...	51	34.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	East Coast, central Nellore
...	...	50.4	47	...	...	65.2	58.4	57.6	...	...	...	...	...	East Coast, south— Madras Tanjore Trichinopoly
...	...	...	...	87.2	84	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Southern— Madura
...	...	80 22	36 38	76 84	66 64	15.62	68.59	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mysore— Mysore Bangalore

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF JANUARY--

Districts	SESAMUM (TV or Jajuli)		GHI		SUGAR, RAW (G4r)		SALT		TOBACCO LEAF		TURNERIC		GRA--	
	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914
Rajputana--														
Eastern--														
Ajmer	66.46	84.06	400	426.67	56.15	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	7.29	
Punjab--														
Southern--														
Ferozpur	60.53	80	426.25	470	44.37	50	16.37	...	100	88.91	80	80	...	
Central--														
Lahore	65.81	80	426.72	533.12	47.08	45.62	15.16	14.84	160	75	88.91	106.56	10	
South-eastern--														
Delhi	60	90	445	510	48.75	41.25	17.5	17.5	90	77.5	75	90	11.41	1
Submontane--														
Amritsar	65	80	410	475	43.28	42.08	14.37	14.37	...	...	66.25	70	...	
Northern--														
Rawalpindi . . . . .	...	...	425	470	51.25	38.75	14.37	13.75	...	...	...	...	...
Western--														
Lyallpur . . . . .	...	...	400	463.5	46.25	36.87	15	15	80	80	...	...	10	1
Multan	55	73.75	390	475	42.5	41.25	16.72	16.41	125	...	25	61.25	4.37	...
N.-W. Frontier Province--														
Peshawar . . . . .	...	...	412.92	474.06	55.63	45.36	15.88	15.1	133.07	116.35	...	...	...	...
Dera Ismael Khan . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sind and Baluchistan--														
Karachi . . . . .	...	...	...	445	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shikarpur . . . . .	...	...	387.5	440	46.25	44.53	...	...	48.75	...	...	...	...	...
Quetta . . . . .	...	...	391.61 to 460	460 to 540	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay--														
Deccan and Karnatak--														
Dharwar . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sholapur . . . . .	...	...	416.67	...	55.63	...	...	...	...	...	59.01	...	...	...
Poona . . . . .	...	...	414.01	456.15	76.3	65.78	...	...	207.03	268.18	...	...	...	...
Khandesh and N.E.														
Deccan--														
Ahmadnagar . . . . .	...	...	...	441.67	...	66.33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dhule . . . . .	...	...	370	405	56.67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gujarat--														
Surat . . . . .	...	86.51	416.2	432.45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ahmadabad . . . . .	...	...	380	420	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces--														
Western--														
Nagpur	66.06	90	433.31	546.62	...	...	20	23.31	183.31	100	75	120	7.5	7.5
Central--														
Jubbulpore	47.06	66.69	380	460	...	...	22.19	22.19	80	114.25	72.75	86.87	4.44	6.62
Eastern--														
Balpur . . . . .	...	...	400	460	...	...	26.5	30	160	160	57	80	...	...
Orissa--														
Akola	57	80.75	381	547.5	...	...	19.5	19	107	119	...	...	...	...
Amritoti	60.5	87.12	320	460	...	...	19	19	124.44	133.31	...	...	6.37	10
Madras--														
South, central--														
Coimbatore	96.2	80.6	503	487.9	76.8	57.7	19.5	22.4	...	...	64	44.6	...	...
Salem . . . . .	...	...	518.7	445.2	...	...	...	...	171.3	186.4	40	85.7	...	...
Central--														
Bellary	51.5	66.2	380.9	518	79.2	47.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddapah . . . . .	...	...	427.7	526.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	42.8	41.2	...	...
Karnul . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	154.2	183.3	49.4	65.8	...	...
East Coast, central--														
Nellore . . . . .	...	...	350	433.3	...	...	...	15.7	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Coast, south--														
Madras	74.6	74.1	559.6	559.6	69.2	46.1	12.8	12.8	197.5	156.8	46.1	46.1	...	...
Tanjore . . . . .	...	...	533.8	600	...	...	12.1	12.1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly . . . . .	...	...	540.5	675.7	...	...	17.6	17.6	123.4	123.4	...	...	...	...
Southern--														
Madura	87	87	675.7	675.7	...	...	...	...	141.1	106.8	...	...	...	...
Mysore--														
Mysore	82	80	496.25	548.59	125	68.54	...	...	205.68	205.68	10	120	2.75	3.65
Bangalore	76	76	548.54	531.41	68.54	47.13	...	...	240	240	102.61	187.13	3.5	3.88

* Includes octroi duty amounting to Rs. 108 per 10 maunds

NOTE.--These statistics are compiled from the fortnightly returns furnished by District Officers to Local Governments and Administrations, etc., of each fortnight

The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

STRAW		JAWAR STALKS		BHURA (WHITE)		BRAN		SHEEP, PER SCORE		PLOWH BULLOCKS, PER PAIR		KEROSENE OIL, PER TIN		DISTRICTS
1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	
7.29	7.29	6.15	8.44	...	...	38.12	30.78	110	110	80	80	2.50	2.5	Rajputana— Eastern— Ajmer
...	6.72	7.97	6.72	28.59	...	135	90	175	150	2.59	2.58	Punjab— Southern— Ferozpur
...	9.53	9.37	30.78	25	140	160	170	170	2.67	2.59	Central— Lahore
...	...	8.12	11.41	15.62	10.62	30	20	80	80	150	150	2.19	2.17	South-eastern— Delhi
...	8.75	8.44	25	20	...	100	...	...	2.76	2.69	Submontane— Amritsar
...	10	13.12	...	...	90	90	120	120	2.5	2.37	Northern— Rawalpindi
...	5.62	6.25	30	25.12	80	100	140	140	2.61	2.75	Western— Lyallpur
...	...	4.97	...	7.34	...	28.75	...	...	...	...	...	2.67	2.67	Multan
...	6.15	7.13	23.59	15.65	{ 60 to 100 }	{ 60 to 100 }	{ 60 to 200 }	{ 60 to 200 }	2.92	2.86	N.W. Frontier Province— Peshawar
...	3.06	3.19	Dera Ismael Khan
...	5.62	...	25	17.5	...	...	...	...	2.22	2.19	Sind and Baluchistan— Karachi
...	9.06	8.56	31.56	21.25	{ 100 to 200 }	{ 100 to 200 }	...	...	3.5	...	Shikarpur
...	50	80	...	...	2.47	2.44	Quetta
...	2.39	2.39	Bombay— Deccan and Karnatak— Dharwar
...	2.36	2.36	Sholapur
...	2.06	2.06	Poona
...	2.41	2.42	Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan— Ahmadnagar
...	Dhulia
...	2.53	2.5	Gujarat— Surat
...	30	22.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ahmadabad
...	16	...	...	...	...	...	50	...	100	1.87	1.87	Central Provinces— Western— Nagpur
87	6.62	...	...	...	...	36.37	28.56	60	60	70	70	1.87	1.84	Central— Jubbulpore
...	2.25	2.25	Eastern— Raipur
...	...	6	9.25	...	...	...	...	94	92	54	53	2.12	2	Berar— Akola
...	...	6.12	...	...	...	...	...	70	80	75	80	2.19	2.19	Amruti
7	7.8	4	3.2	...	...	90.5*	110.9*	...	...	60	60	2.58	2.44	Madras— South, Central— Coimbatore
...	100†	80†	...	...	2.22	2.31	Salem
...	...	10.3	6.8	...	...	...	...	100†	100†	140	140	2.73	2.38	Central— Bellary
...	2.5	2.06	Cuddapah
...	2.75	2.68	Karnul
9	4.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.8	1.78	East Coast, central— Nellore
...	35.3	29.5	195†	135†	...	...	1.78	1.68	East Coast, south— Madras
...	10.9	13.5	170†	185†	...	...	2.17	2.17	Tanjore
...	38.8	33.8	...	...	...	...	2.44	2.41	Trichinopoly
...	...	15	...	...	...	20.4	30.4	...	...	60	40	2.06	2	Southern— Madura
37	3.65	4.87	2.07	...	...	15	30.72	100	80	100	100	2.81	2.63	Mysore— Mysore
3	5.83	...	...	...	...	33.8	33.8	160	160	{ 120 to 150 }	{ 120 to 150 }	2.5	2.5	Bangalore

* Superior quality

† Sheep or goats

relate to the wholesale prices in the principal markets (not necessarily district head quarters) in each province on the last (or nearest mart) each day

G. FINDLAY SHIRRAS,

Director of Statistics

C. E. LOW,

Secretary to the Government of India

Calcutta, March 10, 1915

B

GOVERNMENT

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF JANUARY 1915

DISTRICTS	WHEAT		BARLEY		RICE				JAWAR OR CHOLU (Andropogon sorghum)		BAJRA OR GUMBU (Pennisetum typhoides)	
	Half month of report	Previous half-month	Half month of report	Previous half-month	Best sort		Common		Half month of report	Previous half-month	Half month of report	Previous half-month
					Half month of report	Previous half-month	Half month of report	Previous half-month				
Burma—												
<i>Tenasserim—</i>												
Mergui . . . . .	...	...	...	...	12 10	12 10	12 2	12 2	...	...	...	...
Tavoy . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 13	14 13	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	6 13	6 13	...	...	10 7	10 7	12 2	12 2	...	...	...	...
<i>Pegu (deltaic)—</i>												
Pegu . . . . .	...	...	...	...	10 6	9 1	11 10	10 12	...	...	...	...
Rangoon	7 2	7 2	...	...	9 14	9 14	10 3	10 3	...	...	...	...
Manbin	4 —	4 0	...	...	9 2	9 2	10 7	10 7	...	...	...	...
Bassein . . . . .	...	...	...	...	9 11	9 11	10 6	10 6	...	...	...	...
<i>Pegu (inland)—</i>												
Tharawadi . . . . .	...	...	...	...	8 10	8 10	11 7	11 7	...	...	...	...
Hensada	5 2	5 2	...	...	8 1	8 1	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Frome . . . . .	...	...	...	...	9 11	9 11	11 10	11 10	...	...	...	...
Toungoo . . . . .	...	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	12 2	11 11	...	...	...	...
Thayetmyo . . . . .	...	...	...	...	8 —	7 7	11 5	9 3	...	...	...	...
<i>Upper Burma—</i>												
Mandalay	6 8	6 14	...	...	8 13	8 9	11 3	11 3	16 5	14 14	...	...
Bhamo . . . . .	...	...	...	...	10 9	10 9	12 15	11 8	...	...	...	...
Pakokku . . . . .	...	...	...	...	8 13	8 13	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...
Meiktila . . . . .	...	...	...	...	9 1	9 1	12 2	12 2	...	...	...	...
<i>Arakan—</i>												
Sandoway	3 4	3 4	...	...	10 10	10 10	12 12	12 12	...	...	...	...
Kyaukpada	3 8	3 8	...	...	10 —	9 —	12 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Akyab . . . . .	...	...	...	...	8 —	7 8	9 —	8 8	...	...	...	...
Assam—												
<i>Burma—</i>												
Sylhet . . . . .	...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	8 12	8 12	...	...	...	...
Cachar	7 —	7 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	9 9	9 9	...	...	...	...
<i>Hill Tracts—</i>												
Khasi and Jaintia Hills . . . . .	...	...	...	...	3 8	3 8	6 4	6 4	...	...	...	...
Garo Hills . . . . .	...	...	...	...	3 —	3 —	8 11	9 —	...	...	...	...
Manipur	6 6	7 —	...	...	13 —	18 —	20 —	20 —	...	...	...	...
Naga Hills . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	and	and	...	...	...	...
Lushai Hills . . . . .	...	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...
<i>Brahmaputra—</i>												
Goalpara	8 —	7 8	...	...	4 —	4 —	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Kamrup (Gauhati)	5 12	5 14	...	...	6 —	5 12	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Darrang . . . . .	...	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Nowgong . . . . .	...	...	...	...	5 8	5 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Sibsagar . . . . .	...	...	...	...	5 4	5 4	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...
Lakhimpur	6 —	6 —	...	...	4 —	4 —	7 —	7 8	...	...	...	...
Bengal—												
<i>Eastern—</i>												
Chittagong . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 —	...	...	...	...
Noakhali . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 12	7 8	...	...	...	...
Backerganj . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 12	6 12	...	...	...	...
Maimensingh . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 —	7 4	...	...	...	...
Tippera . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 14	...	...	...	...
Dacca . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 —	6 4	...	...	...	...
<i>Deltaic—</i>												
Khulna . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
24 Parganas . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Howrah . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Calcutta . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 4	6 2	...	...	...	...
Hooghly . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Nadia (Krishnagarh) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 7	7 7	...	...	...	...
Jessore . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 —	7 8	...	...	...	...
Faridpur . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 —	7 12	...	...	...	...

OF INDIA

AND INDUSTRY

[The figures state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee]

MAHUA OR RAGI (<i>Eleusine coracana</i>)		KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET (<i>Setaria italica</i>)		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY, OR HUNAGA (<i>Cicer arietinum</i>)		MAIZE (<i>Zea Mays</i>)		ARHAR DAL		SALT		DISTRICTS
Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	
...	11 3	11 3	Burma—
...	6 6	6 6	...	...	...	...	14 —	14 —	Tonasseri—
...	7 —	7 —	...	...	7 9	7 9	18 14	18 14	Mergui
...	Tavoy
...	Moulmein and
...	Amherst
...	7 8	7 8	...	...	5 14	5 14	16 —	16 —	Pegu (deltaic)—
...	6 9	6 9	...	...	6 4	6 4	14 —	14 —	Pegu
...	5 10	5 10	...	...	5 10	5 10	14 —	14 —	Rangoon
...	6 6	6 6	...	...	...	...	11 3	11 3	Maubin
...	Bassein
...	13 2	13 2	...	...	10 1	10 1	14 —	14 —	Pegu (inland)—
...	8 —	8 —	...	...	7 2	7 2	14 —	14 —	Tharawadi
...	7 —	7 —	...	...	6 5	6 5	14 —	14 —	Henzada
...	7 2	7 2	...	...	...	...	14 —	14 —	Prome
...	5 11	5 11	...	...	4 7	4 1	11 11	11 11	Toungoo
...	Thayetmyo
...	8 —	8 —	19 12	19 12	5 10	5 10	14 —	14 —	Upper Burma—
...	5 9	...	...	5 9	5 9	11 6	11 6	Mandalay
...	11 3	11 3	Bhamo
...	10 11	8 —	32 1	25 10	7 12	7 12	14 —	9 5	Pakokku
...	Meiktila
...	4 —	4 —	...	...	4 —	4 —	9 7	9 7	Arakan—
...	3 8	3 8	12 —	9 —	Sandoway
...	6 —	6 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	12 8	12 8	Kyaukpada
...	Akyab
...	6 8	6 8	...	...	5 12	6 —	13 4	13 4	Assam—
...	7 —	7 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	16 —	16 —	Burma—
...	Sylhet
...	Cachar
...	5 14	5 14	9 —	9 —	5 1	5 1	11 —	11 6	Hill tracts—
...	5 8	5 8	...	...	4 8	4 8	10 —	10 —	Khasi and Jaintia
...	5 —	6 —	20 —	20 —	4 —	4 8	10 —	11 —	Hills
...	Garo Hills
...	6 —	6 —	...	...	4 12	4 12	11 —	11 —	Manipur
...	5 8	5 8	...	...	4 8	4 8	8 —	8 4	Naga Hills
...	Lushai Hills
...	7 —	7 —	...	...	5 5	6 —	13 —	15 8	Brahmaputra—
...	Goalpara
...	7 —	7 —	...	...	5 12	6 —	15 —	16 —	Kamrup (Gauhati)
...	6 8	6 8	...	...	5 5	5 8	12 —	13 —	Darrang
...	6 8	7 —	...	...	5 8	5 4	14 —	13 —	Nowrang
...	6 8	6 8	...	...	5 8	5 8	11 —	13 —	Sibsagar
...	6 8	6 8	...	...	5 8	5 8	13 —	13 —	Lakhimpur
...	Bengal—
...	5 —	5 4	16 —	16 —	Eastern—
...	5 8	5 8	20 —	20 —	Chittagong
...	5 —	5 4	13 —	13 —	Noakhali
...	Backerganj
...	5 8	5 8	13 —	14 —	Maimensingh
...	4 8	5 4	16 —	16 —	Tippera
...	5 —	5 —	13 —	16 —	Dacca
...	5 8	5 8	13 —	13 —	Dacca
...	6 —	6 —	16 —	16 —	Khulna
...	5 7	5 8	16 —	16 —	24 Parganas
...	6 6	6 6	16 8	16 13	Howrah
...	5 8	5 12	16 —	16 —	Cuttack
...	5 5	5 5	16 —	16 —	Hooghly
...	10 —	10 —	17 —	17 —	Nadia (Kriahnagera)
...	6 —	6 —	16 —	16 —	Jessore
...	Faridpur

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF JANUARY 1915—continued

DISTRICTS	WHEAT		BARLEY		RICE				JAWAR OR CHOLU (Andropogon sorghum)		BAJRA OR CUMBU (Pennisetum typhoides)	
					Best sort		Common					
	Half-month of report	Previous half month	Half-month of report	Previous half month	Half-month of report	Previous half month	Half-month of report	Previous half month	Half-month of report	Previous half month	Half-month of report	Previous half month
Bengal—continued												
<i>Western—</i>												
Bankura . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Bardwan . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Birbhum . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8	8 —	...	...	...	...
Midnapur . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 15	8 4	...	...	...	...
Murshidabad . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	...
<i>Northern—</i>												
Pabna . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Rajshahi . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 2	7 8	...	...	...	...
Malda . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	...	...
Bogra . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 12	6 —	...	...	...	...
Jalpaiguri . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Dinajpur . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 13	7 13	...	...	...	...
Rangpur . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	...	...	...	...
<i>Hills—</i>												
Darjeeling . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	...	...	...	...
Bihar and Orissa—												
<i>Bihar, north—</i>												
Purnea	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...	7 12	7 8	...	...	...	...
Bhagalpur	6 4	7 —	12 8	12 8	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...
Darbhanga	6 —	6 9	13 2	12 1	...	...	7 11	8 8	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur	6 —	6 8	12 —	12 —	...	...	5 12	5 12	...	...	...	...
Saran	7 —	7 12	13 —	12 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Champaran	6 8	7 —	15 —	15 —	...	...	8 —	7 12	...	...	...	...
<i>Bihar, south—</i>												
Santhal Parganas	6 —	6 4	11 8	12 —	...	...	7 8	7 —	...	...	...	...
Monghyr	7 2	7 6	9 8	10 —	...	...	7 4	7 8	...	...	...	...
Gaya	7 1	7 12	10 —	12 —	...	...	7 8	7 8	10 —	11 —	8 —	8 —
Patna	7 —	7 2	14 —	13 —	...	...	8 4	8 8	12 8	12 —	11 8	11 —
Shahabad	7 8	7 8	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	...	...
<i>Chota Nagpur—</i>												
Singbhum	7 —	8 —	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Manbhum	6 —	7 —	8 —	9 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	10 —	10 —
Ranchi	6 4	6 4	9 —	9 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	9 8	9 8
Palamanu	7 5	7 14	10 2	11 4	...	...	8 7	8 7	...	...	...	...
Hasaribagh	6 4	6 8	...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
<i>Orissa—</i>												
Puri	6 9	6 14	...	...	...	...	9 3	9 3	...	...	...	...
Cuttack	7 3	7 3	...	...	...	...	9 13	9 13	...	...	...	...
Balasore	6 8	7 —	...	...	...	...	9 8	10 —	...	...	...	...
Sambalpur	6 —	7 —	...	...	...	...	11 —	10 2	...	...	...	...
United Provinces—												
<i>(a) AGRA—</i>												
<i>Eastern—</i>												
Mirzapur	6 8	6 —	9 —	9 —	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 4	11 —	10 8	10 —	10 8
Benares	7 1	7 3	10 9	10 9	6 4	6 4	6 8	6 8	12 3	11 11	11 12	10 13
Ghazipur	6 8	6 10	10 2	10 15	4 13	4 10	7 7	7 8	11 11	10 9	9 2	10 5
Jaunpur	6 7	7 —	10 —	10 3	4 —	3 8	7 10	7 8	...	...	11 1	11 13
Allahabad	6 9	6 12	10 12	10 12	4 12	4 12	8 —	8 —	11 5	11 —	10 9	10 8
<i>Central—</i>												
Banda	6 4	6 14	8 4	8 4	4 —	4 —	8 —	8 —	13 10	13 4	12 2	11 4
Fatehpur	6 8	6 5	10 8	10 4	3 8	3 8	8 8	8 8	13 12	12 10	12 8	11 8
Hamirpur	5 14	5 14	8 12	8 12	5 4	5 4	7 8	7 4	12 12	12 8	11 8	11 8
Jalaun	6 —	6 —	...	...	4 —	4 —	6 —	6 —	13 —	12 8	12 —	11 8
Cawnpore	6 12	7 —	11 8	11 4	...	...	7 12	7 12	12 4	12 —	12 —	12 —
Jhansi	6 10	6 13	10 —	9 10	4 12	4 12	6 15	6 9	12 14	13 1	10 6	11 4
Etawah	6 8	7 2	11 8	11 4	3 —	3 —	8 8	8 8	11 8	11 12	11 8	11 12
Farrukhabad	6 8	6 14	11 5	11 5	4 2	4 2	8 9	8 9	11 8	11 5	12 6	11 11
Mainpuri	6 4	6 —	10 8	10 8	5 —	5 —	9 —	9 —	10 8	11 6	10 8	11 —
Etah	7 —	7 4	10 —	9 8	4 —	4 —	8 —	9 —	11 —	10 4	11 —	10 4
<i>Western—</i>												
Meerut	6 8	7 —	11 —	11 —	3 —	3 —	6 12	7 —	11 —	10 13	11 —	10 4
Agra	6 8	6 12	11 8	11 —	6 4	5 12	6 12	6 4	11 4	11 —	10 —	10 —
Muttra	7 —	7 4	11 12	11 12	4 —	4 —	7 —	7 —	11 —	11 12	10 12	11 4
Aligarh	7 —	7 —	10 8	10 8	3 8	3 4	5 —	5 —	11 —	11 4	10 8	10 —
Bulandshahr	7 7	7 7	11 —	11 —	3 —	3 —	5 —	5 —	10 6	11 —	10 2	10 8
<i>Submontane, east—</i>												
Ballia	7 2	7 7	11 1	11 1	5 8	5 8	7 18	7 18	12 —	11 11	11 1	10 6
Asamgarh	7 —	7 —	9 12	9 8	5 4	5 4	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...
Gorakhpur	7 15	7 15	11 13	12 13	7 —	6 6	7 15	7 15	18 4	13 4	13 5	12 5
Beni	7 4	7 12	11 —	11 —	5 8	5 12	7 —	8 4	...	...	...	...

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF JANUARY 1915—continued

DISTRICTS	WHEAT		BARLEY		RICE				JAWAR OR OHOLUK (<i>Andropogon sorghum</i>)		BAJRA OR CHERU (<i>Pennisetum typhoides</i>)	
	Half month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Best sort Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Common Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month
United Provinces— continued												
(a) AGRA—continued												
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahanpur	7 4	7 —	10 —	10 —	4 —	4 —	8 —	8 4	12 —	12 —	11 4	11 8
Etahau	6 8	6 8	9 7	9 10	3 10	3 11	7 8	7 13	12 —	12 8	11 6	11 8
Pilibhit	6 12	7 —	11 4	—	4 —	4 —	6 2	6 2	—	—	—	10 12
Bareilly	6 14	6 11	11 4	11 4	4 1	4 1	7 3	8 —	11 12	11 8	10 15	10 10
Moradabad	7 —	7 —	9 12	10 4	4 12	4 12	7 12	8 2	12 2	11 6	10 10	10 2
Bijnor	6 14	7 5	11 —	11 —	2 8	3 8	7 8	7 12	—	—	9 10	10 2
Musafarnagar	7 6	7 6	9 14	9 14	7 11	7 11	8 4	8 4	9 14	10 10	10 6	10 2
Saharanpur	6 15	6 15	12 4	12 4	3 12	3 12	7 7	6 14	10 10	10 10	9 13	9 13
Dehra-Dun	6 10	7 —	12 —	12 —	3 —	3 —	7 8	7 8	10 —	10 —	9 —	9 8
Hills—												
Naini Tal	6 —	6 —	9 —	10 —	2 12	2 12	6 —	7 —	8 —	10 —	8 —	8 —
Almora	8 —	8 8	10 —	11 —	3 8	3 8	7 —	7 —	—	—	—	—
Garhwal	11 —	11 —	15 —	15 —	3 8	3 8	6 —	6 —	—	16 —	—	—
(b) OUDH—												
Southern—												
Partabgarh	7 —	7 —	11 —	11 —	5 —	5 —	8 —	7 8	11 —	12 —	11 —	11 —
Sultanpur	7 8	7 9	11 8	11 8	5 —	5 —	7 8	8 —	11 8	11 8	—	—
Rae-Bareilly	7 4	7 4	10 8	10 8	4 —	4 —	8 8	8 8	12 4	11 8	12 4	11 8
Unao	6 11	6 14	10 4	10 4	5 8	5 8	7 8	7 8	12 10	12 12	11 12	12 2
Lucknow	7 —	6 12	11 —	10 8	4 —	4 —	7 —	7 —	12 —	11 8	12 —	12 —
Hardoi	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	3 —	3 —	8 —	8 —	12 —	12 —	11 8	11 4
Northern—												
Fyzabad	7 —	7 2	9 4	9 12	—	—	7 —	7 —	11 8	11 8	10 8	11 2
Barabanki	7 4	7 4	9 14	10 —	4 6	4 6	7 13	7 12	11 15	11 9	11 7	11 11
Gonda	7 4	7 4	10 —	10 —	4 8	4 8	9 —	9 —	12 —	12 8	13 —	13 8
Bahraich	7 —	7 —	9 8	10 —	5 —	5 —	8 4	8 4	14 —	13 8	13 8	14 —
Sitapur	6 12	7 4	12 —	9 8	4 —	4 —	7 —	8 —	12 —	13 —	11 12	12 —
Kheri	7 —	7 4	10 8	11 —	4 —	4 —	8 —	8 —	12 —	13 —	11 12	12 —
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
Mewar (Udaipur)	8 2	7 15	15 3	15 2	5 15	5 12	6 11	6 2	18 2	17 11	11 2	10 2
Ajmer	6 —	6 4	10 4	10 —	5 —	4 8	6 8	6 —	11 —	12 —	10 8	10 12
Kishangarh	6 8	6 8	10 8	10 8	3 —	3 —	7 —	6 —	12 —	11 8	11 —	11 —
Tonk	4 14	5 7	8 —	9 —	4 —	4 —	5 —	5 —	10 12	12 —	9 4	10 4
Jaipur	6 12	6 8	10 8	10 12	5 4	5 4	5 12	5 12	12 1	13 2	11 —	11 —
Karauli	6 6	6 9	12 8	12 8	5 10	7 8	6 14	8 2	12 8	12 8	11 8	11 6
Dholpur	6 10	7 14	9 —	8 14	4 8	4 8	4 12	4 12	12 1	12 6	11 14	12 —
Bharatpur	7 1	7 4	10 14	11 3	4 5	4 5	5 1	5 2	11 3	11 11	10 1	11 7
Alwar	7 3	7 1	11 12	11 12	5 4	5 4	6 12	6 12	11 11	12 8	10 7	11 4
Nasirabad	6 12	7 —	—	—	6 —	6 —	6 8	6 8	12 —	12 8	10 4	11 —
Western—												
Bikaner	6 —	6 —	11 8	11 8	4 8	4 8	6 8	6 8	11 8	10 —	10 —	10 —
Jaisalmer	5 6	5 5	—	—	4 5	4 4	6 7	6 6	9 11	10 10	9 2	9 9
Jodhpur	6 —	6 4 to 6 10	11 3	12 —	4 —	5 3	5 —	6 8	11 11	12 3	10 12 and 11 8	10 15 and 11 10
Central India—												
Indore	6 8	7 4	11 —	11 8	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	14 —	14 —	12 —	11 —
Neemuch	6 —	6 10	—	—	6 8	6 8	7 —	7 —	15 —	14 —	10 —	10 8
Gwalior	6 4	6 8	—	—	2 4	2 4	4 8	4 8	—	—	—	—
Punjab—												
Southern—												
Hissar	7 —	7 8	11 —	11 12	—	—	7 —	7 —	11 —	11 8	10 12	10 12
Ferozepur	7 12	8 2	12 —	13 —	—	—	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	10 8	10 8
Central—												
Lahore	7 8	8 —	13 —	13 8	—	—	6 12	6 12	—	—	9 12	11 —
Gujranwala	7 14	8 6	14 8	16 —	—	—	7 8	7 12	—	—	9 12	—
Gujrat	7 12	9 —	14 8	14 —	—	—	7 —	7 —	—	—	9 8	12 —
Jhelum	7 4	9 —	15 —	15 —	—	—	7 —	7 —	—	—	10 —	12 —

[The figures state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee]

MAHUA OR BASI (<i>Broussonetia</i>)		KANGRI OR KAKRI, ITALIAN MILLET (<i>Setaria italica</i>)		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY, OR SUNAGA (<i>Ocra aristinum</i>)		MAIZE (<i>Zea Mays</i>)		ARHAR DÁL		SALT		DISTRICTS
Half- month of report	Pre- vious half month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half month	
...	8 8	8 8	12 —	12 —	6 8	6 8	19 2	19 —	United Provinces— <i>continued</i>
...	...	11 —	11 —	7 14	8 6	13 5	13 11	6 —	6 —	20 8	20 —	(a) AGRA— <i>continued</i>
...	8 8	8 8	12 —	12 —	6 —	6 —	20 —	20 —	Submontane, west—
...	9 —	9 —	11 8	11 2	6 8	6 8	20 —	20 —	Shahjahanpur
...	...	16 4	16 4	9 —	9 6	11 2	11 2	6 2	6 2	21 —	20 6	Budaun
...	8 8	8 14	...	...	6 —	6 12	17 —	17 —	Pilibit
...	8 12	8 12	9 14	10 2	5 8	5 8	18 10	18 10	Bareilly
...	9 5	9 5	10 2	10 2	6 6	6 6	21 4	20 —	Moradabad
11 —	11 —	...	...	8 12	9 —	10 8	11 —	8 —	8 —	16 —	16 —	Bijnor
...	Muzaffarnagar
10 —	12 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	8 —	10 —	5 —	5 —	12 —	12 —	Saharanpur
...	6 8	6 12	...	...	4 8	4 8	11 8	11 —	Dehra-Dun
...	7 8	7 8	...	...	5 —	5 —	9 —	9 —	Hills—
...	8 8	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	16 —	20 —	Naini Tal
14 —	14 —	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	11 —	11 —	6 4	6 4	21 —	21 —	Almora
...	7 8	7 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	18 —	18 —	Garhwál
...	8 4	8 1	13 8	13 8	5 12	5 12	16 8	16 8	(b) OUDH—
...	8 12	8 8	12 12	12 8	6 —	6 8	18 —	18 —	Southern—
...	9 —	9 —	...	...	6 —	6 8	19 —	16 —	Partabgarh
...	Sultanpur
...	Rae-Bareilly
...	Unao
...	Lucknow
...	Hardoi
...	...	12 —	11 8	8 4	8 4	11 12	11 12	6 —	6 —	16 —	18 —	Northern—
...	14 8	9 3	9 5	8 2	8 3	12 1	12 4	6 2	6 2	18 14	18 4	Fyzabad
...	...	9 —	9 —	8 8	8 12	13 —	13 —	6 8	6 12	17 —	18 —	Barabanki
...	7 8	8 8	8 4	13 8	13 8	6 8	6 8	18 —	18 —	Gonda
...	...	12 —	14 —	8 12	8 4	12 8	12 8	6 8	6 12	18 —	18 —	Bahraich
13 8	15 —	7 8	7 8	8 —	8 —	11 6	12 8	6 —	6 —	18 —	18 —	Sitapur
...	Kheri
...	Rajputana—
...	...	9 10	9 15	9 10	9 15	17 11	17 11	5 13	5 12	19 6	18 7	Eastern—
...	...	6 8	6 —	8 —	8 12	11 —	11 8	9 8	9 —	23 —	20 8	Mewar (Udaipur)
...	8 8	9 —	12 —	11 12	...	...	22 8	22 8	Ajmer
...	7 —	7 —	9 4	10 8	...	...	18 —	18 —	Kishangarh
...	8 15	8 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tonk
...	...	7 13	7 13	and 9 7	and 9 7	12 1	12 9	12 —	12 1	24 —	24 —	Jaipur
...	...	13 12	13 12	9 6	9 6	...	...	...	...	21 4	20 —	Karauli
...	...	9 8	9 8	8 2	8 4	...	...	6 —	6 —	20 —	19 14	Dholpur
...	8 5	8 9	11 10	12 —	5 12	5 12	20 14	19 4	Bharatpur
...	...	9 8	9 8	9 4	9 9	12 4	12 7	11 8	11 8	24 2	22 7	Alwar
...	8 12	9 —	...	...	5 8	5 8	23 —	23 —	Nasirabad
...	Western—
...	8 12	8 4	...	...	5 4	5 —	22 —	20 —	Bikaner
...	6 7	6 6	...	...	...	...	22 —	22 —	Jaisalmer
...	and 24 —	and 24 —	
...	9 8	9 3	...	...	6 4	6 4	27 —	27 —	Jodhpur
...	Central India—
...	8 4	8 8	15 8	16 —	6 8	6 8	20 —	20 —	Indore
...	8 8	9 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	22 —	22 —	Neemuch
...	...	10 —	4 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	19 —	20 —	Gwalior
...	Punjab—
...	10 —	10 8	...	...	...	...	23 —	22 —	Southern—
...	9 14	10 4	10 —	10 8	6 —	6 —	20 —	20 —	Hissar
...	Ferozepur
...	...	12 —	12 —	9 12	10 —	10 —	11 —	5 8	5 4	26 —	26 —	Central—
...	10 —	10 8	10 4	10 12	...	...	26 —	26 —	Lahore
...	9 8	10 —	10 —	11 —	...	...	26 —	26 —	Gujranwala
...	9 12	10 —	10 —	11 —	...	...	26 —	26 —	Gujrat
...	Jhelam

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF JANUARY 1915—continued

DISTRICTS	WHEAT		BARLEY		RICE				JAWAR OR OHOLUM (<i>Andropogon sorghum</i>)		BAJRA OR OUMSU (<i>Pennisetum typhoides</i>)	
	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Best sort	Common	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month
Punjab—continued												
South-eastern—												
Gurgaon	7 4	7 4	11 4	11 —	..	..	5 —	5 —	11 14	11 —	10 4	9 12
Delhi	7 —	7 —	11 —	11 —	3 4	3 —	6 —	5 12	11 —	10 8	10 —	9 8
Rohtak	7 8	7 8	12 —	12 —	..	..	8 —	8 —	11 8	11 8	10 8	10 8
Karnal	7 4	7 8	10 —	10 8	..	..	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 4	10 —	9 12
Submontane—												
Ambala	7 6	7 12	12 —	12 —	..	..	7 12	7 12	9 12	9 12	9 12	10 12
Ludhiana	7 —	7 8	11 8	11 8	..	..	6 8	6 8	10 8	10 —	10 —	10 8
Jullundur	8 —	8 4	18 —	18 —	..	..	7 —	7 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	10 —
Mohiarpur	7 8	8 —	13 —	13 8	..	..	6 —	6 —	9 8	10 —	10 —	10 —
Gurdaspur	8 10	9 8	11 —	12 —	..	..	7 8	8 —	7 —	7 —	..	..
Amritsar	8 2	8 10	14 8	15 8	..	..	7 —	7 —	9 12	10 8	10 12	11 —
Shikot	7 12	8 —	14 —	13 —	..	..	7 8	7 8	12 —	12 —	11 —	11 —
Hill—												
Simla	7 —	7 8	11 10	18 8	..	..	6 4	6 4	9 6	9 6	8 4	10 —
Kangra	9 —	9 —	14 —	14 —	..	..	7 —	7 —	..	..	..	..
Northern—												
Hawalpind.	8 —	6 14	13 12	15 8	..	..	6 12	6 12	12 12	15 8	10 8	11 8
Attock	8 12	10 —	14 8	16 8	..	..	7 —	7 —	..	..	10 12	11 8
Western—												
Shahpur	8 3	8 10	13 15	14 3	..	..	7 4	7 4	..	..	11 8	11 7
Jhang	8 —	8 2	13 8	14 —	..	..	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	10 12	10 12
Lyalpur	7 4	8 4	13 4	13 4	..	..	6 12	6 12	..	..	10 12	10 12
Multan	7 12	8 —	10 8	11 —	..	..	8 —	8 —	14 8	14 8	10 —	10 8
Montgomery	7 8	8 —	11 —	11 —	..	..	6 8	6 8	10 —	10 —	9 12	10 8
Musaffargarh	8 —	8 2	..	..	..	..	6 —	6 —	..	..	10 —	10 —
Dera Ghazi Khan	8 2	8 7	12 —	12 8	..	..	8 —	8 —	12 —	12 8	10 15	11 —
N.-W. F. Province—												
Hazara	7 4	6 12	13 10	16 12	3 9	3 9	6 8	6 8	..	..	9 8	9 8
Peshawar	8 13	9 2	16 —	17 —	5 3	5 3	6 3	6 3	16 —	20 —	12 —	12 —
Kohat	8 13	9 4	14 5	14 10	4 2	4 2	8 7	8 7	18 9	16 9	11 8	13 1
Bannu	9 6	9 11	15 —	16 9	4 6	4 6	7 3	7 8	16 14	17 8	12 3	12 8
Dera Ismael Khan	9 1	8 14	13 —	13 —	3 8	3 12	5 10	5 10	15 12	15 —	12 8	11 4
Tochi	9 —	9 —	12 —	14 —	..	..	6 —	6 8	..	..	..	..
Kurram	9 —	9 —	17 4	17 8	8 —	8 4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malakand	8 12	9 4	19 —	19 —	4 —	4 —	6 8	6 8	..	..	..	..
Wana	7 14	7 14	9 14	9 6	3 5	3 5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karachi	7 —	7 —	..	..	6 —	5 8	7 —	6 8	11 —	11 —	10 —	10 —
Hyderabad	6 12	6 12	..	..	5 8	5 8	6 8	6 8	11 —	11 —	10 —	10 —
Tbar and Parkar (Mirpur Khas)	5 12	6 —	..	..	5 —	5 —	..	..	9 —	11 8	9 4	9 8
Shikarpur	7 —	7 —	..	..	6 —	6 —	6 8	6 8	10 —	10 —	11 8	11 8
Upper Sind Frontier	7 —	7 —	..	..	6 —	6 —	6 4	6 4	12 —	12 —	12 8	12 8
Quetta	8 9 to 5 12	8 10 to 5 14	11 1	11 —	3 —	3 —	5 12	5 12	12 13	12 7	9 7	9 7
Bombay—												
Konkan—												
Karwar	5 14	6 2	..	..	5 8	5 12	8 6	8 2	10 9	11 5	..	..
Ratnagiri	5 12	6 1	..	..	7 —	7 —	7 11	7 11	10 6	10 6	9 15	10 10
Alibag	5 13	5 13	..	..	7 8	7 3	8 2	8 2	..	..	8 5	8 5
Bombay	5 8	5 8	..	..	5 2	5 2	7 2	7 2	10 7	10 2	9 4	9 4
Thanna	5 7	5 15	..	..	6 14	7 6	8 2	8 5	10 12	12 8	10 6	10 6
Deccan and Karnatak—												
Dharwar	8 2	8 2	..	..	8 6	8 6	9 13	9 13	14 11	14 11	12 14	13 14
Belgaum	7 15	8 15	..	..	8 10	8 10	9 2	9 2	14 8	13 8	13 8	13 8
Satara	6 6	5 4	..	..	6 4	6 4	7 8	7 8	12 11	12 11	11 6	12 7
Sholapur	6 6	6 13	..	..	7 8	7 8	8 6	8 6	14 14	16 4	14 —	14 —
Biapur	7 2	5 —	..	..	5 9	5 9	7 8	7 8	10 10	16 10	15 10	15 10
Poona	5 9	5 9	..	..	5 12	5 12	7 9	7 9	14 4	14 4	12 —	12 —
Khandesh and N.-E.												
Deccan—												
Ahmadnagar	5 14	5 14	..	..	6 10	6 10	7 6	7 6	16 8	15 2	14 —	13 8
Nasik	5 14	5 14	..	..	5 15	5 15	7 7	7 7	..	..	13 3	13 3
Dhulia	5 12	5 12	..	..	6 —	6 —	6 9	6 9	12 10	15 3	11 9	12 —
Jalgaon	5 8	6 15	..	..	5 12	5 12	6 7	6 7	11 11	18 3	10 3	11 9
Gujarat—												
Surat	5 1	5 1	..	..	5 3	5 5	7 6	7 6	12 —	11 9	11 2	11 2
Broach	6 5	6 8	..	..	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	11 8	11 8	10 —	10 —
Kaira	5 —	5 8	..	..	4 8	4 8	6 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	9 8	9 8
Baroda	6 —	6 4	..	..	6 12	6 8	7 4	7 4	10 —	10 —	9 —	9 8
Ahmedabad	6 —	6 8	..	..	5 —	5 —	6 8	6 8	11 —	12 —	9 8	10 —
Godhra	6 5	6 —	..	..	5 —	5 —	6 8	6 8	..	..	9 —	10 —
Dias	6 —	5 8	..	..	4 12	4 12	5 4	5 4	12 8	12 —	10 8	10 8
Kathiawar—												
Rajkot	6 —	6 8	..	..	4 —	4 —	6 —	6 —	12 8	12 8	10 —	10 —
Central Provinces—												
Western—												
Nimar	6 8	6 12	..	..	4 8	4 8	7 6	7 5	12 —	12 —	..	..
Hoshangabad	5 15	7 6	..	..	3 4	3 4	7 15	7 15	12 2	11 15	..	..
Betul	6 1	7 1	..	..	4 —	4 —	6 15	6 15	12 5	12 6	..	..
Chhindwara	6 4	6 4	..	..	6 4	6 4	9 2	9 2	14 14	15 7	..	..
Nagpur	6 8	7 —	..	..	5 8	5 8	9 2	9 2	11 6	12 11	..	..
Warina	6 4	6 4	..	..	5 2	5 1	8 4	8 4	12 1	12 1	..	..

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF JANUARY 1915—continued

Districts	WHEAT		BARLEY		RICE				JAWAR OR OHOLUM (Andropogon sorghum)		BAJRA OR CHHETU (Pennisetum typhoides)	
					Best sort		Common					
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Central Provinces— <i>concluded</i>												
Central—												
Narsinghpur	6 7	6 12			4 —	4 —	7 6	7 6	11 8	11 8		
Saugor	6 8	7 4			6 8	6 —	7 8	8 —	11 —	12 —		
Damoh	6 11	6 15			7 1	7 1	7 12	7 12	18 —	18 —		
Jubbulpore	6 8	7 —			6 —	7 —	8 —	9 —	12 8	12 8		
Mandla	6 8	7 —			7 8	8 —	10 8	12 —				
Seoni	6 7	7 2			7 2	7 2	9 14	10 11	12 13	14 3		
Balaghāt	5 4	6 9			5 7	5 7	10 15	10 15				
Bhandāra	4 11	6 2			5 9	5 9	10 14	10 14	13 3	14 4		
Chānda	4 2	5 8			5 —	5 —	10 —	10 —	14 8	15 13		
Eastern—												
Bilāspur	6 6	7 2			7 2	8 9	9 2	10 11				
Raipur	6 —	7 —			6 —	6 8	10 —	10 —				
Drug	7 —	7 —			6 —	6 —	10 —	9 12				
Berar—												
Buldana	5 11	8 —			5 4	5 4	7 4	7 11	16 8	17 4		
Akola	5 6	5 4			5 8	5 8	7 11	7 11	15 —	14 —		
Amravati	5 12	6 5			5 15	6 —	8 11	8 11	18 —	18 —		
Yavatmal	5 5	5 11			4 8	4 6	8 13	8 12	18 —	18 —		
Hyderabad—												
Secunderabad	4 10	5 4	10 1	9 12	4 1	4 10	8 2	8 6	12 9	14 8	13 13	14 3
Madras—												
Malabar Coast—												
Malabar							8 5	8 5				
S. Canara							7 7	7 7				
South, central—												
Coimbatore							7 7	7 7	12 9	11 12	10 15	10 15
Nilgiris							6 10	6 3				
Salem							7 —	6 3	13 6	12 9	10 4	9 9
Central—												
Bellary							7 9	7 9	17 14	14 4		
Anantapur							7 11	7 11	15 10	15 10		
Cuddapah							6 10	6 10	13 5	13 5	14 14	14 14
Karnal							8 11	8 11	16 1	16 1		
East Coast, north—												
Canjiam							7 2	7 2				
Visagapatam							7 —	7 2			14 14	13 15
Godāvari							9 12	9 8				
East Coast, central—												
Kistna							5 6	5 6	13 6	13 —		
Guntur							9 14	9 14	14 10	14 10	13 6	13 8
Nellore							10 7	10 7	15 19	15 10		
East Coast, south—												
Madras							7 2	7 14				
Chingleput							8 2	7 13				
N. Arcot							8 4	5 4				
S. Arcot							7 13	7 13			15 —	12 5
Tanjore							6 13	6 13			13 —	13 —
Trichinopoly							6 10	7 —	11 12	11 12	12 5	12 5
Southern—												
Tinnevely							8 11	8 11	12 9	12 9	12 5	12 5
Madura							8 11	8 4	11 —	11 13	10 15	10 15
Mysore—												
Mysore	6 8	6 8	5 8	5 6	5 8	5 8	6 8	6 8	13 13	13 13		
Bangalore	6 8	6 8	5 12	5 12	5 —	5 —	6 8	6 8	9 —	9 —		
Coorg—												
Coorg	6 —	6 —	6 —	6 —	7 —	6 8	10 —	9 5				
Aden												
	5 8	5 7			4 14	5 1	3 6	5 9	10 8	10 6	6 10	6 10

NOTE.—These statistics are compiled from the fortnightly returns furnished by District Officers to Local Governments and

The figures state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.

MAIZE OR MAH (Zea mays)		KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET (Setaria italica)		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY, OR SUNAGA (Cicer aristinum)		MAIZE (Zea mays)		ARHAR DAL		SALT		DISTRICTS
Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	
...	9 —	9 —	6 12	6 12	16 —	16 —	Central Provinces —continued Central— Narsinghpur Saugor Damoh Jubbulpore Mandla Seoni Balaghat Bhandara Chanda
...	...	...	...	7 —	7 8	...	...	4 8	5 —	16 —	16 —
...	...	...	...	9 4	9 4	...	...	5 13	5 13	16 —	16 —
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	...	6 8	6 8	17 —	16 —
...	...	...	...	10 —	9 —	...	...	6 —	6 8	14 —	14 —
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	7 2	7 2	16 —	16 —
...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	15 12	12 6
...	...	...	...	6 15	7 8	...	...	6 6	6 11	12 11	12 11
...	...	...	...	5 14	5 14	...	...	7 6	7 5	18 —	18 —
...	6 6	8 —	7 2	7 2	12 13	12 13	Eastern— Bilaspur Raipur Durg
...	...	...	...	6 —	8 6	...	...	7 —	7 8	14 —	14 —
...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	15 —	15 —
...	7 7	8 2	7 —	7 —	16 —	16 —	Berar— Buldana Akola Amratoti Yectmal
...	...	...	...	6 3	6 3	...	...	6 8	6 8	15 —	15 —
...	...	...	...	7 8	8 —	...	...	8 3	8 8	19 —	19 —
...	7 8	8 —	8 —	9 —	16 —	16 —	Hyderabad— Secunderabad
15 14	16 5	...	...	5 12	6 6	...	...	9 3	9 10	14 —	13 10
...	18 14	19 6	Madras— Malabar Coast— Malabar S. Canara South, central— Coimbatore Nilgiris Salem Central— Bellary Anantapur Cuddapah Karnul East Coast, north— Ganjam Visakhapatnam Godavari East Coast, central— Kistna Guntur Nellore East Coast, south— Madras Chingleput N. Arcot S. Arcot Tanjore Trichinopoly Southern— Tinnevely Madurai Mysore— Mysore Bangalore Coorg— Coorg Aden
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 4	19 12
14 13	14 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 2	18 6
13 11	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 6	12 13
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 1	16 1
20 —	10 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 9	16 9
14 14	15 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 15	19 15
14 13	14 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 6	21 6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 6	14 8
14 14	14 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 10	16 10
14 14	14 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —
15 8	15 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 —	24 —
15 1	14 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 —	27 —
13 13	13 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 14	24 14
14 14	14 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 —	27 —
13 6	13 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 6	27 1
13 4	13 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 6	26 6
14 1	14 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 11	23 11
14 4	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 6	22 6
14 1	14 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 5	24 14
14 13	15 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 1	23 11
14 13	14 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 14	24 10
16 4	15 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 13	23 13
12 8	12 8	6 4	5 8	5 4	4 12	16 8	16 8	Mysore— Mysore Bangalore
12 8	12 8	...	...	6 8	6 8	...	...	4 8	4 8	16 —	16 —
15 —	15 8	15 —	11 8	5 12	5 5	17 —	17 —	Coorg— Coorg Aden
...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	6 2	5 14	32 —	32 —

Administrations, etc. They relate to the retail prices in the District Headquarters on the last (or nearest mart) day of each fortnight.

G. FINDLAY SHIRRAS

Director of Statistics

C. E. LOW,

Secretary to the Government of India

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL PRICES OF WHEAT IN INDIA FROM THE
SECOND-HALF OF JULY 1914 TO THE FIRST-HALF OF FEBRUARY
1915.

DEPARTMENT OF

Wholesale prices of

Port or province.	Market.	Rate per	31st July 1914.	15th August 1914.	31st August 1914.	15th September 1914.	30th September 1914.
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Port	Karachi* (white)	Maund of 82½ lbs.	3 15 3	3 15 3	4 2 3	4 8 9	4 7 9
	Bombay* (Delhi No. 1).	"	4 1 9	4 2 1	...	4 3 1	4 3 1
	Calcutta* (Club No. 2).	"	4 5 10	4 8 0	4 10 0	4 7 0	4 8 3
Punjab	Lahore .	"	3 10 3	3 10 3	3 13 0	4 0 0	3 11 6
	Ferozepur .	"	3 5 3	3 8 0	3 10 3	3 14 0	3 14 0
	Lyalpur .	"	3 6 0	3 5 0	3 11 0	3 14 0	3 14 0
	Amritsar .	"	3 3 3	3 6 6	3 6 6	3 11 6	3 11 6
	Multan .	"	3 6 0	3 4 0	3 8 6	3 14 6	3 14 6
	Rawalpindi .	"	3 4 3	3 6 0	3 7 6	3 9 6	3 11 3
	Ambala .	"	3 10 3	3 13 0	3 10 3	3 14 6	3 14 6
Delhi	Delhi .	"	3 14 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 5 0	4 5 0
United Provinces	Benares .	"	4 2 10	4 3 10	4 3 5	4 3 5	4 3 5
	Aligarh .	"	4 0 9	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 5 3	4 6 0
	Cawnpore .	"	4 3 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	4 8 0	4 8 0
	Meerut .	"	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	...	4 5 0
	Shajahanpur .	"	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 1 8	4 5 3
	Agra .	"	4 1 7	4 5 2	4 5 2	...	4 5 3
	Fyzabad .	"	4 3 3	4 3 3	4 3 3	4 3 3	4 3 3
	Lucknow .	"	4 1 9	4 5 3	4 5 3	4 7 1	4 7 1
Central Provinces	Nagpur .	"	4 1 1	4 1 11	4 1 1	4 1 11	4 1 11
	Jubbulpore .	"	4 5 1	4 5 2	4 5 2	4 5 2	4 7 1
	Raipur .	"	3 14 5	3 14 5	3 14 5	3 14 5	3 14 5
	Akola .	"	4 12 0	4 12 0	4 12 0	4 12 0	5 5 7
North-West Frontier Province.	Peshawar .	"	3 6 6	3 6 6	3 6 6	3 11 6	3 11 6
Baluchistan	Quetta .	"	3 15 5	3 14 0	3 12 6	3 13 9	4 0 0
Bombay	Poona .	"	5 4 1	...	5 1 11	5 1 11	...
	Ahmednagar .	"	5 2 9	...	5 2 9	5 2 9	4 13 3
	Ahmedabad .	"	4 8 0	4 12 0	4 12 0	4 14 0	5 0 0
	Dharwar .	"	4 8 4	4 7 5	4 7 5	4 4 8	4 8 4
Bihar & Orissa.	Patna .	"	3 13 0	3 14 0	3 13 0	4 0 0	4 0 0
	Bhagalpur .	"	4 3 0	4 4 0	4 3 0	4 3 0	4 3 0
	Muzaffarpur .	"	4 7 0	4 7 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0
	Ranchi .	"	4 7 0	4 15 0	4 11 0	4 14 0	4 14 0
	Cuttack .	"	4 5 8	4 11 3	4 11 3	4 11 3	4 11 3
Bengal	Dacca .	"	4 8 0	4 12 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0
	Rangpur .	"	4 8 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0
Burma	Amherst (Moul- mein).	"	5 9 0	5 9 0	5 9 0	5 9 0	5 9 0
	Mandalay .	"	4 3 0	4 3 0	5 2 7	4 13 7	4 14 9
(Median Average)			4 2 3	4 2 6	4 2 3	4 4 0	4 5 0
Index Numbers			100	100	103	103	104

NOTE.—(1) These statistics are compiled from fortnightly returns furnished by Local Governments and Administrations. They relate to the wholesale prices in the markets referred to above which prevailed on the last (or nearest mart) day of each fortnight. The statistics for Karachi, Bombay and Calcutta are compiled from the Chambers of Commerce Market Reports.

(2) * The prices of Karachi (white) on 18th, and 25th February and on 4th March 1915 were Rs-1-4, Rs-4-4 and Rs-5-4 per maund respectively.

" " " Bombay (Delhi No. 1) on 18th, and 25th February and on 4th March were Rs-5-5, Rs-5-3 and Rs-4-15-0 per maund respectively.

" " " Calcutta (Club No. 2) on 18th, and 25th February and on 4th March were Rs-5-0, Rs-5-0 and Rs-6-4-0 per maund respectively.

(3) * The price of wheat in Calcutta on the 11th March 1915 had fallen to Rs-4-0 per maund.

STATISTICS, INDIA.

Wheat in India.

15th October 1914.	31st October 1914.	15th November 1914.	30th November 1914.	15th December 1914.	31st December 1914.	15th January 1915.	31st January 1915.	15th February 1915.	Prices in each mart (15th February 1915) compared with Delhi price.
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
4 7 8	4 12 3	5 3 9	5 0 3	5 2 3	5 8 10	5 5 4	5 5 10	6 2 4	100
4 1 11	4 3 6	4 9 5	4 8 0	4 10 7	5 1 6	5 3 5	5 0 5	5 5 9	87
4 14 0	5 2 6	5 5 0	5 9 6	5 6 6	5 10 0	5 10 0	5 14 0	6 10 0	108
3 12 9	4 3 3	4 11 3	4 13 6	4 11 3	4 13 6	4 13 6	5 2 6	5 14 9	97
3 14 0	4 3 0	4 11 0	4 11 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 12 0	5 2 6	5 12 0	94
3 14 0	4 2 0	4 9 0	4 9 0	4 7 0	4 10 0	4 12 0	5 6 0	5 14 0	96
3 12 0	3 14 6	4 7 0	4 8 0	4 6 0	4 10 0	4 9 0	4 14 0	5 6 9	89
3 13 0	4 2 0	4 7 0	4 7 0	4 5 6	4 12 0	4 14 0	5 0 0	5 8 0	90
3 10 6	3 12 0	4 3 0	4 3 0	4 2 0	4 4 0	4 5 0	4 15 0	5 6 0	88
3 14 6	4 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	4 14 0	5 0 0	5 2 0	5 8 0	6 2 0	100
4 5 0	4 11 0	5 6 0	5 6 0	5 2 6	5 5 0	5 5 0	5 8 0	6 2 0	100
4 5 5	4 7 6	4 9 10	4 12 2	5 1 5	5 1 7	5 4 4	5 6 1	5 14 7	97
4 13 8	4 13 8	5 5 8	5 5 7	5 4 6	5 2 8	5 8 0	5 3 0	5 15 2	97
4 12 0	4 12 0	5 4 0	5 5 0	5 4 0	5 6 0	5 9 0	5 12 0	6 10 8	109
4 5 0	4 9 0	4 13 6	5 2 6	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 11 5	5 14 9	6 10 9	109
4 5 0	4 2 0	4 10 0	5 0 0	4 15 0	5 0 0	5 11 6	5 6 0	5 11 6	93
4 9 1	4 13 6	5 5 6	5 11 5	5 5 4	5 8 3	5 8 3	5 11 5	6 10 8	109
4 3 3	4 2 3	4 7 0	5 0 0	5 1 0	5 1 0	5 8 0	5 8 3	6 2 9	101
4 7 1	4 9 2	5 0 0	5 2 6	5 8 4	5 8 4	5 11 5	5 8 3	6 2 3	100
4 1 11	4 8 1	4 11 4	4 11 4	4 11 4	4 11 4	5 8 5	5 11 0	5 11 0	93
4 1 1	4 9 1	4 13 7	4 13 7	5 2 7	5 2 7	5 8 4	5 14 10	6 6 5	105
3 14 5	4 1 7	4 8 0	4 14 5	4 14 5	4 14 5	5 8 0	6 9 7	6 9 7	108
5 5 7	5 5 7	5 2 0	5 5 7	4 15 2	5 13 7	7 8 10	7 8 10	6 1 7	100
3 11 6	3 11 6	3 15 7	4 3 10	4 3 10	4 3 10	4 3 10	4 6 2	5 3 11	86
4 1 0	4 1 0	4 5 6	4 8 1	4 1 0	4 9 0	4 9 0	4 10 5	4 14 6	80
4 12 7	4 12 4	...	5 14 10	...	5 11 7	...	6 5 3	6 5 3	103
5 0 0	5 0 0	5 2 0	5 14 0	5 14 0	5 14 0	6 0 0	6 8 0	6 4 0	102
4 12 4	4 12 4	4 10 3	4 2 3	4 11 2	4 1 5	...	4 14 6	4 6 6	72
3 14 0	3 14 0	4 6 0	4 12 0	4 10 0	5 4 0	5 8 0	5 12 0	6 0 0	98
4 3 0	4 8 0	4 11 0	5 4 0	5 4 0	5 4 0	5 11 0	6 6 0	6 6 0	104
4 7 0	4 7 0	4 7 0	4 7 0	4 7 0	5 5 0	5 11 6	6 2 6	6 2 6	101
4 13 0	5 0 0	5 4 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	6 4 0	6 4 0	6 4 0	7 0 0	114
5 1 4	5 1 4	5 4 0	5 9 0	5 9 0	5 9 0	5 9 0	5 9 0	6 12 11	111
5 0 0	5 0 0	5 8 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 8 0	...	...	...	...
5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	98
5 9 0	5 9 0	5 9 0	5 9 0	5 9 0	5 9 0	5 9 0	5 9 0	5 9 0	91
4 14 9	5 2 7	5 2 7	5 2 7	5 2 7	5 2 7	5 9 0	5 13 1	5 13 1	95
4 5 5	4 9 0	4 12 5	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 2 8	5 8 0	5 9 0	6 0 0	
105	110	115	121	121	125	133	134	145	

CALCUTTA :

The 15th March 1915.

G. FINDLAY SHIRRAS,

Director of Statistics.

DEPARTMENT OF

Retail prices of

Port or province.	District.	Rate per	31st July 1914.	15th August 1914.	31st August 1914.	15th September 1914.	30th September 1914.
			sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.
Port	Karachi	Rupee	9 8	9 8	8 8	8 0	8 0
	Bombay	"	6 13	6 13	6 13	6 8	6 8
	Calcutta	"	9 0	8 14	8 14	8 8	8 4
Punjab	Lahore	"	10 12	10 12	10 4	9 12	10 4
	Ferozepur	"	11 8	11 0	10 12	10 0	10 0
	Amritsar	"	12 4	11 8	11 8	10 8	10 8
	Rawalpindi	"	12 4	11 12	11 4	11 0	10 12
	Lyallpur	"	11 4	11 8	10 12	9 8	10 4
	Multan	"	11 8	12 0	11 4	10 0	10 0
	Ambala	"	10 12	10 4	10 12	10 0	10 0
Delhi	Delhi	"	9 12	9 8	9 8	9 0	9 0
United Provinces	Benares	"	9 8	8 15	9 1	9 1	9 1
	Cawnpore	"	9 8	9 4	9 4	8 12	8 12
	Meerut	"	10 12	10 0	9 12	9 4	9 0
	Agra	"	9 12	9 0	9 0	8 8	9 0
	Lucknow	"	9 12	9 0	9 0	8 12	8 12
	Aligarh	"	9 4	10 4	9 4	8 12	9 0
	Shahjahanpur	"	10 0	9 14	9 14	9 10	9 6
	Fyzabad	"	9 4	9 4	9 4	9 4	9 4
Central Provinces	Nagpur	"	9 9	8 15	9 9	8 15	8 15
	Jubbulpore	"	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	8 12
	Raipur	"	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0
	Akola	"	8 6	8 6	8 2	8 6	7 6
North-West Frontier Province	Peshawar	"	11 6	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 0
Baluchistan	Quetta	"	10 2	10 5½	10 9	10 5½	10 0
Bombay	Poona	"	7 7	7 7	7 7	7 7	7 7
	Ahmednagar	"	8 2	8 2	7 6	7 8	8 1
	Ahmedabad	"	8 8	8 0	8 0	7 12	7 12
	Dharwar	"	9 9	9 1	9 1	8 8	8 2
Bihar & Orissa	Patna	"	10 8	9 12	10 0	9 12	9 12
	Bhagalpur	"	9 8	9 6	9 12	9 8	9 8
	Muzaffarpur	"	9 0	9 0	9 12	9 12	9 0
	Ranchi	"	9 2	8 4	8 4	8 4	8 4
	Cuttack	"	9 8	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 8
Bengal	Dacca	"	8 14	8 14	8 8	8 8	8 8
	Murshidabad	"	10 8	9 8	9 8	9 12	10 0
	Malda	"	10 0	10 0	9 8	9 0	9 8
Burma	Amherst (Moulmein)	"	6 13	6 13	6 13	6 13	6 13
	Mandalay	"	8 14	8 4	7 9	8 0	7 12
	(Median Average)	"	9 9	9 4	9 4	9 0	9 0
	Index Numbers		100	108	103	108	106

NOTE.—These statistics are entirely compiled from fortnightly returns furnished by Local Governments and Administrations. They relate to the retail prices in the head-quarters of the districts and in the ports referred to above.

STATISTICS, INDIA.

Wheat in India.

15th October 1914.	31st October 1914.	15th November 1914.	30th November 1914.	15th December 1914.	31st December 1914.	15th January 1915.	31st January 1915.	15th February 1915.	Prices in each month (15th February 1915) compared with Delhi price.
sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	
8 8	8 0	7 8	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	6 8	96
5 14	5 14	5 14	5 14	5 14	5 14	5 8	5 8	4 14	128
8 0	7 8	6 14	6 14	6 14	6 6	...	...	...	...
10 0	9 4	8 4	8 0	8 4	8 0	8 0	7 8	6 8	96
10 0	9 4	8 4	8 4	8 8	8 8	8 2	7 12	8 12	93
10 8	10 0	8 12	8 12	9 0	8 8	8 10	8 2	7 2	88
10 12	10 4	9 4	9 4	9 6	9 0	8 14	8 0	7 4	86
10 4	9 8	8 4	8 4	9 0	8 4	8 4	7 4	6 10	94
10 4	9 8	8 12	8 12	9 0	8 4	8 0	7 12	7 0	89
10 0	9 12	7 12	7 6	8 0	8 0	7 12	7 6	6 8	96
9 0	8 4	7 8	7 4	7 0	7 4	7 0	7 0	6 4	100
8 18	8 8	8 6	8 14	7 9	7 7	7 3	7 1	5 9	112
8 4	8 4	7 8	7 4	7 4	7 4	7 0	6 12	6 0	104
8 12	8 8	8 0	7 8	8 0	7 12	7 0	6 8	5 12	109
8 8	8 0	7 0	6 8	7 0	7 0	6 12	6 8	5 12	109
8 12	8 8	7 12	7 8	7 0	7 0	6 12	7 0	6 4	100
8 12	8 12	7 4	7 4	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	6 12	93
9 4	9 8	8 8	8 0	8 2	7 14	7 0	7 4	6 12	93
9 4	9 8	8 12	7 14	7 12	7 12	7 2	7 0	6 4	100
8 15	8 4	8 5	8 5	8 3	8 4	7 0	6 8	6 6	98
8 8	8 8	8 0	8 0	7 8	7 8	7 0	6 8	6 0	104
10 0	9 8	8 0	7 4	7 8	7 8	7 0	6 0	6 0	104
7 6	7 6	7 6	7 6	7 6	6 6	5 4	5 6	6 5	99
10 0	10 0	9 12	9 2	9 2	9 2	9 2	8 13	7 9	83
9 13	9 13	9 4	8 14	8 12	8 12	8 12	8 10½	8 2½	76
7 7	6 13	6 13	6 8	6 8	6 8	5 9	5 9	5 9	112
8 2	8 2	8 2	8 2	8 2	5 14	5 14	5 14	6 10	94
7 8	7 8	7 8	6 8	6 8	6 8	6 8	6 0	6 0	104
8 2	8 2	8 2	8 2	8 2	8 2	8 2	8 2	8 2	77
10 0	10 0	9 0	9 8	8 8	7 8	7 2	7 0	6 8	93
9 8	9 0	8 4	7 8	7 8	7 8	7 0	6 4	6 4	100
8 8	8 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	8 8	6 0	6 0	104
8 0	8 0	7 8	8 0	8 0	6 12	6 4	6 4	5 8	114
7 14	7 14	7 8	7 3	7 3	7 3	7 3	7 3	5 14	106
8 0	7 8	7 4	7 0	6 0	6 0	...	...	...	...
10 0	9 8	9 8	9 8	9 8	8 8	...	...	...	...
9 8	9 8	9 8	9 0	9 0	7 8	...	...	...	...
6 13	6 13	6 13	6 13	6 13	6 13	6 13	6 13	6 13	92
7 12	7 8	7 8	7 8	7 8	7 8	6 14	6 8	6 8	96
8 12	8 8	8 0	7 14	7 12	7 8	7 0	7 0	6 6	
109	112	120	121	123	127	137	137	150	

G. FINDLAY SHIRRAS,

Director of Statistics.

CALCUTTA:

The 12th March 1915.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
FINANCE DEPARTMENT

Total Gross Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue)

[In thousands of Rupees]

	IN THE ELEVEN MONTHS, APRIL TO FEBRUARY, OF									
	1905-06	1906-07	1907-08	1908-09	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15
SEA CUSTOMS										
IMPORTS										
<i>Special Import Duties</i>										
Arms, ammunition, and military stores	3,77	4,09	5,12	4,81	4,54	4,58	4,70	5,83	6,08	5,02
Liquors—										
Ale, beer, porter, cider and other fermented liquors	2,77	2,80	3,89	4,76	4,86	7,37	7,81	8,11	7,93	6,86
Spirits and liqueurs	84,35	79,06	84,16	86,18	85,77	96,93	1,02,01	1,02,25	1,08,98	1,02,98
Wines	3,61	3,49	3,61	3,61	3,58	5,16	5,27	5,24	5,37	4,10
Opium and its alkaloids*	3	8	4	3	8	7	6	6	6	3
Petroleum	33,94	33,89	41,55	47,49	41,46	32,52	71,75	62,82	61,82	94,08
Silver, bullion and coin (a)	25,96	37,76	46,26	60,75	50,79	1,54,21	94,90	95,83	81,61	1,39,05
Sugar (countervailing duties, 1899)	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	11	...	...
Sugar (countervailing duties, 1902)	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Tobacco (a)	2,74	2,77	3,44	3,19	4,04	26,26	23,22	25,09	26,58	25,23
<i>General Import Duties</i>										
Articles of food and drink (excluding sugar)	17,62	18,09	22,66	24,21	32,29	28,55	25,49	26,96	28,03	26,70
Sugar (ordinary duties)	33,95	41,56	41,00	48,15	51,60	57,95	49,74	67,41	87,35	40,91
Chemicals, drugs, medicines and narcotics (excluding opium and its alkaloids* and tobacco), and dyeing and tanning materials	10,37	11,04	13,42	12,10	13,27	15,13	15,17	16,71	17,00	12,39
Cotton manufactures—										
Piece goods, grey	58,60	58,91	61,54	47,30	55,69	53,45	61,91	79,69	79,07	66,58
" white	26,33	23,66	36,12	25,05	23,69	29,38	34,53	41,04	44,86	35,49
" coloured	30,15	30,31	34,56	31,22	27,69	36,69	39,87	46,74	60,06	36,40
Other goods	5,18	5,55	5,77	5,42	5,78	7,23	7,65	8,20	11,27	5,84
Metals (excluding silver, bullion and coin) and manufactures thereof	28,15	31,47	40,38	43,19	41,53	47,65	47,21	47,18	68,06	46,27
Oils (excluding petroleum)	1,16	1,74	2,49	1,24	1,13	1,27	1,05	1,46	1,81	1,62
Manufactured articles	75,19	76,91	89,87	87,50	85,21	1,04,73	1,14,43	1,27,55	1,41,79	98,97
Raw materials and unmanufactured articles	10,90	10,41	13,40	14,87	13,53	13,24	13,88	15,60	13,82	12,76
TOTAL IMPORTS	4,54,79	4,04,15	5,48,78	5,51,07	5,36,40	7,37,32	7,19,24	7,83,88	8,48,40	7,50,33
EXCISE DUTY ON COTTON GOODS	23,69	24,69	28,42	30,12	31,35	33,94	41,80	45,18	48,51	39,56
EXPORT DUTIES—										
Rice, husked or unhusked, including rice-flour	97,11	83,94	81,25	62,17	78,51	1,00,61	1,06,11	1,17,65	1,00,83	68,47
LAND CUSTOMS AND MISCELLANEOUS	8,08	8,70	9,38	8,01	9,23	9,34	10,94	12,11	12,80	13,22
GRAND TOTAL	5,83,87	5,81,43	6,68,23	6,51,37	6,55,58	8,81,21	8,78,09	9,58,83	10,05,84	8,71,63
<i>Provincial distribution of Imports and Exports</i>										
Bengal { Imports	1,64,43	1,62,46	2,01,20	1,76,27	1,92,19	2,28,86	2,52,04	2,66,10	3,00,70	2,59,52
Exports	21,98	10,79	6,67	8,22	12,61	17,87	21,86	24,08	15,96	8,76
Bihar and Orissa { Imports	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Exports	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,13	96	21
Bombay { Imports	1,71,22	1,76,14	2,05,20	2,08,54	1,99,46	3,29,09	2,73,36	3,09,01	3,11,75	3,01,93
Exports	1,84	1,85	1,51	2,18	2,90	1,97	1,42	1,83	2,29	2,44
Sind { Imports	40,55	43,96	47,10	54,79	47,62	63,63	70,29	73,62	81,77	68,89
Exports	1,66	3,92	3,17	2,09	2,41	2,11	2,08	2,27	2,31	2,60
Madras { Imports	35,85	37,54	42,99	50,76	45,15	55,95	60,03	61,15	70,42	67,18
Exports	4,16	9,10	11,27	8,86	8,99	6,30	7,04	6,84	8,14	2,86
Burma { Imports	42,74	44,05	53,29	60,71	52,07	59,79	68,53	74,10	83,76	47,87
Exports	67,47	59,28	59,03	40,82	54,70	72,86	73,71	81,92	79,77	44,99

* The duty on alkaloids of opium for the years previous to 1910-11 is included under the head "Chemicals, drugs, etc."
(a) Figures for the years previous to 1910-11 represent "General Import Duties"

G. FINDLAY SHERRAN,
Director of Statistics
J. B. BRUNYATE.

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS.

DELHI, 6TH MARCH 1915.

Second WHEAT forecast 1914-15.

This forecast is based on reports received from local authorities, and refers to 99·8 per cent of the total reported wheat acreage of India. The statistics, therefore, cover all the important wheat growing areas, and the condition of the crop, referred to below, generally relates to that prevailing in the month of February. The total area amounts to 32,028,000 acres as against 26,014,000 on the corresponding date of last year, an increase of 6,014,000 acres or over 23 per cent. The total area in the final forecast of last year (published in May 1914), it may be noted, was 27,699,000 acres.

The condition and prospects of the crop are on the whole very favourable except in the provinces of Bihar and Orissa and Bengal where the wheat crop is not of much importance, representing only 5 per cent of the total of India.

The detailed figures are as follows :—

Second forecast.

	AREA IN ACRES.		Increase + or decrease— (in acres).
	March 1914-15.	March 1913-14.	
Punjab (a) . .	11,197,000	9,152,000	+ 2,045,000
United Provinces .	7,450,000	5,168,000	+ 2,282,000
Central Provinces and Berar (a).	3,551,000	3,324,000	+ 227,000
Bombay and Sind (a).	2,450,000	(b) 2,130,000	+ 320,000
Bihar and Orissa .	1,303,000	1,328,000	—125,000
	1,106,000	876,000	+ 230,000
Bengal . .	185,000	144,000	—9,000
Ajmer-Merwara .	16,000	(b) 5,000	+ 11,000
Central India .	3,080,000	(c) 2,596,000	+ 484,000
Rajputana . .	908,000	(b) 624,000	+ 284,000
Hyderabad . .	929,000	(b) 664,000	+ 265,000
Mysore . .	8,000	8,000	...
Total . .	32,028,000	26,014,000	+ 6,014,000

(a) Including Native States.

(b) Revised figures.

(c) Includes 35,373 acres for Dewas Senior and Piploda which were not reported at the time of publishing the second forecast last year (12th March 1914).

It will be seen that the area this year as against that on the corresponding date last year shows an increase per cent of 45·5 in Rajputana, 44·2 in the United Provinces, 39·9 in Hyderabad, 26·3 in the North-West Frontier Province, 22·3 in the Punjab, 18·6 in Central India, 15 in Bombay and Sind, and 6·8 in the Central Provinces and Berar. The percentage decrease is 9·4 in Bihar and Orissa, and 6·2 in Bengal.

The provincial reports are summarised below :—

Punjab (33·1 per cent of the total area under wheat in India).—The area sown in the British districts is now estimated at 10,017,000 acres, which is 22·6 per cent above the area reported at the corresponding date last year. The area in Native States is now estimated at 1,180,000 acres, or 20 per cent over the area at corresponding date last year. The combined area of British and Native territory (11,197,000 acres) shows an increase of over 22 per cent. The Director of Land Records has stated that the present estimate includes for the first time the area under mixed wheat and gram and mixed wheat and barley. This was not included in previous years except in the case of wheat and gram sown together, and harvested separately. The increase in the total area over the first estimate is shared by all districts except Hoshiarpur, Jhelum, Lyallpur and Dera Ghazi Khan, and is largest in Gujranwala, Ludhiana and Gujrat. The irrigated area is estimated to amount to 49 per cent of the total. Very little rain fell during December and January, and the condition of the unirrigated crops began to cause anxiety. Moderately heavy and widespread rain, however, at the end of the first week of February immensely benefited the crop, which is now in exceptionally good condition everywhere except in a few districts in the west, where the rain-fall was insignificant.

United Provinces (23·5 per cent of the total area under wheat in India).—In the first forecast the total area sown was estimated at about 7,450,000 acres, and the Director of Land Records and Agriculture has retained this estimate (which is over 44·2 per cent above the area at the corresponding date last year) for this forecast. The month of December was rainless. In the first half of January rain was received over the whole of the provinces, the falls being heaviest in the Meerut Division and adjoining districts. Elsewhere they were too light to be of much value to the crops. Good general rain fell during February throughout the provinces. It came just in time to save the unirrigated crops, but was somewhat late for the irrigated wheat crop, which slightly suffered in places from hail and high winds. On the whole the rain materially improved the prospects. In the Meerut, Agra and Rohilkhand Divisions the wheat crop is a good one and is at present estimated at 90 to 100 per cent of the normal, and in Allahabad and Oudh at 85 to 90 per cent. In Benares and

Gorakhpur Division the crop is somewhat thin owing to the damage caused by drought and white-ants, and is estimated at 75 per cent of the normal. The above relates to the condition of the crop up to the 24th February last.

Central Provinces and Berar (11·7 per cent of the total area under wheat in India).—The area sown in the British districts is now estimated at 3,440,000 acres, which is 7·2 per cent above the area reported at this date last year. The area in the Native States of Khairagarh and Nandgaon is estimated at 111,000 acres as against 115,000 acres reported at this date last year. The combined area of British and Native territory (3,551,000 acres) shows an increase of nearly 7 per cent. Light to moderate rain was received in December and January and in the beginning of February, and this materially improved the condition of the young plants, especially in the northern districts, where the crop was suffering somewhat from lack of moisture. Some damage was, however, caused in places by cloudy weather and by hail which accompanied the rain. Generally, the estimates of outturn are not so good as might have at one time been expected, the principal reason indicated being lack of moisture during the winter months, while cloudy weather and hail have also done a certain amount of damage. For the British districts the outturn is expected to be 90 per cent of a normal crop. In the States of Khairagarh and Nandgaon outturns amounting to 100 and 82 per cent, respectively, of the normal are expected.

Bombay and Sind (7·4 per cent of the total area under wheat in India).—According to the latest reports (up to 15th February last) the total area comes to 2,450,000 acres (including 550,000 acres in Native States), which is 15 per cent over the revised area at this date last year. The cultivation of wheat extended everywhere owing to favourable late rains in the presidency and to good inundation and better water supply in Sind, as well as to the expected rise in wheat prices owing to the outbreak of war. In Gujrat cloudy weather in January affected the crop in places, and rats have slightly damaged it here and there in the north; elsewhere it has done well. The wet crop on the whole is estimated to yield between 85 to 100 per cent of normal, and the dry crop 60 to 85 per cent in the north, and 75 to 100 per cent in the south. The recent rains slightly injured the Karnatak crop in places. Otherwise its condition is good, and it is estimated at between 80 to 115 per cent of normal. In Khandesh district (Deccan) the crop suffered somewhat from rats and from stormy weather; and from insufficiency of moisture in Sholapur and east of Poona. Elsewhere in the Deccan both the dry and the wet crops have thriven well. The estimated yield of the dry crop varies between 50 to 75 per cent of normal in the south and 66 to 100 per cent in the north; the wet crop is expected to yield between 65 to 85 per cent in the former and 85 to 115 per cent in the latter. The crop is reported to be fair in Karachi and Hyderabad, and good elsewhere in Sind.

Bihar and Orissa (4·4 per cent of the total area under wheat in India).—The total area sown is reported to be 1,208,000 acres, showing a fall of over 9 per cent as compared with the area reported at this date last year. The decrease is attributed to the failure of rain in September and October. The outturn is expected to be 72 per cent of the normal. In December light rain fell in all the districts except Saran, Champaran, Muzaffarpur,

Darbhanga and Purnea. In January the rainfall was general, but generally below the normal, except in Orissa. The short rainfall at the sowing period and during the period of growth, as well as attacks of caterpillars in some areas, affected the crop in the chief wheat growing districts of Bihar and in Palamau. The good rainfall received in the beginning of February has, however, somewhat improved prospects in places where the crop was not in flower.

North-West Frontier Province (3·5 per cent of the total area under wheat in India).—The total area sown up to the end of January is estimated at 1,106,000 acres as against 876,000 acres reported at this date last year, or an increase of over 26 per cent. The rainfall in December was above normal throughout the province, and this led to farther sowings both on irrigated and unirrigated areas. The prospects are fair except in Kohat where the unirrigated crops are reported to be below average owing to the absence of rain in January. Good rain has, however, recently fallen, and this should improve the condition of the standing crops there.

Bengal (0·5 per cent of the total area under wheat in India).—The total area under wheat is now reported to be 135,000 acres, being 6 per cent below the area reported at this date last year (144,000 acres.) The expected outturn is estimated at 63 per cent of the normal. Drought prevailed throughout the province during November and the first part of December. Rainfall during the latter part of December and occasional light showers in January somewhat improved the crop's prospects, but the season as a whole cannot be considered to be favourable. The prospects are so far unsatisfactory.

Ajmer-Merwara (0·1 per cent of the total area under wheat in India).—The total area sown is now estimated at 16,000 acres as compared with 5,000 acres, the revised area for last year.

Central India (8·6 per cent of the total area under wheat in India).—The total area reported amounts to 3,080,000 acres, which is nearly 19 per cent above the area at the corresponding date last year. The details in acres are as follows (the areas of the corresponding period last year being given in brackets):—Gwalior 1,155,600 (1,068,400), Indore 369,300 (346,300), Bhopal 878,600 (792,000), Bundelkhand 260,700 (65,300), Baghelkhand 124,800 (30,100), Malwa 140,700 (132,600), and Southern States 155,600 (161,300). The condition of the crop is reported to be good throughout, except in northern districts of Gwalior, Nemawar district of Indore, and parts of Jaora where it is fair.

Rajputana (3·5 per cent of the total area under wheat in India).—The total area sown is now estimated at 908,000 acres, which is nearly 46 per cent above the revised area at this date last year. Of the twenty States the more important are (the areas of the corresponding period last year being given in brackets): Bikaner 31,500 acres (5,300), Marwar 87,800 acres (112,200), Mewar 40,000 acres (36,000), Banawara 20,100 acres (19,500), Partabgarh 19,700 acres (19,000), Tonk 116,600 acres (71,800), Bundi 70,800 acres (38,100), Kotah 286,900 acres (164,300), Jhalawar 16,200 acres (10,000), Jaipur 77,700 acres (44,500 revised), Alwar 41,800 acres (32,000), and Bharatpur 44,200 acres (80,200). The condition of the crop is reported to be generally from fair to very good.

Hyderabad (3·5 per cent of the total area under wheat in India).—The total area sown is reported to be 929,000 acres, which is nearly 40 per cent above the revised area at this date last year. The outturn is at present estimated at 78 per cent of the normal. The condition of the crop is reported to be generally good.

Mysore (·01 per cent of the total area under wheat in India).—The total area sown is estimated at 3,000 acres, being the same as at this date last year. The crop is reported to be generally in moderate to good condition.

Wheat crops in foreign countries.—The chief producing countries are, in order of importance, Russia, the United States, India, France, Italy, Canada, the Argentine, and Australia. The latest available information from the International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, regarding the wheat crop of 1914-15 may be summed up as follows:—In the United States the area is estimated at 41,246,000 acres, or 11 per cent above that of last year. In Canada the estimated area sown with winter wheat is 33 per

cent larger than last year's area. In Italy rainy and mild weather favoured the early growth and the estimate of the area sown is 12,000,000 acres which is nearly 5 per cent above that of last year. In England and Wales the young crop is generally quite satisfactory, although late sown wheat has not germinated so well as that sown early. For wheat the 1914-15 harvest forecasts show that for Argentine, Chile, and Australia the total present crops in all these countries are estimated at 131,743,000 cwts compared with 123,054,000 cwts in 1913-14, an increase of 7·1 per cent. The excellent yield of Argentine and Chile largely compensates for the reduced crop in Australia.

From unofficial sources it would appear that in Australia the harvest has certainly been a poor one owing to drought, but it is not quite so bad as has been expected. The general impression seems to favour the likelihood of an import of about 1 million quarters of foreign wheat. In the Argentine the movement of the new crop may be somewhat delayed. It has been estimated that 16,000,000 quarters will be exported from the Argentine, 40,000,000 from the United States, and 11,000,000 from Canada.

G. FINDLAY SHIRRAS,
Director of Statistics.

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, INDIA

CROP FORECAST

SUGARCANE

Final General Memorandum on the SUGARCANE CROP of the season 1914-15

This memorandum is based upon reports received from provinces, which contain 99·4 per cent of the total area under sugarcane in British India.

While the total area under sugarcane reported by these provinces for 1914-15, which now amounts to 2,315,000 acres, is 9 per cent short of the revised area for last year, the outturn is estimated at 2,367,000 tons, or 3 per cent above the revised figure of last year and nearly 6 per cent above the average of the preceding five years. The decrease in acreage, which occurs in all the provinces except Bengal and Bihar and Orissa, is attributed to deficient moisture at sowing time and scarcity of seed-cane owing to the drought of 1913. Conditions somewhat improved later on, and the total yield is estimated, as already stated, at a greater figure than in the previous year and in the previous quinquennium. The detailed figures for the provinces are stated below (in thousands):—

	Area (acres)		Yield (tons)	
	1914-15 (000)	1913-14 (000)	1914-15 (000)	1913-14 (000)
United Provinces . . .	1,194	1,340	1,093	974
Punjab . . .	366	411	266	309
Bihar and Orissa . . .	270	263	232	239
Bengal . . .	233	214	250	245
Madras . . .	78	78	153	150
Bombay and Sind (including Native States)	86	91	229	228
Assam . . .	89	47	31	39
North-West Frontier . .	32	32	36	35
Central Provinces and Berar . . .	19	20	22	22
TOTAL . . .	2,315	2,540	2,367	2,291

In addition to the areas for which particulars are given above, the crop is grown on a very small scale in certain other tracts in British India, and the average area so grown for the last five years has been some 14,000 acres. An addition of approximately 0·6 per cent or 14,300 tons should be made to the estimated total yield on this account.

The provincial reports are briefly as follows:—

United Provinces (51·5 per cent of the total area under sugarcane in British India).—The total area now returned amounts to 1,194,200 acres, which is 13 per cent short of the area of last year. The total yield, however, is estimated at 1,093,200 tons of raw sugar, which is 12 per cent larger than the yield of last year; but last year the season was abnormal owing to drought. As compared with the average of the preceding five years the present estimate shows an increase of 1 per cent. The decrease in acreage is attributed to scarcity of seed-cane owing to the drought of 1913. Until May, the crop did well, but in June damage was caused by white ants and dry hot weather. During July and the first three weeks of August the rainfall was ample and well distributed. The crop accordingly recovered to some extent. In the last week of August there was a break in the rainfall over the western districts and a large part of Oudh, the Gorakhpur division and adjoining districts continuing to receive heavy falls. The break lasted till the

middle of September, when heavy rain fell over the greater part of the province; but in the Benares and Gorakhpur divisions it was somewhat scanty. The months of October, November, and December were practically rainless. The growth of the crop was thus prejudicially affected by a very hot June and the early cessation of the rains.

Punjab (15·9 per cent of the total area under sugarcane in British India).—The total area is returned as 366,800 acres, or a decrease of 11 per cent as compared with last year. The total yield is estimated at 265,800 tons, which is 14 per cent less than last year, but 19 per cent better than the average of the preceding five years. The decrease in acreage, which occurred mainly in the districts of Ambala, Rohtak, Karnal, Hoshiarpur, Jullundar, and Lyallpur, is due mostly to deficiency of moisture and canal water at sowing time. The heavy rainfall of July and the first ten days of August immensely benefited the crop in its early stages, but the long break which followed had an adverse effect. This, however, was removed, except in parts of the south-east, by the good rain in September. It is stated by the provincial Director of Agriculture that apart from the decrease in area, the decrease in outturn is due to the yield of 36,000 acres, sown with sugarcane used for chewing or as fodder, not being included in this estimate.

Bihar and Orissa (11·3 per cent of the total area under sugarcane in British India).—The total area is estimated at 270,300 acres, which is 3 per cent in excess of last year's area. The total yield is estimated at 282,500 tons as against 269,100 tons last year, or a decrease of 2 per cent. In the beginning of the season the weather conditions were generally favourable, but in the latter part of the season defective rainfall affected the crop in a good many districts.

Bengal (9·9 per cent of the total area under sugarcane in British India).—The total area planted is estimated to be 233,400 acres as against 218,800 acres last year, or an increase of 7 per cent. The total yield is estimated at 249,600 tons, as against 244,800 tons last year, or an increase of 2 per cent. Up to September weather conditions were on the whole favourable, but the growth of the crop was adversely affected by deficient rainfall in October followed by continued drought in November and December.

In addition to this the total quantity of raw sugar likely to be obtained from the juice of date and palmyra palm in Bengal is this year estimated at 90,500 tons. The provincial Director of Agriculture estimates the total quantity of *gur* in the province from all sources (including date and palmyra palm) this year to be 340,100 tons.

Madras (4·1 per cent of the total area under sugarcane in British India).—The total area planted is now reported to be 76,800 acres, or a decrease of 2 per cent as compared with last year. The total outturn is estimated at 157,900 tons as against 150,000 tons last year, or an increase of 5 per cent.

Bombay and Sind (2·8 per cent of the total area under sugarcane in British India).—The total area now returned is 85,700 acres (British districts 54,000 and Native States 31,700 acres), which is 6 per cent below last year's area. The total yield is

estimated at 229,000 tons (152,500 in British districts and 76,500 in Native States), showing an increase of 0·5 per cent. The decrease in area, which occurs mainly in the districts of Satara, Belgaum, and Dharwar, and in the adjoining Native States, is attributed partly to a deficient water supply at sowing time and partly to rotation of crops. The crop suffered somewhat from heavy rains in July and August, but subsequently improved under favourable conditions. It has done well except in Sholapur and in the eastern parts of the Karnatak where the deficiency of water affected the crop.

Assam (1·6 per cent of the total area under sugarcane in British India).—The total area is estimated at 38,500 acres as against 46,500 acres last year, or a decrease of 17 per cent. The total outturn is estimated at 31,100 tons, which is 21 per cent below last year's yield. The decrease in acreage occurs mainly in the North-Eastern Frontier tract, but no explanation of this has been furnished except that it may be due to more careful estimates.

North-West Frontier Province (1·3 per cent of the total area under sugarcane in British India).—The total area planted is reported to be 31,600 acres, which is practically the same as last year. The total outturn is estimated at 36,100 tons as against 35,100 tons last year, or an increase of 3 per cent.

Central Provinces and Berar (1 per cent of the total area under sugarcane in British India).—The total area is estimated to be 18,800 acres, which is 8 per cent below last year's area. The total outturn is estimated at 22,000 tons, showing an increase of 1 per cent over last year. Three districts, namely, Bhandara, Balaghat, and Bilaspur, are chiefly responsible for the contraction in area, which is due to the shortage of water in irrigation tanks as a result of last year's scanty rainfall. Insufficiency of water in Bhandara and Yeotmal and frost in Chhindwara slightly

damaged the crop. Otherwise the climatic conditions were generally good for sugarcane.

Imports.—The following figures show the amount of sugar imported by sea from the foreign countries in the last two official years (April to March) and in the ten months (April to January) of 1913-14 and 1914-15 :—

	1912-13	1913-14	1913-14 (ten months)	1914-15 (ten months)
	tons	tons	tons	tons
<i>Refined (16 D. S. and above)</i> —				
Java	453,271	578,136	545,290	272,149
Mauritius	149,604	136,556	93,106	68,309
Austria-Hungary	52,580	74,001	49,149	21,404
Straits Settlements	3,502	2,878	2,456	1,574
China	2,402	1,483	1,888	1,676
Germany	3,887	686	686	103
Egypt	4	77	69	...
Other countries	2,172	1,283	1,198	312
Total	667,372	795,100	692,340	366,527
<i>Unrefined (15 D. S. and below)</i> —				
Java	5,051	4,859	4,859	3,158
Mauritius	1,120	3,012	3,013	97
Other countries	50	7	5	3
Total	6,221	7,878	7,877	3,258

Prices.—The following figures show the prices of sugar at the end of January 1915 and the average declared value of imports in the same month, as compared with the figures at the corresponding dates of the preceding two years :—

	Cawnpore		Calcutta		Declared value
	Refined	Raw	Refined *	Raw	Refined
	Per cwt	Per cwt	Per cwt	Per cwt	Per cwt
1913	R 12 4	R 6 10	R 10 8	R 6 7	R 9 9
1914	R 13 4	R 5 15	R 9 3	R 6 13	R 8 10
1915	R 15 0	R 6 2	R 15 5	R 7 0	R 13 12

* Average of Java, Mauritius and Cossipur.

AREA AND YIELD OF SUGARCANE

Area (in million acres) yield (in million tons).

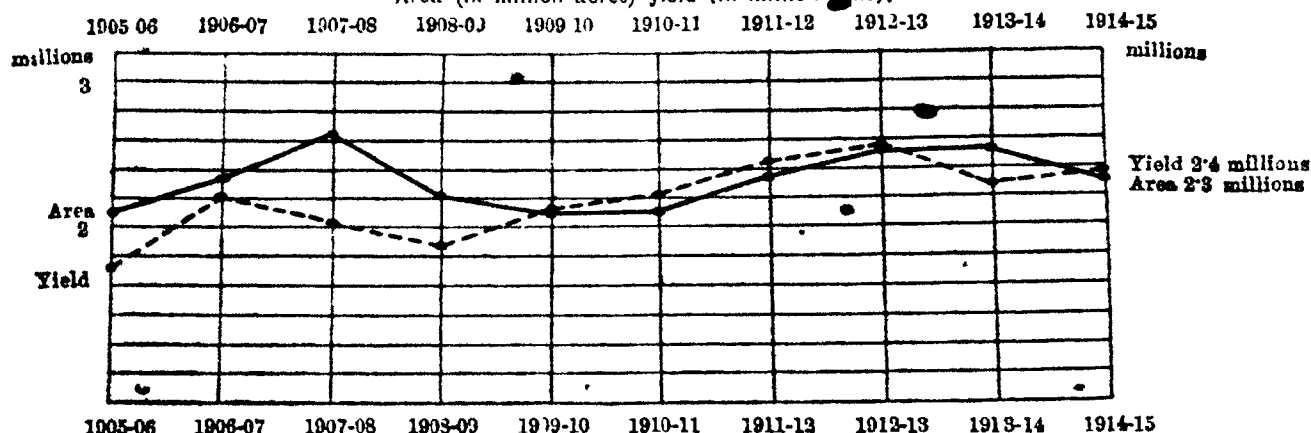


Chart.—The chart above illustrates the present estimates of area and yield with the revised figures for the preceding nine years. The curve for area represents millions of acres and that for yield (the dotted line) millions of tons.

Sugarcane crop in foreign countries.—The latest information published by the International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, shows that in Egypt the weather has been favourable and water supply sufficient.

From unofficial sources it appears that in parts of Cuba continued heavy rains have not only affected the ripe crop but has also interfered with the carting of the cane. In the Hawaiian Islands also the rainfall has been rather heavy. In Porto Rico the weather has been fairly favourable. The estimates

of the cane sugar crops of the season 1914-15 in the principal cane-producing countries appear to be as follows, as compared with the figures of the preceding season :—

	1914-15	1913-14
	Tons	Tons
<i>Cane Sugar</i>		
Cuba	2,000,000	2,598,000
Java	2,200,000	1,345,000
Hawaiian Islands	565,000	550,000
Porto Rico	325,000	325,000
Mauritius	265,000	242,000
Australia	240,000	255,000
Argentina	200,000	240,000
Brazil	200,000	200,000
United States (Louisiana and Texas)	181,000	268,000
Mexico	110,000	120,000
Formosa	180,000	180,000
Natal	90,000	86,000
Egypt	60,000	67,000

G. FINDLAY SHIRRAS,

Director of Statistics

Calcutta, March 4, 1915.

Estimate of the Sugarcane Crop of 1914-15

Provinces and States	Areas (in acres)			Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in this year over	
	Current year (1914-15)	Previous year (1913-14)	Average of preceding five years	Previous year (1913-14)	Average of preceding five years
				per cent	per cent
United Provinces	1,194,200	1,379,900	1,194,200	-18.5	.....
Punjab	366,300	410,900	364,200	-10.9	+ 0.6
Bihar and Orissa	270,300	262,800	232,200	+ 2.8	+ 3.1
Bengal	233,400	218,300	226,300	+ 7.0	+ 3.1
Madras	76,300	77,700	95,900	- 1.3	-20.4
Bombay and Sind (a)	85,700	91,400	91,900	- 6.2	- 6.4
Assam	38,500	46,500	36,400(b)	-17.2	+ 5.8
North-West Frontier Province	31,600	31,700	30,600	- 0.3	+ 3.3
Central Provinces and Berar	18,800	20,400	22,900	- 7.8	-17.4
TOTAL	2,315,100	2,539,600	2,324,200	- 8.8	- 0.8

Provinces and States	Yield (in tons) of raw sugar (gur)			Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in this year over	
	Current year (1914-15)	Previous year (1913-14)	Average of preceding five years	Previous year (1913-14)	Average of preceding five years
				per cent	per cent
United Provinces	1,093,200	974,500	1,082,900	+12.2	+ 0.9
Punjab	265,800	309,900	222,600	-14.0	+19.4
Bihar and Orissa	242,500	289,100	255,100	- 2.3	+10.7
Bengal (c)	249,600	214,800	239,300	+ 2.0	+ 4.3
Madras	157,900	150,000	130,000	+ 5.3	+21.5
Bombay and Sind (a)	229,000	228,000	220,400	+ 0.5	+ 3.9
Assam	31,100	39,400	30,600(b)	-21.0	+ 1.6
North-West Frontier Province	36,100	35,100	33,000	+ 2.8	+ 9.4
Central Provinces and Berar	22,000	21,700	25,300	+ 1.4	-13.2
TOTAL	2,367,200	2,291,500	2,239,200	+ 3.3	+5.7

(a) Including Native States

(b) Average of preceding two years

(c) The quantity of raw sugar produced from the juice of date and palmyra palm in Bengal is roughly estimated at 90,500 tons in 1914-15



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Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 19th March 1915.

On and after 3rd April and until further notice, Parts I, IV, V and VI of the *Gazette of India* and the Weather and Crop Report will be published in Simla. Parts II and III will continue to be published in Calcutta. All notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts should be addressed to the Publisher at Simla and Calcutta, respectively.

Attention is invited to the following Circular Memorandum of the Government of India, Home Department, of August 1901:—

"It has been brought to the notice of this Department that matter for the *Gazette of India* is sometimes sent to the Press late on Friday evenings for publication in the next day's *Gazette* and that this involves considerable inconvenience to the Press and expense to Government. In the Circular Memorandum of this Department, No. 777—79, dated 9th February 1870, the Government of India directed that all notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Press not later than 2 p.m. on Friday, and that any papers sent thereafter must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure their appearance in the next day's *Gazette*. The undersigned is directed to request that these orders may be more strictly observed in future, and that Departments will refrain from sending to the Press as extremely urgent any papers which can without harm or inconvenience be held over for the next *Gazette*."

J. P. HEWETT,
Secretary to the Government of India."

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By order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid in advance.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the public service should be addressed to the Department of the Government of India, Local Government, Head of Department or other officer empowered in this behalf to whom the applicant is subordinate.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

J. J. MEIKLE,
Publisher, *Gazette of India*.

THE PATENT OFFICE.

PATENTS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 20th March 1915.

APPLICATIONS FOR PATENTS UNDER SECTION 3.

March 8.

2054. S. Gulam Ahmed. *Ball automatic fan machine.*
 2055. M. Nethersole. *Automatic differential tumbler shutter for use on weirs or dams.*

March 10.

2056. D. Ryan. *Improvements in automatic signal controlling apparatus for railways and the like.*

March 11.

2057. Pickles Brothers Ltd. and E. Smith. *Improvements in change box mechanism for looms.*
 2058. J. A. Hill. *Improved ash ejector for locomotive and other furnaces and the like.*

APPLICATIONS ACCEPTED AND ADVERTISED UNDER SECTION 6.

Notice is hereby given that all persons interested in opposing the grant of a Patent on any one of the applications, referred to below, may, at any time within three months of the date of this *Gazette of India*, give notice at the Patent Office in the prescribed form No. 5 of such opposition.

Printed copies of the specifications in the following list will be on sale at the Patent Office, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, within about three weeks.

Anyone desiring a copy posted to an address in British India should send to the Patent Office the sum of annas eight by money order on which the number of the application should be stated on the coupon at the foot of the order.

1883. W. J. Still. *Improvements in means for injecting fuel into the cylinders of internal combustion engines.*
 1927. W. Jackson. *Improvements in apparatus for withering, or welking, or for drying tea leaf and the like.*
 2016. J. L. Patterson. *A combined hand-grip and fender for use on life-lines of life boats and for other purposes.*
 2026. S. D. Garbis. *Improvements in means for locking and sealing treasure and other boxes.*

PRINTED SPECIFICATIONS PUBLISHED.

Printed copies of the undernoted specifications may be purchased at the Patent Office, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, annas eight each.

1967. S. D. Canjee. *Improvements in bedsteads swings and the like.*
 1979. R. R. Gales & R. D. T. Alexander. *Improvements to grab dredgers for working direct off a crane rope.*
 1989. A. G. Spencer. *Improvements in buffers for railway and like vehicles.*
 1990. N. Fraser, P. Fraser & G. S. Fraser. *Improved machine for stitching plaited boot- and shoe-soles.*
 1991. H. C. Pateson. *Improvements in or appertaining to the manufacture of sacks or bags or of tubular fabrics or of fabrics for forming sacks or bags in looms for weaving.*
 1994. S. Thuna. *Improvements in rotary piston pumps.*
 1995. E. R. Sutcliffe. *Improvements relating to the manufacture of tiles, roof sheets, and the like.*

SEALING FEES DUE UNDER SECTION 10.

Notice is hereby given that a patent may now be sealed on the applications referred to below. If it is desired that a patent should be sealed, a request on the prescribed form No. 7, accompanied by the fee, Rs 0, should be sent to the Controller of Patents, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta.

1635. Wickham.	1916. S. O. S. Limited and Janson.
1676. Linden.	1918. Fermor.
1849. Bernard.	1919. Reinohl.
1853. United Fruit Co.	1920. Ed. Kummer A. G.
1855. Aikenhead.	1921. Beddard.
1912. Stenning & Stirling.	1922. Whittington.
1913. Vincent.	1924. O'Donnell.

PATENTS SEALED.

1837. Leperre.	1908. Booty.
1901. Digenhardt.	

RENEWAL FEES PAID.

485 of 1901. Chambers. (To 13 May 1916.)
492 of 1901. Roberts. (To 11 March 1916.)
323 of 1902. Kitson. (To 17 March 1916.)
58 of 1904. Mills. (To 31 August 1916.)
555 of 1905. Hofmann. (To 17 April 1916.)
105 of 1906. United Kingdom Self-Adjusting Anti-Friction Metallic Packing Syndicate Ltd. (To 28 May 1916.)
263 of 1907. Harichand Mancharam & Son. (To 16 March 1916.)
392 of 1907. Grob. (To 19 March 1916.)
464 of 1907. Harichand Mancharam & Son. (To 16 March 1916.)
77 of 1908. Badische Anilin & Soda Fabrik. (To 28 April 1916.)
31 of 1909. United Kingdom Self-Adjusting Anti-Friction Metallic Packing Syndicate Ltd. (To 4 March 1916.)
253 of 1909. Hesselman. (To 1 July 1916.)
301 of 1909. Ashford. (To 22 March 1916.)
636 of 1909. Gill. (To 24 March 1916.)
678 of 1909. Wollé. (To 16 March 1916.)
164 of 1910. Badische Anilin & Soda Fabrik. (To 3 May 1916.)
398 of 1910. Hutchinson. (To 13 March 1916.)
436 of 1910. Gilman and anr. (To 20 March 1916.)
645 of 1910. Nogier. (To 6 April 1916.)

CESSATION OF EXCLUSIVE PRIVILEGE.

1906.

541, (Youlten).

1909.

577, (Friedlaender).

1910.

204, (De Dion Bouton (1907) Ltd.). 240, (Philadelphia Lamp Manufacturing Co.)
 241, (Barker). 242, (Wilkes). 243, (Fitton & Milnes). 251, (Dixon & Lawrence).
 362, (Romme). 384 (Gavin Jones). 409, (Young). 527, (Alcock).
 528, (Alcock). 556, (Marshall).

NOTICES.

THE PATENT OFFICE, 1, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA.

Public room, open 11 a.m. to 4 p.m.; Saturdays, 11 a.m. to 1 p.m.

1. All communications relating to applications for patents and for registration of designs under the Indian Patents and Designs Act (II of 1911), or in continuation of applications under the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888) should be addressed to the

Controller of Patents and Designs, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta. Documents sent by post should be carefully packed.

2. *Directions* for the guidance of inventors and others are given in the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911 (price 10 annas), and in the Indian Patents and Designs Rules, 1912 (price 2 annas). These should be consulted before an application is made to the Controller.

3. *Advice*. The Patent Office cannot undertake (1) to give opinions on the interpretation of Patent Law, or on the advisability of protecting inventions and designs nor their infringement; (2) to make searches in respect of information available in the public room; (3) to recommend any particular agent; or (4) to assist in the disposal of inventions. Applicants are warned that the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911, is in force in British India only, and patents granted under it do not extend to the United Kingdom or any of the British possessions. The International Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property does not include India. Applications for patents in countries other than India should be made to the patent offices in the countries concerned.

4. *Fees* are payable in cash and must be received in the Patent Office within the time allowed by the Acts. When cheques are offered in payment of fees, it must be clearly understood that the office cannot hold itself responsible for any delay that may occur in the collection of cash on the cheques; any cheque not payable in Calcutta is subject to commission. In cases where it is not possible to have the fees handed in at the Patent Office, it is preferable to send them by money-order or postal order payable at Calcutta to the Controller of Patents and Designs, and to advise him that they have been so sent. Stamps will not be received in payment of fees.

5. *Trade and property marks and names* are not registered and *medicines* are not patented under the Indian Patents and Designs Act. There is no provision of Law in British India for their registration.

6. *Printed Specifications* of applications, which have been accepted, are published within about three weeks after acceptance has been notified in the *Gazette of India*. These specifications can be purchased at the Patent Office at a uniform price of 8 annas per copy; and may be seen free of charge, together with other publications of the Patent Office, at the following places:—

AMMEDIABAD	R. C. Technical Institute.	DELHI	Office of the Deputy Commissioner.
ALLAHABAD	Public Library.	HYDERABAD	Revenue Department of His Highness the Nizam's Government.
BANGALORE	Indian Institute of Science.	JALPAIGURI	Office of the Commissioner, Rajshahi Division.
BOMBAY	Record Office.	KARACHI	Office of City Deputy Collector.
	Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Byculla.	LAHORE	Punjab Public Library.
	The Bombay Textile and Engineering Association, No. 1A, Sussex Road, Parel.	LONDON	The Patent Office, 25, Southampton Buildings, W.C.
CALCUTTA	Patent Office, No. 1, Council House Street.	MADRAS	Record Office, Egmore.
	Office of the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence.	"	College of Engineering.
	Civil Engineering College, Sibpur.	MYSORE	Office of the Secretary to Government, General and Revenue Department.
CAWNPORE	Office of the Director of Industries, United Provinces.	NAGPUR	Victoria Technical Institute.
CHINSURAH	Office of the Commissioner, Burdwan Division.	POONA	College of Engineering.
CHITTAGONG	Office of the Commissioner, Chittagong Division	RANGOON	Office of the Revenue Secretary, Government of Burma.
DACCA	Office of the District Board, Dacca.	ROORKEE	Thomason College.
		SHOLAPUR	Office of the Collector.

7. *Specifications* of inventions which have been notified in the *Gazette of India* as filed under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888) are not printed, but copies may be inspected on payment of a fee of one rupee at the Patent Office, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta; the Record Office, Egmore, Madras; the Record Office, Bombay; the Office of the Revenue Secretary to the Government, Rangoon; and the Office of the Director of Industries, United Provinces, Cawnpore.

8. *Publications* on sale at the Patent Office:—

	Price.	
	Rs.	a.
(a) The Indian Patents and Designs Act, II of 1911	0	10
(b) The Indian Patents and Designs Act, II of 1911 (Urdu and Hindi)	each	0 2
(c) The Indian Patents and Designs Rules, 1912	0	2
(d) Weekly Notifications (Extract from the <i>Gazette of India</i>)	0	1
Annual Subscription with postage	3	0
(e) Inventions (consolidated subject matter Index 1900—1906 and Chronological lists 1900—1904)	2	0
(f) Inventions and Designs. Annual index for the year 1911	each	1 0
(g) Patent Office Journal (issued quarterly)	each	0 5
(h) Patent Office Journals, 1912, 1913	each	1 0
(i) Specifications of Invention	each	0 2

H. G. GRAVES,

Controller of Patents and Designs.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

NOTICES.

The following books published under the authority of the Government of India can be obtained on application from the Secretary, Board of Examiners, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta :—

“Specimens of Persian Manuscripts” for the use of candidates for the Degree of Honour, High Proficiency, and Interpretership examinations in Persian, published in facsimile by the Board of Examiners, Fort William. Price Rs 6 per copy.

For the convenience of Civil and Military officers desirous of appearing for examination in Oriental languages, the Board of Examiners publish annually a collection of specimen papers set for the examination held by them. The following collections are available for sale :—

(1)	Collection for 1902-03,	price	Rs	a copy.
(2)	“ “ “ 1903-04	“	“	“
(3)	“ “ “ 1904-05	“	“	“
(4)	“ “ “ 1906-09	“	“	“
(5)	“ “ “ 1909-10	“	3-8	“
(6)	“ “ “ 1910-11	“	3-8	“
(7)	“ “ “ 1912-13	“	2-8	“
(8)	“ “ “ 1913-14	“	2-8	“

N.B.—Nos. (1), (3), (4), (5) and (6) contain papers in all the different standards of examination held in Arabic, Persian, Sanskrit, Urdu, Hindi and Bengali; No. (5) contains the High Proficiency Urdu papers also; No. (3) contains all the papers except those for the High Proficiency examinations in Hindi, Arabic and Persian and the Degree of Honour in Arabic and Sanskrit; No. (7) all except those for the Degree of Honour in all languages and the Preliminary test in Arabic, and No. (8) all except those for the Preliminary Interpretership and High Proficiency in Arabic, High Proficiency in Bengali and the Degree of Honour examinations in Arabic, Bengali, Hindi, Persian and Sanskrit.

“Diwan-i-Sarkhush” (official edition), one of the text-books prescribed for the High Proficiency examination in Persian; price Rs 3 per copy.

“Kalam-i-Urdu,” the text-book for the Proficiency Standard in Urdu; price Rs 2-12.

“Qasani” (official edition), one of the text-books prescribed for the Degree of Honour examination in Persian; price Rs 7-8 per copy.

“Diwan-i-Andalib” (official edition), one of the text-books prescribed for the High Proficiency in Persian; price Rs 4 per copy.

Glossary to the “Ar-Rauzat-u-z-Zakiyah,” the text-book for the Higher Standard examination in Arabic; price Rs 6-4 per copy.

“Nazm-i-Muntakhab,” one of the text-books prescribed for the Degree of Honour examination in Urdu; price Rs 5 per copy.

“Siyahat-Nama-i-Ibrahim Beg” (official edition), one of the text-books prescribed for the High Proficiency examination in Persian; price Rs 5 per copy.

“Raghuvansam”—Expurgated Text (official edition), prescribed for the High Proficiency examination in Sanskrit; price Rs 2-5.

“Akhlāq-i-Jalali” (official edition), one of the text-books prescribed for the Degree of Honour examination in Persian; price Rs 5-12 per copy.

The following list of Munshis who are qualified to teach Urdu under India Army Order No. 162 of 1907 is published for the information of all those students of this language who are desirous of obtaining competent teachers :—

AGRA.

1. M. Gulzari Lall Regimental Munshi, 6th Hampshire Regiment, Agra Cantonment.

ALLAHABAD.

1. M. Jawala Prasad, l. 5th Hampshire Regiment, Sadler Bazar, Allahabad.

AMBALA.

1. M. Mohd. Miyan Khan Sadler Bazar, Ambala.
2. M. Mohd. Akbar Khan The Oriental Lodge, Ambala.
3. M. Sita Ram Mahta Near Kali Bari, Sadler Bazar, Ambala.
4. M. H. Ahmad Fakhri Sadler Bazar, Ambala Cantonment.
5. M. Anand Sarup Sadler Bazar, Ambala Cantonment, (winter only).

BANNU.

1. M. Mal Chand Khurana Mission Clerk, Bannu.

BAREILLY.

1. M. Jawala Parshad, II Regimental Munshi, Dorset Battery, Sudder Bazar, Bareilly.

BELGAUM.

1. M. Vasudeo Damodar Kulkarni Pandit, 1809, Kelkar Bag, Belgaum.

CALCUTTA.

1. M. Mohd. Gholam Kibriya 17-1, Noorallah Doctor's Lane, Balligunge Road, Calcutta.
 2. M. Badruddin Ahmed, B.A. 8, Maulvi Imdad Ali's Lane, Calcutta.
 3. M. Hossain Mirza 1, Syed Ismail Lane, or 4-1, Collin Lane, Calcutta
 4. M. Mohd. Israil Khan 155, Karaya Road, Balligunge, Calcutta.
 5. M. Syed Nawab Ali 11, Colootola Street, Calcutta.
 6. M. Wahidun Nabi Khan 88/1, Baitakkhana Road, Calcutta.
 7. M. Mohd. Abdul Hamid 86, Indian Mirror Street, Calcutta.
 8. M. Daliluddin Ahmed 1, Jhowtolla Road, Balligunge, Calcutta.
 9. M. Abdul Wajid 89, Jhowtolla Road, Balligunge, Calcutta.
 10. M. Syed Mohammad 12, Waliullah Lane, Wellesley Square, Calcutta.
 11. M. A. M. Ubaidur Rashid, B.A. 1, Korabardar Lane, P. O. Wellesley, Calcutta.
 12. M. Mohd. Muslim 12, Danzen's Lane, Chinapara, Calcutta.

CAMPBELLPORE.

1. M. Rahim Shah R. A. Munshi, Campbellpore.

DELHI.

1. M. Mithao Lal C/o late M. Chunni Lal Sahib, Government Pensioner, Muhalla Churi Wala, Delhi.
 2. M. Akbar Khan, Haldari British Garrison Meer Munshi, The Fort, Delhi

DINAPORE.

1. M. Syed Hadi Hussain Regimental Munshi Orderly Bazar, Dinapore.

FORT WILLIAM—CALCUTTA.

1. M. Abdul Karim Regimental Munshi, C/o The 10th Battalion Middlesex Regiment, Fort William, Calcutta.

GORAKHPORE.

1. M. Ram Charan Lal Sub-Deputy Inspector of Schools, Gorakhpore.

JHANSI.

1. M. K. R. Mehta R. A. Munshi, Jhansi.

JHELUM.

1. M. Thakur Das Pahwa Officers, Munshi, Jhelum.

JUBBULPUR.

1. M. Abdur Rahim Regimental Munshi, 1st Battalion, The York and Lancaster Regiment, Jubbulpur.

JULLUNDUR.

1. M. Har Bhagat Singh Bains Talhan, Jullundur Cantonment.

KAMPTEE.

1. M. S. Karim, Bukhsb Regimental Munshi, 5th Battalion, The Buffs, East Kent Regiment, Gora Bazar, Kamptee.

KASAUJI.

1. M. Anand Sarap Depot Munshi, Kasauli (summer only)

LAHORE CANTT.

1. M. J. Kishori Lal R. A. Bazar, Lahore Cantonment.
2. M. Sham Lal Bhargava Dunga Street, Sudder Bazar, Lahore Cantonment.

LUCKNOW.

1. M. Abdul Alim Near the Police Post, Hussaingunge, Lucknow.
2. M. Mohd. Yaqub Khan (Munshi Fazil) Near Royal Hotel, Lucknow.
3. M. S. M. Shahabuddin Near Police Out Post, Hossaingunge, Lucknow.

MAYMYO (BURMA).

1. M. Farzand Ali Khan C/o 1st Border Regiment, Maymyo, Burma.

MEERUT.

1. M. Ahmed Bux C/o Wheeler's Book Stall, Railway Station, Meerut Cantonment.
2. M. Aziz-ur-Rahman (of Delhi) Late Regimental Munshi, 3rd King's Royal Rifle Corps Taily Mahalla, Sadar Bazar, Meerut.

MULTAN.

1. M. Mohd. Ishaq R. F. A. Munshi, Sadar Bazar, Multan Cantonment.

MURREE HILLS.

1. M. Abdul Ghani (of Nowshera) C/o Syed Jafar Shah, Regimental Munshi, 1st Yorkshire Regiment, Barian Camp, Murree.
2. M. S. C. Bagchi Munshi, Lawrence European School, Ghoragali, P. O. Murree Hills.

NAINI TAL.

1. M. Faqir Ulla St. Joseph's College, Naini Tal.

NASIRABAD.

1. M. M. C. Saibgal Regimental Munshi, 2nd The Queen's Own West Kent Regiment, Nasirabad.

NOWSHERA.

1. M. Muhammad Din Pay Havildar and Head Clerk, 23rd Peshawar Mountain Battery (F. F.).
2. M. Ghulam Jilani R. A. Munshi, Sadar Bazar, Nowshera.

PATNA.

1. M. S. Fasihuddin Balkhi Bakhshi Mahalla, Patna City.

PESHAWAR.

1. M. Bodh Raj Royal Sussex Regiment (or Sudder Bazar), Peshawar.
2. M. Ahmed Din Opposite the Post Office, Sadar Bazar, Peshawar.
3. M. Abdur Rahim Head Master, Islamia High School, Peshawar.
4. M. Safdar Khan Near Anaj Mandi, Peshawar.

QUETTA.

1. M. Sher Mahomed C/o Barkat Ali, Regt Munshi, 2nd Royal Irish Fusiliers, Quetta.
2. M. Sheikh Abdul Aziz Islamabad, Quetta.

RAWALPINDI.

1. M. Ghulam Muhiuddin R. A. Brigade Munshi, Rawalpindi.
2. M. Ghulam Rasool Sudder Bazar, Rawalpindi.
3. M. Fasal Ahmed Persian House, Rawalpindi.
4. M. Abdul Waheed C/o Coffee Shop, 2nd Rifle Brigade, West Ridge, Rawalpindi.
5. M. Kazi Abdul Haqq Khan C/o Kazi Najam-ud-din Khan, Officers' Munshi, Jhangi Street, Rawalpindi City.

ROORKEE CITY.

1. M. Faal-i-Haq Mahalla Satti, Roorkee City.

In addition to the above, the following, who were examined in Urdu previous to the institution of the examination mentioned in the above India Army Order, are also, in the opinion of the Board of Examiners, qualified to teach :—

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. M. Mohd. Arif | 12, Harinbari Lane, Calcutta. |
| 2. Maulvi Syed Abu Zafar | 36, European Asylum Lane, Calcutta. |
| 3. M. Reza Ali Wahshat, M.B.A.S. | 14, Karaya Road, Balligunge, Calcutta. |
| 4. M. Badru-z-Zaman | 29, Ice Factory Lane, Entally, Calcutta. |
| 5. M. Abdul Badi | 5, Ramsauker Roy's Lane, Calcutta. |
| 6. M. A. M. F. Wahhab | Librarian, Calcutta Madrasah, Government Baker, Madrasah Hostel, or 8, Smith Lane, Dharamtola—P. O. Calcutta. |
| 7. M. Habibun Nabi Khan Saulat | 9, Ahiripuker 2nd Lane, Balligunge, Calcutta. |
| 8. M. Akmal Ali Akmal | 9, Dr. Karam Hossain's Lane, Calcutta. |
| 9. M. Abdul Karim Nashter | 1, Jhowtollah Lane, Balligunge, Calcutta. |
| 10. M. Mohd. Yusuf Khan | 155, Karaya Road, Balligunge, Calcutta. |
| 11. M. Mohd. Shuaib | Chowk Masjid, Arrah. |

N.B.—It is requested that Munsifs who have passed this examination, and whose names do not appear above, should communicate their present addresses to the Secretary, Board of Examiners, Calcutta, so that their names may be published also.

H. St. J. B. PHILBY,
Secretary and Member, Board of Examiners.

SULPHATE OF QUININE, SULPHATE OF CINCHONIDINE, CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE, RESIDUAL ALKALOID AND QUINOIDINE.

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

These articles are guaranteed to be free from wilful admixture with other Cinchona alkaloids. Quinine can be purchased by Government officers, District and Local Boards. It can also be purchased by Missionaries for *bona-fide* public purposes. Otherwise it is not sold to private persons or firms. Cinchonidine is for sale to Government officers and to dealers. Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased both in powder and $3\frac{1}{2}$ grain tablet forms by Government officers and the general public. It is also sold by the principal Druggists in Calcutta. Quinoidine or *Pure amorphous alkaloid* and Residual Alkaloid or *Amorphous cinchona alkaloid*, which contains about 40 per cent. of *pure amorphous Alkaloid*, are for sale to Missionaries and Government Institutions only. *These drugs are sold strictly cash and in advance, but private purchasers may use the V. P. Post system, and are obtainable from the Superintendent, Juvenile Jail, Alipore.*

The rates for these drugs from 1st April 1914 are as follows:—

SULPHATE OF QUININE.

For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	18 per lb
For any quantity less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	15 „

SULPHATE OF CINCHONIDINE.

For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	12 per lb
For any quantity less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	14 „

CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	5 per lb
For any quantity less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	6 „

RESIDUAL ALKALOID OR AMORPHOUS CINCHONA ALKALOID AND QUINOIDINE OR PURE AMORPHOUS ALKALOID.

For any quantity	4 per lb.
----------------------------	-----------

Quinine is available in 1-oz., $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb., $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 1-lb. and 4-lb. tins.
Cinchonidine is available in $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb., $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. and 1-lb. tins.
Cinchona Febrifuge is available in $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb., $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. and 1-lb. tins.
Residual Alkaloid is available in 10-lb., 5-lb. and 1-lb. tins.
Quinoidine is available in 10-lb. and 1-lb. tins.

Transit charges are in addition to the above prices in every case.

Drugs are sold strictly cash and in advance. Price of Postage must accompany the price of the drug (when the drug is required by Post). No charges are made when drugs are sent by Rail. The name of the Railway Station, Steamer or Post Office must be written distinctly when the parcels are required by Rail, Steamer or by Post. A scale of Postage is given below:—

For $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 4 As.; 1 lb. 6 As.; 2 lbs. 10 As.; 3 lbs. 12 As.; 4 lbs. 1 Re.; 5 lbs. Re. 1 As. 4; and for 6 lbs. Re. 1 As. 8.

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY.

Calcutta, the 18th March 1915.

Abstract of the accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 15th March 1915.

RESERVE.													
TOTAL AMOUNT OF NOTES IN CIRCULATION.			COIN AND BULLION.						SECURITIES (PURCHASE PRICE).			REMARKS.	
In Reserve Treasuries.	Elsewhere.	TOTAL.	In India.		In England.		In Transit between India and England.		Held in India.	Held in England.	TOTAL.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R (a)	R (b)	R	
Calcutta .	1,56,88,760	21,63,73,310	12,74,41,008	1,12,81,057	..	7,65,09,000	..	..	..	9,99,99,946	4,00,00,000	35,53,22,011	(a) Nominal value— Rs 10,50,81,500.
Cawnpore .	..	2,71,73,210	3,12,67,907	62,28,760	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,74,96,687	(b) Nominal value— Rs 4,62,26,571.
Lahore .	..	3,74,27,050	2,36,98,257	1,29,11,363	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,66,09,620	
Bombay .	1,29,20,940	13,07,70,990	2,75,33,721	3,78,69,157	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,34,07,878	
Kanchni .	..	2,23,43,970	36,16,558	30,33,270	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	68,49,888	
Madras .	1,44,43,815	6,63,38,565	4,70,75,930	20,99,550	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,91,75,480	
Bangalore .	..	5,46,19,295	4,38,75,081	37,15,335	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,75,60,416	
	4,80,55,015	59,84,01,705	80,45,18,463	7,72,38,512	..	7,65,00,000	..	..	..	9,99,99,946	4,00,00,000	59,81,51,920	
Deduct—Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittance to Circles of Issue		4,49,785	Deduct—Amount due on Bills drawn by one Circle on another										2,00,000
TOTAL CIRCULATION R		59,79,51,920	TOTAL RESERVE R										59,79,51,920

There was no transfer of Gold between the Paper Currency Reserve and the Indian branch of the Gold Standard Reserve during the week ending 15th March 1915.
The Gold held in the Indian branch of the Gold Standard Reserve amounted on the 15th March 1915 to 7,72 lakhs in sovereigns.

H. F. HOWARD,
Controller of Currency.

**STATEMENT OF SILVER OPERATIONS AT THE CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY MINTS FOR THE PERIOD
FROM 8TH TO 15TH MARCH 1915.**

COINAGE OF BRITISH INDIA GOVERNMENT COINS.													(In Lakhs of Standard Toles.)				
NAMES OF MINTS.	RECEIPTS.		COINAGE.		BALANCE OF BULLION AND COIN.					COINAGE OF BRITISH DOLLARS		SUBSIDIARY COINAGE FOR THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS GOVERNMENT.					
	Withdrawn and uncurrent coins from silver. Treasures, etc.	Native State coins.	TOTAL.	New rupees small silver coins delivered to Treasures or Currency Department.	New rupees made over to Native State.	TOTAL.	New coin ready for delivery.	Currency Bullion.	Other Govern- ment Bullion.	With- drawn and un- current coins.	TOTAL.	Receipt of Bullion for Dollar Coinage.	Dollar Closing and of paid over.	Receipt of Bullion for sub- sidary coinage.	Sub- sidary coin closed and paid over.	Closing balance.	
Calcutta	3	...	2	...	...	11	1	13	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	11	2	13	...	...	...	...	...

A. MCCORMICK, Major, R.E.
Master of the Mint.

His Majesty's Mint;
Calcutta, the 18th March 1915.

BANK OF BENGAL—PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE.

Statement of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 15th March 1915.

PARTICULARS.	3 PER CENT. OF 1896-97.	2½ PER CENT. LOANS					4 PER CENT. LOANS				4½ PER CENT. LOANS.		GRAND TOTAL.
		of 1849-48.	of 1854-55.	of 1865.	of 1879.	of 1900-01.	TOTAL.	of 1882-83.	of 1885-86.	of 1892-93.	of 1895-96.	of 1898-99.	
Balance of 28th February 1915 .	29,67,600	1,06,38,900	5,79,04,500	1,60,73,700	80,46,900	18,93,250	9,45,57,250	...	...	...	...	...	9,75,24,850
<i>Add—</i> Amount of Loan Certificate transferred to Stock in London . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount issued in London by Conversion under Notification No. 6201A, dated 3rd November 1908, up to . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount enfaced at Madras up to . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount enfaced at Bombay up to . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between and 1915 . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Deduct—</i> Amount written off in the London Registers	29,67,600	1,06,38,900	5,79,04,500	1,60,73,700	80,46,900	18,93,250	9,45,57,250	...	...	...	...	...	9,75,24,850
Balance on 15th March 1915 .	29,67,600	1,06,38,900	5,79,04,500	1,60,73,700	80,46,900	18,93,250	9,45,47,250	...	...	...	...	...	9,75,14,850

NOTE.—From 9th June 1897 to 15th Jan. 1915 Enfaced from India 12,314 lakhs, re-transferred from London 12,687 lakhs.
 " 16th Jan. 1915 " 31st Jan. " ditto 1 lakh.
 " 1st Feb. " 15th Feb. " ditto 1 " "
 " 15th " 28th " ditto " "
 " 1st Mar. " 15th Mar. " ditto " "

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, the 18th March 1915.

L. G. DUNBAR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

12,315 lakhs
12,689 lakhs

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 9th March 1915.

LIABILITIES.			ASSETS.		
	Rs.	A. P.		Rs.	A. P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0 0	Government Securities	5,15,16,745	0 0
Reserve Fund	2,00,00,000	0 0	Other authorised Investments	1,00,47,180	0 0
Public Deposits at Head Office	94,72,570	7 7	Loans on Government and other authorised Securities	3,91,19,434	13 1
Public Deposits at Branches	1,53,77,466	15 1	Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorised Securities	4,50,27,684	8 5
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	19,37,38,219	15 11	Bills discounted and purchased	2,39,82,668	4 7
Bank Post Bills, etc.	10,58,453	2 9	Balance with other Banks	25,41,965	3 8
Sundries	13,95,984	11 2	Bullion	27,07,348	13 8
RUPES	26,10,42,695	4 6	Dead Stock	15,852	7 7
			Stamps	4,95,397	2 11
			Sundries		
			Rs.	17,44,54,211	4 11
			Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	5,28,19,364	11 0
			Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	3,37,69,119	4 7
			RUPES	26,10,42,695	4 6

* Includes Sovs. & † Sovs. value Rs. 2,26,580 0 0

† Do. do. do. Rs. 7,42,365 0 0

Rs. 10,68,945 0 0

BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, 18th March 1915.H. MITCHELL,
Chief Accountant.By order of the Directors,
L. G. DUNBAR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 6 per cent.

Percentage 39.17

THOMASON CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, ROORKEE.**NOTIFICATION.**

Roorkee, the 10th June 1908.

A Registry Office for men of the undermentioned grades is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers and employers of labour requiring men are requested to apply to the Principal :—

1. Engineers.
2. Overseers.
3. Sub-Overseers.
4. Draftsmen and Surveyors.
5. Motor Car Drivers.
6. Engine Drivers.
7. Men trained in—

(a) Photo-Mechanical and Lithographic Work.

(b) Workshops (both Electrical and Mechanical sides).

E. ATKINSON, Lieut.-Col., R.E.,
Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee.

HISTORICAL RECORD OF THE IMPERIAL VISIT TO INDIA, 1911.

This book, which has been compiled by the Government of India from the official records, contains a complete and authoritative account of the proceedings connected with the visit of Their Imperial Majesties to India and with the Coronation Durbar of December 1911, including lists of the persons taking part in all the various celebrations and ceremonies at which Their Imperial Majesties were present, as well as a large number of illustrations, portraits of Ruling Princes and others, coloured Persian and Sanscrit texts, maps, plans, etc.

The book has been published by Mr. John Murray, Albemarle Street, London, W., and copies are now procurable from all the principal booksellers.

There are two editions—a popular one in a cloth binding, price Rs. 7-8-0, and a very limited edition *de luxe*, price Rs. 250, which has been subscribed for. As the popular edition is strictly limited, and a considerable portion of it has been absorbed in requisitions already received and in the requirements of libraries, schools, etc., it will probably be exhausted very soon after publication. Those who have not yet ordered copies but require them are therefore advised to order at an early date. Application should be made to the Superintendent, Government Printing, India, Calcutta.

ADMINISTRATOR-GENERAL.

Notice of Deaths sent to the Administrator-General of Bengal under section 54 of Act III of 1913.

Name of deceased.	Place of death.	Date of death.	By whom death reported, and when.	REMARKS.
Mr. Roland Bird	Shillong in the district of Khasi and Jaintia Hills.	6th October 1914	District and Sessions Judge, Assam-Valley Districts, on 13th January 1915.	As the deceased died in Assam and his estate is situate in that Province the District Judge has been requested to report the matter to the Administrator-General of Assam, appointed under the Administrator-General's Act, III of 1913.
Mr. Albert Scott	Darjeeling	4th December 1914	District Judge, Dinajpur, on 14th January 1915.	The property of the deceased has been made over to Mrs. Nichterlien, who has applied for Letters of Administration to the estate.
Miss Katie Perovic	Eden Hospital, Calcutta.	9th November 1914	District Judge, 24 Parganas, on 2nd January 1915.	The deceased left no will and steps are being taken by the Administrator-General to obtain Letters of Administration to the estate.
Mr. W. James Brodie	Calcutta		District Judge, Darjeeling, on 15th February 1915.	The deceased has left a will in favour of his sister who has been advised to apply for Probate of the will.

ALEX. KINNEY,

Administrator-General of Bengal.

*No. 1, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA,
The 16th February 1915.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER, DELHI.**NOTIFICATION.**

Delhi, the 27th February 1915.

No. 1349-Home.—The following draft rules which the Chief Commissioner proposes to make in exercise of the powers conferred by section 11 of the Indian Motor Vehicles Act, VIII of 1914, to be brought into force if and when such Act is extended to the Delhi Province, are published for general information, and notice is hereby given that the said draft rules will be taken into consideration on or after the 1st April 1915, and any objections or suggestions received by that date will be duly considered :—

DRAFT RULES UNDER SECTION 11 OF ACT VIII OF 1914, REGARDING THE GRANT OF CERTIFICATES OF REGISTRATION AND OF DRIVING LICENSES AND FOR THE REGULATION OF THE USE OF MOTOR VEHICLES IN THE PROVINCE OF DELHI.

I.—Driving Licenses for Motor Vehicles.

1. Save as provided in rules made under sections 14 and 15 of the Act no person shall drive a motor vehicle within the limits of Delhi Province unless he has first obtained—

(a) a license from the District Magistrate, Delhi, or

(b) a license from the Commissioner of Police in a Presidency Town or Rangoon or from the District Magistrate of a district in British India outside the province of Delhi.

2. Licenses to drive a motor vehicle may be obtained by drivers of over the age of 18 by application to the District Magistrate, Delhi; they will be required to give proof of their competence to drive in the manner laid down in Schedule II annexed to these rules. Such licenses will not have effect for a longer period than one year and will in all cases expire on the 31st March next, following the date on which the license is granted.

The charge for each license will be Rs. 2.

The license will be in form A I attached to these rules.

3. The application for license should be made in the first instance to the Superintendent of Police.

4. Drivers are bound by the provisions of Act VIII of 1914, and by the rules issued from time to time by the Chief Commissioner under section 11 of that Act.

5. Drivers of hired motor vehicles will be required to be in possession of a driving license from the District Magistrate, Delhi, and to obtain in addition the special certificate of competency for driving a hired motor vehicle laid down in Part IV of these rules.

II.—Certificates of Registration for Motor Vehicles.

6. No motor vehicle shall be used within the province of Delhi unless the owner shall have first obtained—

(a) a certificate of registration from the District Magistrate, Delhi; or

(b) a certificate of registration from the Commissioner of Police in a Presidency Town or Rangoon, or from the District Magistrate of a district in British India outside the province of Delhi.

7. A certificate of registration may be obtained from the District Magistrate of Delhi. Applications should be directed in the first instance to the Superintendent of Police, before whom the motor vehicles to be registered shall be produced. Evidence will be required that the car meets with the requirements enumerated in Schedule I attached.

The charge for each original certificate will be Rs. 4 in the case of a motor bicycle and Rs. 16 in the case of a motor car. Sums previously paid for registration in Delhi may be deducted from payments under this rule.

The certificate will be in form A II attached to these rules.

8. Owners in possession of the certificates referred to in rule 6 (b) shall register their identification number at the office of the Superintendent of Police.

9. In the case of vehicles registered in Delhi, the Superintendent of Police will assign to the owner on production of the certificate of registration an identification number which shall consist of the letter D with a serial number following. The owner shall present his certificate immediately after registration for this purpose, and registration shall not be considered as completed until a number has been assigned.

10. Numbers and letters assigned to motor vehicles shall be shown in large black figures on a white ground, and shall be of the following dimensions painted on a plate which shall be rigidly affixed in a conspicuous place on the front and back of the motor :—

(a) Height of each figure $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches, uniform thickness $\frac{1}{4}$ inch, each figure occupying a space of $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches with 1 inch between each figure, and a margin $\frac{1}{4}$ inch at the top, bottom and sides of the plate.

Provided that in the case of motor cycles the plate fixed on the front part of the cycle shall have duplicate faces and be fixed so that from whichever side the cycle is viewed the letters and figures on one or other face are easily distinguishable; and further that the size of the letters and figures may be proportionately reduced to a height of $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

(b) No number shall in any way be obscured, or rendered or allowed to become not easily discernable at a reasonable distance.

11. Every transfer of ownership of a motor vehicle registered under these rules must forthwith be reported to the Superintendent of Police by the registered owner and by the transferee jointly. No charge will be made for recording a transfer of ownership.

12. The Superintendent of Police may assign a manufacturer of, or a dealer in, motor vehicles, on payment of an annual fee of Rs. 20, a general provincial identification number which shall be affixed to any motor vehicle belonging to the said manufacturer or dealer when on trial after completion or by an intending purchaser. Such motor vehicles shall only ply within the limits of the Province of Delhi, and shall not ply for hire.

13. In addition to a certificate of registration a special permit is required in the case of motor vehicles which it is desired to ply for hire in Delhi Province. The rules regulating the grant of such permits will be found in Part IV of these rules.

14. The owner of a motor vehicle is bound by the provisions of Act VIII of 1914 and by the rules issued from time to time by the Chief Commissioner under section 11 of that Act.

III.—General.

15. A motor vehicle shall be driven in accordance with the rules of the road, which require a vehicle to keep on the left of the road except when passing horses and other vehicles going in the same direction, which shall be passed on the right; provided that it shall ordinarily pass a tram car on the left or near side whether it be going in the same or the contrary direction.

16. With regard to section 6 of the Act a person may receive instruction in driving a motor vehicle between the hours of 6 and 9 A.M. and 11 A.M. and 4 P.M. in a public place provided he is accompanied by a licensed driver.

17. In regard to section 5 of the Act a person shall be considered to have committed an offence under section 5 of the Act if he exceeds a speed of 15 miles within the limits of Delhi Municipality, Cantonment and Notified Area or in localities of special danger where notices are posted further restricting the speed of motor vehicles, if he exceeds the speed so fixed.

18. A motor vehicle shall not be driven in any footway nor in any road or public place where such traffic may, for the time being, be prohibited by the licensing authority.

19. The request referred to in sections 4 (a), (b) and (c) of the Act may be made by such police officer or person by putting up his hand as a signal.

20. Every person driving a motor vehicle shall have ready and available for immediate use a deep-toned horn or other instrument capable of giving audible and sufficient warning of his approach or position, and shall sound the same whenever expedient to prevent danger to any of the public.

The Superintendent of Police shall have authority to prohibit the use of instruments of a type which are likely to cause inconvenience or annoyance to the public.

21. No person shall drive a motor vehicle during the period commencing half an hour after sunset and ending half an hour before sunrise unless such vehicle is provided with light as follows:—

(1) In the case of vehicles other than motor cycles—

- (a) one lamp showing a white light in front affixed on each side of the front portion of the vehicle;
- (b) one lamp showing a red light at the rear and showing a white light at the side affixed at the back of the vehicle in such manner as to illuminate with the white light and render easily distinguishable the signs and number on the plates.

(2) In the case of motor cycles—

- (a) one lamp showing a white light in front affixed to the motor cycle.

(3) In all cases—

- (a) the lamps shall be of suitable character and illumination;
- (b) the lamps shall be kept properly alight;
- (c) where acetylene or electric lamps or lamps of any description giving a powerful and intense light are used, the same shall be properly hooded or screened to the satisfaction of the registering authority.

N. B.—The lighting up time as advertised by the Police on notice boards shall be considered to be half an hour after sunset.

22. No motor vehicle shall be allowed to stand in any street or public place unattended by a person licensed under rule 1 above, unless all reasonable precautions have been taken to ensure that it cannot be put in motion in the absence of the driver.

23. No person shall leave a motor vehicle or keep it standing in a street at night without at least one lighted lamp of suitable character and illumination at front and back.

24. All motor vehicles shall be provided with a silencer which shall not be disconnected from the engine while the engine is running. No person shall cause or permit the emission of smoke or visible vapour from a motor car in such quantity as to cause annoyance or danger to the public.

25. A manufacturer of, or dealer in, motor vehicles shall keep a register in such forms as the registering authority may direct showing the description of the vehicle used, the name of the driver, and the hours and dates on which he was in charge of the vehicle. Such register shall be open to inspection on the demand of any police officer of or above the rank of Sub-Inspector.

26. In the event of the registered owner of a car being called upon by a Magistrate or police officer to disclose the name or whereabouts of the driver of his motor vehicle on any particular occasion, he shall be legally bound to furnish such information.

IV.—Permits to Vehicles to ply for hire.

27. Permits to ply for hire, in Delhi Province, will be granted by the Superintendent of Police, Delhi, to motor vehicles with certificates of registration in accordance with the following regulations. Permits will be in Form A III attached to these rules. Such certificates will require to be renewed every year.

28. Every driver, attendant, licensee or owner of a motor vehicle plying for hire shall be subject to the provisions of Act VIII of 1914, and to the rules made thereunder, and in addition shall observe the following additional rules and be bound by the following conditions.

29. The permit granted shall remain in force from the date thereof till the 31st March next following, unless suspended or cancelled in the meantime by the order of the Superintendent of Police.

30. The permit shall not be transferred to any other person without sanction duly endorsed thereon by the Superintendent of Police.

31. The vehicle shall not under any circumstances be driven by any person other than a driver holding a special certificate for competency for driving a motor vehicle plying for hire, in Form A IV, signed by the Superintendent of Police, Delhi.

32. The certificate of competency shall be produced whenever demanded by a police officer, and shall be liable to be suspended or cancelled at the discretion of the Superintendent of Police if he has reason to believe that the driver is incompetent or has been guilty of rash or negligent driving or has infringed any condition of the permit of which the Superintendent of Police shall be the sole judge.

33. The applicant for a certificate of competency must be produced by the owner of the car before the Superintendent of Police. He will undergo an examination and satisfy the Superintendent of Police that—

- (a) he is a competent and careful driver ;
- (b) he possesses a general knowledge of the car which he intends driving ;
- (c) he has a knowledge of the law affecting motor vehicles as well as a knowledge of the rules of the road.
- (d) he has acquaintance with the principal places and roads of Delhi.

34. When a driver's certificate is suspended or cancelled, or when he enters the service of an owner of a private motor vehicle his competency certificate must be surrendered to the Superintendent of Police, and it is the duty of the owner of the public motor vehicle to see that such license is surrendered.

35. The driver shall at all times when on duty with the public motor vehicle wear a metal badge which shall be supplied to him by the Superintendent of Police and shall surrender the same, if his certificate is suspended or cancelled, to the Superintendent of Police.

36. The owner of the vehicle plying for hire shall maintain regularly such register in such form as the Superintendent of Police may direct, showing the name of the driver and the hours and dates on which he was in charge of the vehicle.

37. Every motor vehicle plying under this permit shall be fitted with a taximeter.

38. Every motor vehicle intended to be licensed to ply for hire shall be brought to the office of the Superintendent of Police at such time as he may direct for the purpose of examination of the taximeter.

39. The Superintendent of Police will submit each taximeter to a practical test. If it is found by him to be correct the whole of the fittings shall then be sealed to the cab in such a manner that they cannot be removed or tampered with without taking off the seals.

40. Every vehicle shall be brought to the Superintendent of Police for a fresh taximeter test each time the meter or transmission gearing is removed or repaired.

41. No taximeter shall be affixed to a motor vehicle plying for hire unless the seal or mark approved by the Superintendent of Police has been fixed thereto. The permit of any car not having the said seal or mark intact shall be liable to revocation by the District Magistrate. Any owner, attendant, licensee, driver or any other person, who shall break or tamper with the seal or mark attached to the taximeter or who shall, with intent to deceive, tamper with the taximeter shall be deemed to have committed a breach of this rule.

42. The driver of every motor vehicle plying for hire shall, as soon as he is hired and no sooner, set the taximeter in motion, and upon the termination of the hiring shall immediately stop the same. If he neglect or fail to do so, he shall be deemed to have committed a breach of this rule.

43. The brakes should, as far as possible, be so affixed as to be capable of easy adjustment, and at least one must be so made as to be applicable by the foot of the driver. No two brakes which operate on the same part shall be considered as independent, and at least one should act directly upon the road wheels without any connection with the propelling gears.

44. All brakes and steering connections secured with bolts must have the bolts secured with nuts, the same to be locked or pinned.

45. The machinery shall be so constructed that no undue noise or vibration is caused.

46. Carburettors must not be placed in close proximity to magnetos or to connections of wires carrying electric current, unless they are suitably encased or screened.

47. All wires carrying electric current must be properly insulated and protected from injury and so placed that they cannot be the cause of danger.

48. Tanks for petrol or liquid fuel must be sufficiently strongly constructed. The inlet for fuel should be so placed as to prevent the ready ignition of any overflow.

49. Vehicles must be capable of being readily steered and able to turn on each lock and proceed in a contrary direction within a roadway 30 feet wide from kerb to kerb. The Superintendent of Police may at his discretion in special cases increase this limit.

50. Vehicles must have a light so fixed as to illuminate the taximeter at night.

51. Where acetylene or other gas is used to light the carriage, the vessels which contain the gas in which it is generated must be fixed outside in such a position as to be removed as far as possible from the danger of accidental ignition.

52. The floors must be covered with mats of suitable material.

53. No printed matter to be carried by way of advertisement shall appear on the inside or outside of the vehicle.

54. The doors, windows, seats, roof or hood, springs, cushions, wheels, linings, panels, etc., and all furniture and appointments of the motor vehicles must be maintained in proper order and repair, and the inside of the vehicle must be kept clean.

55. The vehicle shall be liable to examination at such times as the Superintendent of Police may prescribe, and the permit may be suspended or cancelled under the orders of the Superintendent of Police if the machinery or brakes are defective or if the lights, numbers or any accessory are not in accordance with the regulations binding in virtue of this permit.

56. A fee of Rs. 5 shall be paid for the permit.

57. The following rates for the fare or hire of motor vehicles fitted with a taximeter and in possession of a permit is fixed for Delhi Province whether the vehicle is used by three or any less number of passengers.

1st Tariff.—Between 6-30 A.M., and 10 P.M., within the boundaries of Delhi Municipality and Notified Area as defined in Punjab Government Notification No. 831, dated the 6th November 1884, No. 713, dated the 24th September 1888, and No. 69, dated the 6th February 1892, and Chief Commissioner, Delhi's Notification No. 521, dated the 16th January 1913.

	Rs.	A.	P.
For first mile or part mile	0	12	0
After first mile for $\frac{1}{2}$ mile or part	0	3	0
Detention for each two minutes	0	1	0

2nd Tariff.—Between 10 P.M. and 6-30 A.M., within the boundaries of the Delhi Municipality and Notified Area, and at all times for journeys outside the boundaries of the Delhi Municipality and Notified Area.

	Rs.	A.	P.
For first $\frac{1}{2}$ mile or part	0	12	0
After first $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, for each $\frac{1}{2}$ mile or part	0	3	0
Detention for each two minutes	0	1	0
Return fare if discharged outside the boundary of the Delhi Municipality or Notified Area	0	6	0 per mile.

58. In the case of both tariffs a charge of Re. 0-2-0 for every package or article of baggage carried outside the vehicle may be made.

V.—Penalties.

59. Any person who contravenes the foregoing rules is liable to punishment under Part V of Act VIII of 1914.

Driving License under Act VIII of 1914.**Form A I.***Driving License.*

Name

Address

Having been specially examined as regards competency and having paid a fee of Rs. 2, is hereby permitted to drive a motor vehicle in British India from till 31st March

Date

*District Magistrate.**Delhi***Certificate Registration under Act VIII of 1914.****Form A II.***Registration Certificate*

Name and description of owner

Address

Make of car and H. P.

Identification number

Date

*District Magistrate.**Delhi.***Permit to ply for hire in Delhi Province.****Form A III.**

Motor vehicle No. _____ in possession of a certificate of registration No. _____
is hereby permitted to ply for hire within the limits of Delhi Province for the
period from _____ to 31st March

Date

*Superintendent of Police.***Certificate of Competency for driving a motor vehicle plying for hire.****Form A IV.**

Not transferable.

No. _____ of 191 _____.

Certified that whereas vehicle No. _____ is qualified to ply or be let for hire in Delhi Province and its owner is in possession of a permit issued under Chief Commissioner's Notification No. _____ of _____ 191 _____.

This certificate of competency is issued by me by virtue of the powers vested in me by Chief Commissioner's Notification and is subject to the following rules :—

- i. That you shall at all times when on duty with the said motor vehicle wear a metalled badge numbered as above which shall be supplied to you by me and shall surrender the same if your certificate is suspended or cancelled by me.
- ii. That as often as you change your residence you shall give notice thereof in writing signed by yourself within one week after such change.
- iii. That the certificate or its accompanying badge be not transferred or lent to any other person without my sanction duly endorsed thereon.
- iv. A fee of 4 annas shall be paid for this certificate. Any breach of the foregoing conditions will render you liable to the punishment provided for offences under

SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE,

Superintendent of Police, Delhi

SCHEDULE I.

Every motor car must comply with the following requirements :—

- (1) The machinery must be so designed as to prevent as far as possible all danger of fire or explosion; so as not to frighten by its noise any animals whether ridden or driven; so as not to give rise to any other cause of danger to traffic or seriously to inconvenience by the emission of smoke or vapour, persons using the road.
- (2) The car must be provided with the following :—
 - (a) a strong steering apparatus which will allow the car to be turned readily and with certainty;
 - (b) two brakes each independent of the other and adequate for the purpose; on at least of these brakes must be capable of acting rapidly and directly upon the wheels or upon brake drums immovably fixed thereto;
 - (c) a mechanism which is capable of preventing even on steep gradients an backward movement, if one of the brakes is not sufficient for the purpose.
- (3) Every car whose weight unladen exceeds 770 lbs. must be so constructed that the driver can from his seat reverse the movement of the car by means of the driving power;
- (4) all the driving and steering apparatus must be so arranged that the driver can manipulate it with certainty and at the same time have a clear view of

Persons wishing to apply to the District Magistrate for a driving license should present their application in the first instance to the Superintendent of Police. The Superintendent of Police may require any such person to undergo an examination and satisfy the examiner—

- (i) that he is a competent and careful driver by driving the car under the examine observation;
- (ii) that he possesses a general knowledge of the car he intends driving;
- (iii) that he has a knowledge of the law affecting motor vehicles as well as a knowledge of the rules of the road.

After being satisfied of the results of the examination or having otherwise satisfied himself that the applicant is a competent driver, the Superintendent of Police shall endorse his application to the District Magistrate for the grant of a driving license.

The 8th March 1915.

No. 1507A—Home In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 10, Sub-Section (2) of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898 (V of 1898) the Chief Commissioner is pleased to appoint Mr. V. Connolly, I. C. S., Assistant Commissioner and a Magistrate of the 1st Class in the Delhi District to be an Additional District Magistrate for a period of 6 months from the date of this notification Mr. V. Connolly is hereby invested with all the ordinary powers of a District Magistrate specified in Part V of Schedule III of the Code of Criminal Procedure except those entered as (12), (15), (16) and (17) in the same part and schedule.

The 12th March 1915.

No. 1632—Home.—The following return of births and deaths at the undermentioned municipal towns in the Province of Delhi for the week ending 6th March 1915 is published for information :—

1	2	3	4			5			6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15			16	17	
No.	Name of Municipal Towns.	Population of 1901.	Births.			Deaths.			Cause of Death.										Infants under one year of age.			Ratio of births per 1,000 of population per annum.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population per annum.
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fever.	Dysentery and Diarrhoea.	Respiratory.	Injuries.	All other causes.	Measles and chicken-pox.	Males.	Females.	Total.			
	Delhi	225,471	75	66	141	44	50	94	...	...	...	50	3	30	2	9	3	16	14	30	31.9	21.3
	Notified Area.	3,673	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18.3
	Total	...	75	66	141	45	50	95	...	...	...	51	3	30	2	9	3	16	14	30	...	...

No. 1634—Home.—The following returns of births and deaths registered in Delhi Province during the half month ending the 28th of February 1915, is published for information :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		
Rural Circles in the Province.	Deaths registered in previous half month.	Total in present half month.	Death registered in the half month.										Infants under one year of age.		
			Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fever.	Dysentery and Diarrhoea.	Respiratory.	Snake-bite.	Hydrophobia.	All other causes.	Measles and chicken-pox.	Males.	Females.	Total.
P. S. Alipur	30	28	..	..	..	18	..	5	..	..	5	2	2	4	6
Nangloi	19	19	..	..	..	11	1	6	..	..	1	1	2	2	4
Najafgarh	26	24	..	..	..	12	..	10	..	..	2	1	5	5	10
Subsimundi	1	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Paharganj . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mehrauli	14	34	..	..	..	21	1	12	..	..	..	..	4	7	11
Raisina	18	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total of the District .	108	108	..	..	..	65	2	33	..	..	3	4	13	18	31

No. 1686-C. & I.—The following returns of wholesale and retail prices current at the headquarters of Delhi Province are published for information :—

Statement showing prices current (wholesale) of food-grains, etc., in the mart at the headquarters of the Delhi Province during the fortnight ending 28th February 1915.

ITEMS.	Wholesale price in Rupees.	ITEMS.	Wholesale price in Rupees.
	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.
Rice, husked	6 6 0	Tobacco leaf	9 0 0
Wheat, white	6 2 0	Turmeric	8 0 0
Barley	3 11 0	Salt,	1 12 0
Jowar	3 14 0	Hides (Cow)	45 0 0
Bajra, white	4 2 0	Bran	3 2 0
Maize	3 13 0	Grass	1 2 3
Gram	4 5 0	Straw (Bhusa)	1 9 0
Arhar Dál	6 0 0	Bengal coal	0 10 0
Linseed	6 8 0	Jowar stalks	0 13 0
Rapeseed (Sarshaf)	5 4 0	Kerosine Oil (per tin, stating the brand) (Victoria Brand).	2 3 0
Til (Jinjili seed), white	6 0 0	Plough Bullocks, per pair	150 0 0
Sugar (raw), Gur	4 10 0	Sheep, per score	80 0 0
Cotton (cleaned)	11 8 0	Cotton seed	2 2 0
Ghi	41 0 0	Bejhar	3 12 0
Flour (Wheat)	6 8 0		

Detail Prices Current of Food-grains, etc., at the headquarters of the Delhi Province at the close of the half month ending 28th February 1915.

ITEMS.	Amount per Rupee.	ITEMS.	Amount per Rupee.
	Srs. Chts.		Srs. Chts.
Wheat, white	6 4	Arhar (Cajanus Indicus) (husked) (Dal)	6 0
Barley	10 8	Firewood	70 0
Rice { Best sort	8 4	Bengal coal	53 0
Common sort	6 0	Salt { Wholesale	23 0
Jowar (Andropogon sorghum)	10 0	Sambhar { Retail	22 0
Bajra (Pennisetum typhoideum)	9 8	Gur	8 0
Gram (Cicer arietinum) (unhusked)	9 0	Cotton (unginned)	7 12
Maize	10 0	Bejhar	10 0

The 13th March 1915.

No. 1860-Education.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 3 (3) of the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act, 1904, VII of 1904, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to confirm Notification No. 68, dated the 5th January 1915, which declared the undermentioned monument to be a protected monument within the meaning of the Act.

Name of Monument.	Locality.
Tomb of Khan Khanan.	South of Nizam-ud-Din village.

By order,
G. F. DEMONTMORENCY,
Personal Assistant to the Chief Commissioner, Delhi Province.

**THE HON'BLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL AND
CHIEF COMMISSIONER IN BALUCHISTAN.**

NOTIFICATIONS.

Quetta, the 10th March 1915.

No. 657-R.—On return from the privilege leave granted to him in Notification No. 4245-R., dated the 11th December 1914, R. S. L. Ladha Ram, an Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 5th grade, was re-posted as Extra Assistant Commissioner, Pishin.

No. 658-R.—On relief by R. S. L. Ladha Ram, L. Lachhman Das, an officiating Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 6th grade and Extra Assistant Commissioner, Pishin, reverted to his substantive appointment.

The 12th March 1915.

No. 146.—An examination in the Pashtu language by the higher standard will be held at Quetta in the Durbar Hall on Monday, the 12th April 1915, and the following day commencing at 10-30 A.M. each day.

By order,
DENYS BRAY,
First Assistant.

**THE HON'BLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF BRITISH
BALUCHISTAN.**

NOTIFICATION.

Quetta, the 12th March 1915.

No. 706-R.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 9 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872 (XV of 1872), the Chief Commissioner of British Baluchistan is pleased to license the Reverend George Eldridge, Minister, Methodist Episcopal Church, Quetta, to grant certificates of marriage between Native Christians within the territories under his administration.

By order,
DENYS BRAY,
First Assistant.

**THE HON'BLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL
IN BALUCHISTAN.**

NOTIFICATIONS.

Quetta, the 12th March 1915.

No. 708-R.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department No. 3746-L.B., dated the 1st October 1897, with respect

to Section 9 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872 (XV of 1872), as subsequently amended, the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General is pleased to license the Reverend George Eldridge, Minister, Methodist Episcopal Church, Quetta, to grant certificates of marriage between Native Christians within the territories administered by him as such agent.

The 13th March 1915.

No. 744-R.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 21 (1) (c) of the Quetta Municipal Law, 1896, as applied to the Railway area at Quetta by Foreign and Political Department Notification No. 879-D, dated the 21st December 1914, the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General is pleased to sanction the imposition, with effect from one month after this date, of a tax at the rate of Rs. 5 per annum on every dog of the age of three months or over kept within the limits of the Railway area at Quetta as specified in the said notification, provided that:—

- (a) no such tax shall be leviable from any person residing for 30 days or less in the year within the limits of the said Railway area.
- (b) any Warrant Officer, Non-Commissioned Officer, Soldier, Volunteer Non-Commissioned Officer, Volunteer, or Volunteer Bugler, shall be exempt from the tax in respect of one dog only kept by him within the limits of the said Railway area on condition that such dog is registered by him at the office of the Secretary, Quetta Municipality, within 30 days of the date on which the tax would, in the absence of such exemption, fall due.

No. 745-R.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Sections 102 (1) (c) and 104 (1) of the Quetta Municipal Law, as applied to the Railway area at Quetta by Foreign and Political Department Notification No. 879-D, dated the 21st December 1914, the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General is pleased to prescribe the following rules for the collection of the tax imposed on dogs kept within the limits of the Railway area at Quetta as specified in the said notification:—

- (1) the tax shall be payable by the person owning or having charge of a dog;
- (2) the year shall be the financial year and the tax shall be payable on the 1st May each year, or as soon as the dog, for which the tax is due, has been within the said area for 30 days in any one year;
- (3) the tax shall be paid either at the office of the Municipal Secretary, Quetta, or to any person presenting a receipt for the same signed by the said Secretary;
- (4) on payment of the tax the Municipal Secretary, Quetta, will supply free of cost a label of distinctive colour for each year, which shall be fastened in a conspicuous manner to the collar of the dog in respect of which the tax is paid. Persons exempted under Notification No. 744-R., dated the 13th March 1915, from payment of this tax shall apply to the Municipal Secretary, Quetta, for a similar label for each dog for which exemption is proved and this will be supplied to them on payment of the cost price of the label.

A register showing all dogs for which labels have been issued with the names of their owners shall be maintained by the Municipal Secretary, Quetta;

- (5) dogs without such labels shall be considered ownerless for the purpose of section 94 of the Quetta Municipal Law;
- (6) the owner of any dog impounded under section 94 of the Quetta Municipal Law as having been found within the limits of the said Railway area without the prescribed label shall be liable to refund all costs incurred for its keep even if the dog shall have been destroyed;
- (7) any breach of these rules shall be punishable on conviction by a Magistrate with a fine which may extend to Re. 50, and when the breach is a continuing breach with a further fine which may extend to Re. 1 for every day after the date of such conviction during which the breach is proved before a Magistrate to have been persisted in.

By order,

DENYS BRAY,

First Assistant.

**THE HON'BLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL
IN CENTRAL INDIA.**

NOTIFICATION.

Central India Agency, Indore, the 12th March 1915.

No. 324-B.—Corrigendum.—In the Central India Agency Notification No. 808-B., dated the 30th June 1914, the following corrections shall be made:—

For the figures "7" and "3477" respectively substitute the figures "9" and "3744".

By order, etc.,

S. F. BAYLEY

for First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General in Central India.

METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 11th March 1915.

No. 1227-S.—With reference to the Department of Revenue and Agriculture Notification No. 432, dated 3rd March 1915, Mr. W. A. Bion, Assistant Meteorologist, is appointed to officiate as Imperial Meteorologist from 18th March 1915 in consequence of the appointment of Dr. G. C. Simpson to officiate as Director-General of Observatories, or until further orders.

GILBERT T. WALKER,
Director-General of Observatories.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 17th March 1915.

No. 742.—Mr. Syed Aulad Hossein, Khan Bahadur, Deputy Superintendent, having on return from leave assumed charge of his duties on the forenoon of 1st March 1915, the following reversion is made with effect from the same date:—

Mr. J. O. Greiff, Officiating Deputy Superintendent, to revert to his substantive appointment of Extra Assistant Superintendent.

S. G. BURRARD, Colonel, R.E.,
Surveyor-General of India.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL, INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 9th March 1915.

No. 5.—Third Class Assistant Surgeon J. O. Dewey is granted 3 months privilege leave combined with leave on Medical Certificate for 2 months, with effect from the 2nd October 1914.

This office Notifications Nos. 122 and 131, dated respectively the 18th November and 18th December 1914, are hereby cancelled.

JAY GOULD, Lieut.-Col., I.M.S.,
for Director-General, Indian Medical Service.

REPORTS OF DESERTION.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 1st Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regiment), dated at Sialkot, this 12th day of March 1915.

<p>Number, Rank, and Name—4646, Private, Alfred Bailer. Age—35 years 6 months. Height—6 feet 1 inch. Colour of—Complexion, dark; hair, brown; eyes, grey, one glass eye. Trade—Shoemaker. Date of enlistment—11th February 1896.</p>	<p>Place of enlistment—London. Parish and County in which born—Halifax, Yorkshire. Date of desertion or absence—11th March 1915. Place of desertion or absence—Sialkot. Marks—Has one glass eye, moles left cheek, right arm and abdomen. Under 21 years' service.</p>
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R. E. MAFFETT, Major,

Commanding 1st Duke of Wellington's Regiment.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 1st Battalion, Duke of Wellington's Regiment, dated at Sialkot, this 15th day of March 1915.

<p>Number, Rank, and Name—8886, Private, J. C. Cooke. Age—26 years 4 months. Height—5 feet 9 inches. Colour of—Complexion, fresh; hair, brown; eyes, blue. Trade—Kitchen Porter. Date of enlistment—26th January 1907. Place of enlistment—London.</p>	<p>Parish and County in which born—Islington, London. Date of desertion or absence—14th March 1915. Place of desertion or absence—Sialkot. Marks—None. Under 9 years' service.</p>
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W. G. OFFICER, Lieut. and Adjutant,

for Lieutenant-Colonel Commanding 1st Duke of Wellington's Regiment.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 1st Battalion, Duke of Wellington's Regiment, dated at Sialkot, this 15th day of March 1915.

<p>Number, Rank, and Name—9910, Private, P. Lewis. Age—23 years 5 months. Height—5 feet 6 inches. Colour of—Complexion, fresh; hair, light brown; eyes, blue. Trade—Stoker. Date of enlistment—18th May 1910.</p>	<p>Place of enlistment—Halifax. Parish and County in which born—Leeds, Yorks. Date of desertion or absence—14th March 1915. Place of desertion or absence—Sialkot. Marks—Scars back of right hand and right thumb. Under 5 years' service.</p>
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W. G. OFFICER, Lieut. and Adjutant,

for Lieutenant-Colonel Commanding 1st Duke of Wellington's Regiment.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 1st Battalion, Duke of Wellington's Regiment, dated at Sialkot, this 15th day of March 1915.

<p>Number, Rank, and Name—9279, Private, F. C. Moslin. Age—24 years 11 months. Height—5 feet 6½ inches. Colour of—Complexion, fresh; hair, brown; eyes, blue. Trade—Greengrocer's assistant. Date of enlistment—25th May 1908. Place of enlistment—London.</p>	<p>Parish and County in which born—Battersea, London. Date of desertion or absence—14th March 1915. Place of desertion or absence—Sialkot. Marks—Operation scars for varicocoele left. Under 7 years' service.</p>
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W. G. OFFICER, Lieut. and Adjutant,

for Lieutenant-Colonel Commanding 1st Duke of Wellington's Regiment.

IN THE CHIEF COURT OF LOWER BURMA.
Insolvency Jurisdiction.

CASE No. 47 of 1915.

Rangoon, the 25th February 1915.

In the matter of Abdul Gaffoor, clerk, residing at Railway Quarters, Kandawgalay, Rangoon, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Abdul Gaffoor, clerk, residing at Railway Quarters, Kandawgalay, Rangoon, on the 24th day of February 1915, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Abdul Gaffoor.

CASE No. 48 of 1915.

Rangoon, the 25th February 1915.

In the matter of Abdul Shakoor, clerk, residing at Railway Quarters, Kandawgalay, Rangoon, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Abdul Shakoor, clerk, residing at Railway Quarters, Kandawgalay, Rangoon, on the 24th day of February 1915, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Abdul Shakoor.

CASE No. 49 of 1915.

Rangoon, the 3rd March 1915.

In the matter of Dadabhoy Hormusjee, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Dadabhoy Hormusjee, Assistant, Messrs. Solomon & Co., No. 272, Dalhousie Street, Rangoon, on the 3rd day of March 1915, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Dadabhoy Hormusjee.

CASE No. 50 of 1915.

Rangoon, the 3rd March 1915.

In the matter of Maung Myun, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Maung Myun, clerk, residing at No. 46, 14th Street, Rangoon, on the 2nd day of March 1915, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the 3rd day of March 1915 against the said Maung Myun.

CASE No. 51 of 1915.

Rangoon, the 3rd March 1915.

In the matter of Robert Fletcher, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Robert Fletcher, clerk, residing at No. 41, 119th Street, Rangoon, on the 3rd day of March 1915, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Robert Fletcher.

CASE No. 180 of 1914.

Rangoon, the 1st day of March 1915.

In the matter of Mahomed Raza, residing No. 65, 85th Street, Rangoon.

Notice is hereby given that the order of this Court adjudging the said Mahomed Raza as insolvent pursuant to the provisions of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, was annulled by an order made on the 1st day of March 1915.

CASE No. 52 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 5th March 1915.

In the matter of James Steele, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by James Steele, Proof Reader, Government Press, residing at No. 16, 47th Street, Rangoon, on the 3rd day of March 1915, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the 5th day of March 1915 against the said James Steele.

CASE No. 53 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 10th March 1915.

In the matter of Maung Ba Than, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Maung Ba Than, clerk, residing at No. 51, Morton Street, Rangoon, on the 8th day of March 1915, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Maung Ba Than.

CASE No. 54 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 11th March 1915.

In the matter of Hamidally Ashraf Ally, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Hamidally Ashraf Ally, Peon, residing at No. 17, 87th Street, Rangoon, on the 11th day of March 1915, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Hamidally Ashraf Ally.

CASE No. 55 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 12th March 1915.

In the matter of Ally Ahmed of Ahlone, Kwatthit Quarter, now a civil prisoner in the Central Jail, Rangoon, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Ally Ahmed of Ahlone, Kwatthit Quarter, now a civil prisoner in the Central Jail, Rangoon, on the 23rd day of February 1915, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the 12th day of March 1915 against the said Ally Ahmed.

CASE No. 91 OF 1914.

Rangoon, the 9th March 1915.

In the matter of Esa Ismail, piece-goods dealer, at No. 184-185, Suratee Baza Bazaar, Rangoon.

Notice is hereby given that the order of this Court adjudging the said Esa Ismail an insolvent pursuant to the provisions of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, was annulled by an order made on the 2nd day of March 1915.

CASE No. 190 OF 1914.

Rangoon, the 11th March 1915.

In the matter of Eusoof Ali, Tailor, residing at Barr Street, Rangoon.

Notice is hereby given that the order of this Court adjudging the said Eusoof Ali an insolvent pursuant to the provisions of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, was annulled by an order made on the 11th day of March 1915.

J. NORMAN, J.

**IN THE COURT OF M. RAHIM BUKSH, M.A., JUDGE, INSOLVENCY
COURT, DELHI.**

MISCELLANEOUS SUIT. No. 10 of 1915.

Delhi, the 12th March 1915.

In the matter of insolvency of Mir Ahmad Khan and Din Mohamad Khan of Delhi,
Insolvents.

To

The Creditors.

Take notice that the abovenamed insolvent has applied to the Court for his discharge and that the Court has fixed the 15th day of April 1915 at 10 o'clock for hearing the application.

SUIT No. 13 of 1915.

Delhi, the 11th March 1915.

In the matter of insolvency of Shammoo, son of Lala Sweeper, of Delhi Paharganj.
It is hereby notified under section 12 of Act 3 of 1907 that an application filed by Shammoo to be adjudicated an insolvent has been admitted in this Court and will be heard on 7th of April 1915.

FORM NO. 4.

Order of Adjudication.

SECTION 16.

INSOLVENCY PETITION No. 50 of 1914.

Delhi, the 15th March 1915.

In the matter of Durgapershad, son of Bunsai Dhar, Caste Chhatri, of Delhi, Debtor.

Pursuant to a petition, dated 18th June 1914, on behalf of the said debtor and on reading the said petition and hearing the creditors it is ordered that the said debtor is hereby adjudged insolvent.

FORM No. 5.

Order Appointing a Receiver.

SECTION 18.

INSOLVENCY PETITION No. 50 of 1914.

Delhi, the 15th March 1915.

In the matter of Durgapershad son of Bunsai Dhar, Caste Chhatri, of Delhi, Debtor.

Whereas Durga pershad, was adjudicated an insolvent by order of this Court, dated 15th March 1915, and it appears to the Court that the appointment of a receiver for the property of the insolvent is necessary.

It is ordered that a receiving order be made against the insolvent and a receiving order is hereby made against insolvent and Clerk of Court is hereby constituted receiver of the property of the said insolvent.

FORM No. 4.

Order of Adjudication.

SECTION 16.

INSOLVENCY PETITION No. 65 of 1915.

Delhi, the 13th March 1915.

In the matter of Rampershad, son of Shu Lal of Delhi, Debtor.

Pursuant to a petition, dated 6th October 1914, on behalf of the said debtor and on reading the said petition and in the absence of the creditors it is ordered that the said debtor is hereby adjudged insolvent.

FORM No. 4.

Order of Adjudication.

SECTION 18.

INSOLVENCY PETITION No. 74 of 1914.

Delhi, the 18th March 1915.

In the matter of Bindu Mal, son of Banarsi Das, Caste Brahman, of Delhi, Debtor.

Pursuant to a petition, dated the 7th November 1914, on behalf of the said debtor, and on reading the said petition and hearing in the absence of the creditors, it is ordered that the said debtor is hereby adjudged insolvent.

RAHIM BUKSH,
Judge, Insolvency Court, Delhi.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT MADRAS.

In Insolvency.

Notice is hereby given that orders have been made by this Court adjudging the persons hereunder mentioned Insolvents and vesting the estates and effects of the said Insolvents in the Official Assignee of this Court; and all persons indebted to the said Insolvents, or who have any of their estates and effects, are hereby required forthwith to pay or deliver the same to the said Official Assignee.

Number of Petition.	Date of Presentation.	Name, address and description of Insolvent.	Date of Adjudication.	Date of Public Examination.
33 of 1915	27th January 1915	V. P. L. B. M. Ramasawmy Chetty and V. P. L. B. M. Palaniappa Chetty, merchants, carrying on business and residing at No. 38, Varada Muthia ppen Street, Georgetown, Madras.	28th January 1915	30th April 1915.
35 of 1915	Ditto	Mylapore Thangavelu Mudaller, unemployed, residing at No. 5, Soliappa Mudaly Street, Mylapore Madras.	27th January 1915	9th April 1915.
52 of 1915	16th February 1915	G. Venkataramanujam Chetty, a broker in Messrs. Wilson & Co., Madras, residing at No. 18, Vinayaga Maistry Street, Georgetown, Madras.	16th February 1915	16th April 1915.
59 of 1915	18th February 1915	Syed Abdul Rahiman Saib, lately a cloth merchant carrying on business under the name, style and firm of Syed Adam Saib & Co., at No. 85, Godown Street, Madras, and residing at No. 12/13, Raza Hyder Street, Triplicane, Madras.	18th February 1915	30th April 1915.
60 of 1915	Ditto	Puduvacherry Moidoo, a general broker, getting about Rs. 15 a month and residing at Tellicherry, North Malabar District.	19th February 1915	30th April 1915.

J. R. ATKINSON,
Deputy Registrar.

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE, MADRAS;
The 11th March 1915.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY.

Notice is hereby given that the petitions of the several persons hereunder named and described have been presented to this Court, praying, respectively, for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909).

No.	Names.	Denomination.	Address in Bombay.	Description.	DATE OF PRESENTATION OF PETITION.				DATE OF THE ADJUDICATION.		
					Day.	Month.	Year.	Day.	Month.	Year.	
148-1915	Shivram alias Vishram Balaji Hindu Nium.	.	Jacob Circle .	Jobber in the Brad-Berry Spinning and Weaving Manufacturing Company.	3rd	March	1915	3rd	March	1915.	
149-1915	Meghji Anandji Thacker, Medhewji Anandji Thacker and Dwartadas Morarji Thacker.	"	Paratwadi .	Lately dealers in cloth in partnership under the name of Meghji Anandji and Chaturbhuj Dwartkardas, and now unemployed.	4th	"	"	4th	"	"	
151-1915	Lakshmi Suman Shah .	"	Kamatipura 3rd Lane .	Lately doing business in partnership with Meghji Saganas, dealers in grain, in the name of Narsi Lakdir, and now servant in the employ of Leja Pacharia.	"	"	"	"	"	"	
153-1915	Chhaganlal Ambaram Punhit .	"	Bhuleswar .	Lately trading with Tribhawan Ratanchand Shah under the name of Tribhawan Chagan Lal as cotton merchants and commission agents, and now unemployed.	"	"	"	"	"	"	
155-1915	Mohanji Valji Khoja .	Mahomedan .	Kanipura .	Petty dealer in leather waste and also manufacturer of bricks under the name of Mohanji Valji, and now unemployed.	"	"	"	"	"	"	
157-1915	Nasty Karmen Shah .	Hindu .	Matharpakhadi .	Lately bullock cart keeper, and now unemployed.	"	"	"	"	"	"	

155—1915	Nadurbhaw Jamedji Gadhiwala	Parsi	Parel	Shunter in the B. B. & C. I. Railway	5th	"
156—1915	Raghor Koondik Fatak	Hindu	"	Lately Jobber in the Western India Steam and Manufacturing Company Limited and now unemployed.	"	"
149—1915	Talakchand Harnath	"	Pydnamil	Unemployed	5th	"
157—1915	Leonard Thomas Brown	Anglo-Indian	No. 4, Nandhy B.	Telegraphist in the Bombay Central Telegraph Office.	6th	"
158—1915	Moses Joseph Ezra Nissim	Jewish	Sankli Street, By	Clerk in the employ of the Alexandra Mills.	"	"
159—1915	Hargow Kishor Sha and Lal Ha wan Sha.	Hindu	Bukewar	Lately estate brokers and now unemployed.	8th	"
160—1915	Ramchander Mahadeo alias Pandoo Rama alias Ghat Dawoo Moray alias Darekar	"	Patiladew Road	Sizer in the Textile mills	"	"
161—1915	Ganpat Narsoo Shinde	"	Chunchnepgli	Machineman in the Bombay Cotton Mills	"	"
162—1915	Dwaraka b Ramchandra I dekar.	"	Mohsin	Clerk in the General Post Office, Bombay	"	"
164—1915	Piarilal Bhowani Shankar Banu	"	Mandvi Koliwade	Lately dealer in sweet-meat and now unemployed.	9th	"
165—1915	Manakji Mancherji Palkhiwala	Parsi	Grant Road	Lately hotel-keeper at Bombay and Bhusawal and now unemployed.	"	"
166—1915	Esoo Babaji Murka dar Dharma Murka	Hindu	Dadar, Agar Baz	1st Debtor, toddy seller, and the 2nd Debtor unemployed.	"	"
67	Khanderao Krishnasabhai	"	Pa	Carpenter in the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company.	"	"

Notice is hereby given that the petitions of the several persons hereunder named and described have been presented to this Court, praying, respectively, for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909)—*continued*.

No.	Names.	Denomination.	Address in Bombay.	Description.	DATE OF PRESENTATION OF PETITIONS.			DATE OF THE ADJUDICATION.		
					Day.	Month.	Year.	Day.	Month.	Year.
168—1915	Mahadeo Nanaji Tarade .	Hindu .	No. 155, Haines Road .	Clerk in the Bombay Municipality .	10th	March	1915	10th	March	1915
169—1915	Vinram Babaji Khambkar .	" .	Parel Lalradi .	Servant in the employ of Tokerey Givraj .	"	"	"	"	"	"
170—1915	Shah Ekram Shaik Abdul Nalband .	Mahomedan .	Mazgaon, Matarpakhadi .	Farrier	"	"	"	"	"	"
171—1915	Dewchand Dulabh Khatri .	Hindu .	Bhuleswar 1st Bhoiwala .	Lately dealer in silk cloth at Bombay and Surat and now unemployed.	11th	"	"	11th	"	"
172—1915	Pragji Valabdas Thacker .	" .	No. 277, Kharak Bazar, Masjid Bunder.	Lately trading under his own name as Merchant and Commission Agent and now unemployed.	12th	"	"	12th	"	"
173—1915	Fida Hosein Ibrahimji Dawoodi .	Mahomedan .	Mirza Street .	Formerly carrying on business as cutlery merchant in partnership with Tyeballi Ebrahimji under the name, style and firm of Tyeballi Fida Hosein and latterly under his own name and now unemployed.	"	"	"	"	"	"
174—1915	Richard Norbert Mc Gill .	Eurasian .	Lower Parel .	Fireman in the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company.	13th	"	"	13th	"	"
175—1915	Alfred Cordeaux .	" .	Sea View, Bandra .	Lately carrying on business as proprietor of Cinema Show under the name of the Palladium and now unemployed.	"	"	"	"	"	"
176—1915	Shamsoo Madhewrao Manikave .	Hindu .	Mahim .	Goldsmith	"	"	"	"	"	"
177—1915	Musabham Prasa Siliagar .	" .	Nagdevi Street .	Fitter in the Bombay Municipal Workshop .	15th	"	"	15th	"	"

**IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT FORT WILLIAM
IN BENGAL.
In Insolvency.**

Notice of Adjudication Order.

No. 75 of 1915.

Dated the 12th March 1915.

Re Nagendra Chunder Dutt, residing at No. 18, Gunganarain Dutt's Lane, in the town of Calcutta, without any employment.

Ex parte the debtor. Rajendro Nath De, Insolvent's Attorney.

On the 4th day of March 1915, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed Nagendra Chunder Dutt as an Insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to the *Official Assignee of Calcutta*.

Notice of Adjudication Order.

No. 76 of 1915.

Dated the 12th March 1915.

Re Hurrish Chunder Ghosh, residing at No. 14, Russick Mitter's Lane, in the town of Calcutta, and formerly carrying on business at No. 10, Lukhi Dutt's Lane, formerly known as Ramkanto Bose's 1st Lane, in Calcutta, aforesaid, and lately carrying on business at No. 14, Russick Mitter's Lane, aforesaid, at present without occupation.

Ex parte the debtor. P. N. Mitter, Insolvent's Attorney.

On the 5th day of March 1915, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed Hurrish Chunder Ghosh as an Insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to the *Official Assignee of Calcutta*.

Notice of Adjudication Order.

No. 77 of 1915.

Dated the 12th March 1915.

Re Mohkam Din, residing at No. 115, Machua Bazar Street, in the town of Calcutta, and lately carrying on business in copartnership with Mohammed Amin Golam Kader and Sawdaguddin as dealers in miscellaneous goods at No. 115, Machua Bazar Street, aforesaid, and also at Chakwal, district Jhelum, and also at 25th Street, Rangoon, under the name and style of F. Mohammed Amin Golam Kader, but now without any occupation.

Ex parte the debtor. B. P. Chunder, Insolvent's Attorney.

On the 5th day of March 1915, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed Mohkam Din as an Insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to the *Official Assignee of Calcutta*.

Notice of Adjudication Order.

No. 78 of 1915.

Dated the 12th March 1915.

Re Mal Chand and Karam Chand, both residing at No. 20, Heman Gully, in the town of Calcutta, both formerly carrying on business in copartnership as Brokers, and both at present doing nothing.

Ex parte the debtors. Nalini Mohan Chatterjee, Insolvent's Attorney.

On the 5th day of March 1915, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed Mal Chand and Karam Chand as Insolvents.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to the *Official Assignee of Calcutta*.

Notice of Adjudication Order.

No. 81 of 1915.

Dated the 17th March 1915.

Re Harry William Hilton, lately residing and carrying on business as a dentist at No. 12, Dhurumtollah Street, in the town of Calcutta, under the name and style of H. W. Hilton & Co., at present residing and carrying on business at No. 36, Dhurumtollah Street, aforesaid under the name and style as aforesaid.

Es parte the debtor. Gregory & Co., Insolvent's Solicitors.

On the 15th day of March 1915, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as an Insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

Notice of Adjudication Order.

No. 82 of 1915.

Dated the 17th March 1915.

Re Brojo Nath Naug, residing at No. 83-1, Hurry Ghose's Street, in the town of Calcutta, lately a Bengali Accountant, now out of employment.

Es parte the debtor. Bannerjee and Bannerjee, Insolvent's Solicitors.

On the 15th day of March 1915, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as an Insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

Notice of Adjudication Order.

No. 83 of 1915.

Dated the 17th March 1915.

Re Girish Chandra Seal, residing at No. 104, Bowbazar Street, in the town of Calcutta, having no employment.

Es parte the debtor. Mohini Mohun Chatterjee, Insolvent's Attorney.

On the 15th day of March 1915, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as an Insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

C. GREY,

Official Assignee of Calcutta.

10, OLD POST OFFICE STREET.

OUDH AND ROHILKHAND RAILWAY.**NOTIFICATION.**

Lucknow, the 13th March 1915.

No. 2.—Mr. H. McComas, Executive Engineer, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, has been granted by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, an extension of 6 months' leave on Medical Certificate in continuation of leave granted—*vide* this office Notification No. 12 of 1914.

H. B. HOLMES,

Offg. Agent, O. and R. Railway.

NORTHERN INDIA SALT REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

The 6th March 1915.

No. 265.—The following reversions of Officers in the Northern India Salt Revenue Department are ordered with effect from the dates specified :—

Name.	From	To	Nature of promotion or reversion.	With effect from
Mr. Abdur Rahim Khan	Officiating Superintendent, 4th grade.	Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade.	Reversion	28th January 1916. Consequent on return from leave of Mr. E. D. Wilson, Superintendent.
Mr. Ghulam Hussain, <i>Khan Sahib.</i>	Officiating Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade.	Inspector, 3rd grade.	Do.	

J. F. CONNOLLY,
Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.
(POST OFFICE.)

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 17th March 1915.

No. 759-*Ap.*—Babu Nani Gopal Banerjee, Superintendent of post offices, officiating in the 2nd grade, is granted an extension of privilege leave for three weeks with effect from the 1st April 1915.

W. MAXWELL,
Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.
TELEGRAPH TRAFFIC.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 16th March 1915.

No. 1093-*T.*—The following reversions are ordered with effect from the 1st March 1915 :—

Name	RANK	
	From	To
Mr. C. J. Smith	Officiating Superintendent of post offices, Traffic.	Deputy Superintendent, 1st class
" B. P. Joseph	Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 1st class	Deputy Superintendent, 2nd class
" J. A. Rodrigues	Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 2nd class.	Telegraph Master

2. Mr. G. Barton continues to officiate as Superintendent of post offices, Traffic, in the arrangement *vice* Mr. F. C. Smith.

Calcutta, the 19th March 1915.

No. 1166-T.—Mr. E. T. Pope, Superintendent of post offices, Traffic, Bengal and Assam Circle, is granted privilege leave for one month and seven days with effect from the 1st February 1915.

W. MAXWELL,

Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs.

**POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.
TELEGRAPH ENGINEERING.**

NOTIFICATION.

No. 1177-E-E.—The following officiating promotion in the Upper Subordinate Establishment (Engineering Branch) is sanctioned with effect from the date specified and until further orders :—

Name.	From	To	With effect from
Mr. J. E. Lillywhite	Inspecting Telegraphist.	Deputy Superintendent, 2nd class, officiating.	25th January 1915.

W. MAXWELL,

Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs.

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Records of the Geological Survey of India, Vol. XLIII, Part 4, by Director, Geological Survey of India. The Gold-bearing Alluvium of the Chindwin River and Tributaries (with plates 23 to 25). The correlation of the Siwaliks with Mammal Horizons of Europe (with plates 26 to 28). Contributions to the Geology of the Province of Yunnan in Western China. III. Notes on the Stratigraphy of the Ordovician and Silurian Beds of Western Yunnan by J. Coggin Brown, M.Sc., with Provisional Palaeontological Determinations by F. R. Cowper Reed, M.A., F.E.S. Further Notes on the species "Camarcocrinus Asiaticus" from Burma. Re. 1.
Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XLIII, Part I. By Sir Thomas Holland, K.C.I.E., Professor of Geology, University of Manchester, and G. H. Tipper, M.A., Geological Survey of India. Indian Geological Terminology. Rs. 2.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA
DURING THE WEEK ENDING 30TH MAY 1914.

- Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XL, Part 2.** By E. H. Pascoe, M.A., D.Sc., F.G.S., Assistant Superintendent, Geological Survey of India. The Petroleum Occurrences of Assam and Bengal. Rs. 3.

Records of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XLIV, Part 1. By Director, Geological Survey of India. General Report of the Geological Survey of India for the year 1913. A Carbonaceous Aerolite from Rajputana (with text figure). Notes on Value of Nummulites as Zone Fossils, with a description of some Burmese Species. (With plates 1 to 3.) Re. 1.

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- Correlation in seasonal variations of weather, III. On the criterion for the reality of relationship or periodicities.** Memoirs of the Indian Meteorological Department, Vol. XXI, Part IX. Quarto. Paper cover. By Gilbert T. Walker, C.S.I., M.A., Sc.D., F.R.S. Price 0-8-0 (eight annas).
- Monthly Weather Review, April 1914.** (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Price Re. 1.
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- Monthly and Annual Normals of Pressure, Temperature, Relative Humidity, Vapour Tension and Cloud.** Memoirs of the Indian Meteorological Department, Volume XXII, Part III. By Gilbert T. Walker, C.S.I., M.A., Sc.D., F.R.S. Quarto. Paper cover. Price Re. 1-8.
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- A further study of relationship with Indian monsoon rainfall—Memoirs of the Indian Meteorological Department, Vol. XXI, Part VIII,** by Gilbert T. Walker, C.S.I., M.A., Sc.D., F.R.S. Quarto. Paper cover. Re. 0-8-0.

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Records of Geological Survey of India, Volume XLIV, Part 2. by Director, Geological Survey of India. Contributions to the Geology of the Province of Yunnan in Western China. IV. The Country around Yunnan Fu (with Plate 4). Note on a Dyke of White Trap from the Pench Valley Coalfield, Chhindwara District, Central Provinces (with text figures 2 and 3). Statement of Mineral Concessions granted during 1913. Re. 1.

LIST OF BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE COORG ADMINISTRATION DURING THE HALF-YEAR WHICH ENDED ON THE 30TH JUNE 1914.

Report on Forest Administration in Coorg, by H. Tireman, Esq., Deputy Conservator of Forests, Coorg, "Progress report on the Forest Administration in Coorg for the year 1912-13." It deals with the Administration of Forests in Coorg. Foolscap folio. Paper binding. Price 8a. or 9d. (6 pies.)

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA DURING THE WEEK ENDING 1ST AUGUST 1914.

Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XLI, Part 2, by L. Leigh Fermor, D.Sc., A.R.S.M., F.G.S., Superintendent, Geological Survey of India. On the Geology and Coal Resources of Korea State, Central Provinces. (With 12 plates.) Rs. 3.

Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XLII, Part 1, by J. Coggin Brown, M.Sc., F.G.S., Assistant Superintendent, Geological Survey of India. The Burma Earthquake of May 1912. Rs. 3.

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS ISSUED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT FROM APRIL TO SEPTEMBER 1914.

Monthly Weather Review, December 1913 to April 1914. (Illustrated by 7 plates). Quarto. Paper cover. Re. 1 per month.

A further study of relationship with Indian Monsoon rainfall Memoirs of the Indian Meteorological Department, Vol. XXI, Part VIII. By Gilbert T. Walker, C.S.I., M.A., Sc.D., F.R.S. Quarto. Paper cover. Annas 8.

Correlation in seasonal variations of weather, III, on the criterion for the reality of relationships or periodicities. Memoirs of the Indian Meteorological Department, Vol. XXI, Part IX. By Gilbert T. Walker, C.S.I., M.A., Sc.D., F.R.S. Quarto. Paper cover. Price annas 8.

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Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Palæontologia Indica, Sr. XV, Himalayan Forests, Volume IV, Fasc. No. 5, by Miss Paula Steiger, Ph.D. Additional Notes of the Fauna of the Spiti Shales. Re. 1.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA DURING THE WEEK ENDING 28TH NOVEMBER 1914.

Records of the Geological Survey of India. Volume XLIV, Part 3. By Director, Geological Survey of India. Some newly discovered Coal-Seams near the Yaw River, Pakokku District, Upper Burma (with plates 5 to 12). The Monazite Sands of Travancore (with plates 13 to 17). A Lower Cretaceous Fauna from the Himalayan Gieumal Sandstone together with a description of a few Fossils from the Chikkim Series, by Dr. Albrecht Spitz (Vienna). Translated by E. Vredenburg, B.S., B.Sc., F.G.S. (with plates 18 and 19 and text figures 4 to 11). Further description of Indarctos Satmontanus Pilgrim, the new genus of Bear from the Middle Siwaliks, with some remarks on the Fossil Indian Ursidae (with plate 20). On the Probable Future Beheading of the Son and Red Rivers by the Hosdo (with plate 21). Re. 1.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA DURING THE WEEK ENDING 26TH DECEMBER 1914.

Records of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XLIV, Part 4. By W. A. K. Christie, B.Sc., Ph. D., Chemist, Geological Survey of India, Guy E. Pilgrim D.Sc., F.G.S., Officiating Superintendent, Survey of India, Captain J. L. Grinton, R.G.A., F.R.G.S. Notes on the Salt Deposits of the Cis-Indus Salt Ranges Description of teeth referable to the Lower Siwalik Crodont genus Dissopsalis, Pilgrim. Notes on some Glaciers of the Dhaul and Lissar Valleys Kumaon Himalaya, September 1912. Miscellaneous Notes, Index. Re. 1.

**LIST OF PUBLICATIONS ISSUED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT
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Monthly Weather Review. March to July 1914. (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover
Rs. 1 per month.

Correlation in seasonal variations of weather. III, on the criterion for the Reality of relationships or Periodicities. Memoirs of the Indian Meteorological Department, Volume XXI, Part IX. By Gilbert T. Walker, C.S.I., M.A., Sc.D., F.R.S. Quarto. Paper cover. Price annas 8.

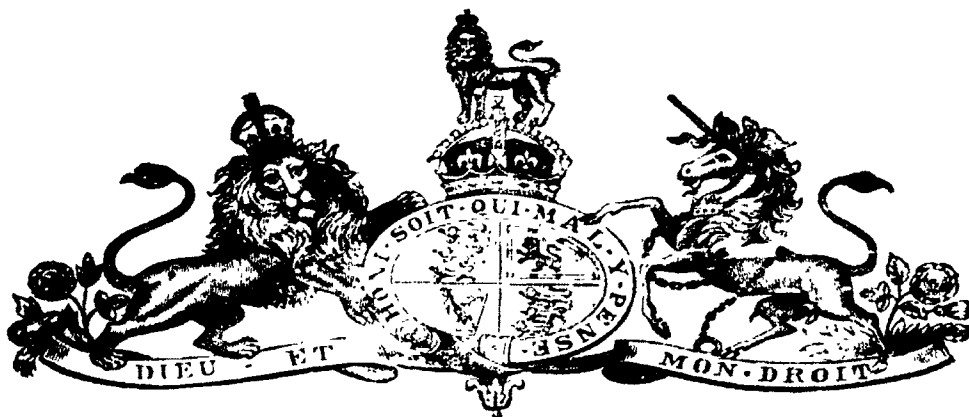
**LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA
DURING THE WEEK ENDING 30TH JANUARY 1915.**

Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Palæontologia Indica, New Series, Volume V, Memoir No. 2. By Carl Diener, Ph.D., Professor of Palæontology at the University of Vienna. The Anthracolithic Faunæ of Kashmir, Kanaur and Spiti (with plates I to XI). Rs. 2-12.

**LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA
DURING THE WEEK ENDING 6TH MARCH 1915.**

c.

Records of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XLV, Part 1, by Guy E. Pilgrim, D.Sc., F.G.S.: New Siwalik Primates and their bearing on the question of the Evolution of Man and the Anthropoiden. S. S. Buckman, F.G.S.: The Brachiopoda of the Namyan Beds of Burma: Preliminary Notice. A. M. Heron, B.Sc., F.G.S.: Miscellaneous Note, Gypsum in Dholpur. Rs. 1.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 20, 1915.

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Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

LOST.

The lower half of the Government Promissory Note No. 155867 of the 3½ per cent. loan of 1865 for Rs. 5,000, originally standing in the name of Zakeya Begum, the proprietress, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of a Duplicate in favour of the proprietress. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

Name of the Advertiser—BIBI ZAKEYA BEGUM.

Residence—Patiala.

LOST.

The Government Promissory Note No. 040982 of the three and half per cent loan of 30th day of June 1900 for Rs. one thousand, originally standing in the name of Prosad Das Boral & Bros. and last endorsed to Sushil Kumar Banerjee, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of Duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

Name of the Advertiser—SUSHIL KUMAR BANERJEE.

Resident—16, Sahanagore Lane, Kalighat P. O., Calcutta.

HINDU FAMILY ANNUITY FUND OFFICE.

Resolution adopted by the subscribers to this Fund at their Annual General Meeting held on the 30th January 1915.

That the Directors be authorised to draw in the manner laid down in Rule 73, Rupees 55,609 only from the Deposit Account with the Government of India, to meet the expenditure provided in the Budget Estimate for the year 1915—1916.

NARAYAN DASS BARAI,

For Secretary.

Estate James Lascelles Forbes.

Notice is hereby given under section 25 of Act III of 1913 that under and by virtue of a Deed of Transfer bearing date the 10th day of March 1915 all the estate effects and interests of the deceased abovenamed remaining at the date of the transfer in the hands of Ella Rosalie Forbes, residing at Isa Villa, 45, Rajpur Road, Dehra Dun, widow and executrix of the above deceased, were transferred to the undersigned.

ALEX. KINNEY,

Administrator General of Bengal.

1, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET,
Calcutta, 17th March 1915.

**WHOLESALE AND RETAIL PRICES IN THE FIRST HALF OF
FEBRUARY 1915 OF :**

RICE
WHEAT AND FLOUR
BARLEY
JAWAR
BAJRA
RAGI
KANGNI
MAIZE
GRAM

ARHAR DAI
OATS
COTTON SEED
LINSEED
MUSTARD AND RAPSEED
SESAMUM (*Til* or *moili*)
GHI
SUGAR (RAW) *ghee*
SALT

TOBACCO LEAF
TURMERIC
GRASS AND STRAW
JAWAR STALKS
BHUSA (WHITE)
BEAN
SHEEP AND BULLOCKS
KEROSENE OIL

GOVERNMENT
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF FEBRUARY

DISTRICTS	RICE, UNHUSKED		RICE, HUSKED		WHEAT		FLOUR (WHEAT)		BARLEY		JAWAR		BAJRA		B.
	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	19
Burma*—															
<i>Tenasserim—</i>															
Mergui	...	...	32.99	...											
Tavoy	...	...	26.78	26.02											
Moulmein and Amherst	...	...	30.19	35.75	55.65	55.65									
<i>Pegu (deltaic)—</i>															
Rangoon	...	...	30.47	35.96	55.17	53.83									
Maubin	...	...	34.68	35.16	91.43	36.78									
Bassein	...	...	30.19	36.99											
<i>Pegu (inland)—</i>															
Henzada	...	...	38.79	38.79	76.19	76.19									
Tonagoo	...	...	30.19	30.19											
<i>Upper Burma—</i>															
Mandalay	...	...	34.04	34.41	58.18	48.48					22.38	20.06			
Pakokku	...	...	35.75	41.83								22.38			
<i>Arakan—</i>															
Akyab	...	...											
Assam*—															
<i>Surma—</i>															
Balaganj (Sylhet)	26.25	30	45.25	48.75											
<i>Brahmaputra—</i>															
Goālpāra	31.25	31.25	50	50											
Gauhati	28.12	30.62	46.87	51.25											
Bengal*—															
<i>Eastern—</i>															
Chittagong	26.25	25	45	45											
Dacca	32.5	...	50	57.5		60									
<i>Deltaic—</i>															
Calcutta	30.62	...	63.75	58.75	65	42.12					35		1.25		
<i>Western—</i>															
Hardwar	22.5	...	47.5	50	60										
Midnapur	21.87	...	...	46.25	50										
<i>Northern—</i>															
Pabna	32.19	33.12	56.56	54.37	48.75										
Rangpur	36	31.25	...	60	60	45.75									
Bihar and Orissa*—															
<i>Bihār, north—</i>															
Bhāgalpur	...	...	52.5	48.75	63.75	45			31.25	31.87					
Muzaffarpur	...	...	66.56	57.19	61.56	50			33.25	33.25					
<i>Bihār, south—</i>															
Patna	...	...	46.25	43.12	60	40			30	30	30		35		
<i>Orissa—</i>															
Cuttack	...	...	44.79	65.07	43.54										
United Provin- ces—															
<i>a) AGRA—</i>															
<i>Eastern—</i>															
Benares	29.32	26.25	55.16	55.16	59.11	41.77	61.67	48.28	38.96	35.31	31.93	36.67	35.26	36.67	
<i>Central—</i>															
Cawnpore	28.75	27.5	50	50 and 60	66.67	41.87	67.5	50.62	40	32.5	33.12	35	34.87	35	
Jhānsi	...	...	55.16	55.16	61.69	36.35			37.81	36.35	30.47	31.35	35.94		
<i>Western—</i>															
Meerut	28.83	...	57.19	57.03	66.72	40.94	72.81	47.19	36.41	24.66	36.41	33.28	36.41	37.19	
Agra	57.19	55.16	52.07	57.13	66.67	42.23	69.79	50	34.74	33.33	34.74	34.35	36.35	37.19	
<i>Mulmānā, west—</i>															
Shahjānpur	30	33.12	50	87.5	57.19	41.25	61.06	46.87	40	31.87	37.97		39.37		
<i>b) OUDH—</i>															
<i>Southern—</i>															
Lucknow	...	...	45.62	50	61.41	42.08	66.56	48.75	...	33.33	35.47	38.07	35.47	30.35	
<i>Northern—</i>															
Fyzabad	30.94	31.87	55.16	52.81	61.72	42.5	...	...	...		35.16				

* The figures under "Rice, husked" represent the price of

OF INDIA
AND INDUSTRY

The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

RAGI	MAIZE		GRAM		ARHAR DAL		OATS		COTTON SEED		LINSEED		MUSTARD AND RAPESEED		DISTRICTS
	1914	1915	1914	1915	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	
															Burma -
			61.54	61.54	...										Tenasserim--
			50	40.75	50										Mergui
															Tavoy
															Monlmein and
															Amherst
			58.72	42.58	64	59.26	60.95	60.38							Pegu (deltaic)--
			68.82	45.71	68.82	45.71									Rangoon
			60.95	46.72	...	...									Maulain
															Bassein
			48.12	39.02	55.17	55.17									Pegu (inland)--
															Henzada
															Tongoo
18.71	18.71	48.55	34.41	68.82	59.81	65.98	59.81								Upper Burma--
...	...	...	25	...	...	...	...								Mandalay
															Pakokku
			61.54	44.44	72.73	57.14									Arakan--
															Akyah
															Assam--
															Surma--
															Bhalagang (Sylhet)
					68.12	...	...	...	...	110			47.5	51.25	Brahmaputra--
													62.5	51.25	Goalpara
															Ganhati
			60	...	80	53.75	...	...	...	...	80	90	60	60	Bengal--
					70	65	...	...	...	...	100	...	75	...	Eastern--
															Chittagong
															Dacca
		32.5	50	36.25	62.5	50	...	37.5	...	...	38.12	55	65	57.5	Deltaic--
															Calcutta
			0	39.37		58.75	...	...	...	...	52.5	...	60	65	Western--
															Hardwar
												48.75	65	60 and 72.5	Midnapur
...	...				83.12	66.25	...	...	...	...	45	47.5	65	52.5	Northern--
...	...	55	...	72.5	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70	70	Pabna
															Rangpur
															Bihar and Orissa -
															Bihar, north--
55	35	45	41.87	63.75	62.5	40	40	...	...	...	55	55	50 to 60	45 to 55	Bhagalpur
33.28	36.25	53.12	44.97	61.56	57.19	36.25	36.25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Muzaffarpur
33.12	36.25	46.56	38.75	61.25	51.25	35	57.5	...	...	...	50	1.25	60	50	Bihar, south--
...	...	...	43.44	68.07	50.78	55.62	43.54	...	...	...	...	...	75	75	Patna
															Orissa--
															Cuttack
															United Provinces--
		30.57	46.67	38.50	62.97	51.2	...	...	...	...	53.02	56.41	61.87	57.24	(a) AGRA--
															Eastern--
															Benares
33.75	32.5	43.75	33.75	56.25	53.75	45	51.25	18.75	22.5	43.75	53.28	56.25	55	...	Central--
	29.22	44.97	36.35	...	...	...	...	20	25	...	...	...	...	...	Cawnpore
															Jhansi
38.12	32.03	42.10	33.28	61.56	47.19	...	44.37	...	...	61.56	55.16	57.19	59.22	...	Western--
	32.5	31.98	45.68	36.35	72.71	53.97	50	50	19.48	25.47	61.51	57.13	57.13	52.97	Meerut
															Agra
36.25	...	47.03	35	61.56	52.5	...	...	20	21.87	45	50	50	57.5	...	Shamontane, west--
															Shahjahanpur
32.03	33.38	44.87	35.47							47.13	47.03	66.67	63.91	...	(b) OUDH--
															Southern--
															Lucknow
33.38	33.44	47.03	38.44												Northern--
															Fyzabad

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF FEBRUARY—*continues*

DISTRICTS	SESAMUM (Til or jinjili)		GHI		SUGAR, RAW (Gir)		SALT		TOBACCO LEAF		TURMERIC		GRASS	
	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914
Burma—														
<i>Tenasserim—</i>														
Mergui . . . . .	...	...	640	581-82	...	...	26-34	17-16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tavoy . . . . .	...	...	581-82	581-82	...	...	25-7	25-7	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst . . . . .	...	...	457-14	457-14	...	...	16-89	15-76	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Pegu (deltaic)—</i>														
Bangoon . . . . .	...	...	533-33	581-82	...	...	20-13	18-29	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maubin . . . . .	...	...	402-81	533-33	...	...	23-97	22-86	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bassein . . . . .	...	...	581-82	581-82	...	...	28-57	22-86	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Pegu (inland)—</i>														
Hensada . . . . .	...	...	533-33	533-33	...	...	25-81	22-86	...	...	...	...	...	...
Toungoo . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	24-81	24-81	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Upper Burma—</i>														
Mandalay . . . . .	...	...	640	581-82	...	...	25-2	22-01	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pakokku . . . . .	...	...	640	711-11	...	...	30-47	22-54	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Arakan—</i>														
Akyab . . . . .	...	...	581-82	581-82	...	...	29-63	29-63	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam—														
<i>Burma—</i>														
Balaganj (Sylhet) . . . . .	...	...	525	565	55	61-5	30	18-28	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Brahmaputra—</i>														
Goalpara . . . . .	...	...	400	480	65	0	32-5	20-62	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gauhati . . . . .	...	...	470	510	58-75	60	31	22-5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal—														
<i>Eastern—</i>														
Chittagong . . . . .	...	...	540	600	61-5	71	25	16-56	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca . . . . .	...	...	550	600	82-5	81-5	27-5	25	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Deltaic—</i>														
Calcutta . . . . .	...	67-5	460	530	82-5	12	30	16-87	...	65	...	...	...	11
<i>Western—</i>														
Bardwan . . . . .	...	...	420	500	11-25	51	27-5	17-5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Midnapur . . . . .	...	...	{ 450 500 }	{ 520 550 }	{ 65 67-5 }	{ 75 }	...	20	...	{ 128-75 and 140 }	...	...	...	...
<i>Northern—</i>														
Pabna . . . . .	...	...	480	530	50	57-5	28-75	21-87	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rangpur . . . . .	...	...	650	540	70	70	30	25	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihar and Orissa—														
<i>Bihar, north—</i>														
Bhagalpur	65	72-5	420	480	50	45	31-87	19-69	100	120	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur . . . . .	...	...	400	457-5	40	44-57	30-78	20	266-56	266-56	...	...	...	...
<i>Bihar, south—</i>														
Patna	50	63-75	380	420	40	40	32-5	20	20	20	...	...	5	...
<i>Orissa—</i>														
Cuttack	75	75	532-5	609-37	48-96	60-88	20	15-62	90	92-84	...	...	5	...
United Provinces—														
(a) AGRA—														
<i>Eastern—</i>														
Benares	51-4	66-67	458-28	510-26	51-2	51-2	25-31	25-31	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Central—</i>														
Cawnpore	52-5	76-25	400	415	45	45	17-5 { 17-5 and 18-12 }	...	120	130	61-25	90	...	...
Jhansi	50	66-56	376-25	441-25	50	50	20-47	20	...	133-33	84-06	...	4-37	1
<i>Western—</i>														
Meerut	61-56	...	368-75	457-19	42-19	40	17-5	17-34	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agra	61-51	84-17	376-46	441-41	52-97	52-97	17-34	16-96	135	110	87-5	95	18-33	1
<i>Submontane, west—</i>														
Shahjahanpur	10	75-75	370	420	47-5	47-5	20	20	175	180	{ 55 and 90 }	{ 70 and 100 }	...	...
(b) OUDH—														
<i>Southern—</i>														
Lucknow . . . . .	...	...	485	430	44-87	44-43	21-25	20-94	...	90	60	...	6-25	...
<i>Northern—</i>														
Fyzabad . . . . .	...	...	410	460	36-25	32-5	20-78	20-62	...	...	...	...	...	...

SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, MARCH 20, 1915

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

STRAW		JAWAR STALKS		BRUSA (WHITE)		BRAN		SHEEP, PER SCORE		PLOUGH BULLOCKS, PER PAIR		KEROSENE OIL, PER TIN		DISTRICTS
1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	
														Burma
...	...	...	...	...	...	20.58	14.19	...	...	...	...	2.5	3.75	Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...	...	11.9	11.9	...	...	...	...	2	2	Mergui
...	...	...	...	...	...			...	...	...	...	2.25	2	Tavor
														Moulmein and Amherst
...	...	...	...	...	...	39.02	34.97	...	...	...	...	1.87	1.81	Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	...	...	...	...			...	...	...	...			Bangkok
...	...	...	...	...	...		8.58	...	...	...	...	1.04	1.87	Maubin
														Bassein
...	...	...	...	...	...			...	...	...	...	2.19	2	Pegu (inland)—
...	...	...	...	...	...			...	...	...	...			Hensada
						30.92	30.92	...	...	...	...	2.06	2	Toungoo
...	...	...	...	...	...			...	...	...	...	2.37	2.25	Upper Burma—
...	...	...	...	...	...			...	...	...	...			Mandalay
...	...	...	...	...	...			...	...	...	...			Pakokku
...	...	...	...	...	...			...	...	...	...			Arakan—
														Akyah
														Assam—
...	...	...	...	...	...			...	...	...	...	1.95	1.95	Surma—
...	...	...	...	...	...			...	...	...	...	2.12	2.75	(Balaganj) Sylhet
...	...	...	...	...	...			...	...	...	...	2	2.06	Brahmaputra—
														Goalpara
...	...	...	...	...	...			...	...	...	...			Gauhati
														Bengal—
...	...	...	...	...	...			...	...	...	...	1.84	1.84	Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...			...	...	...	...	2.31	2.25	Chittagong
...	...	...	...	...	...			...	...	...	...			Dacca
...	8.75	...	...	...	...		22.5	...	...	...	...	2.22	2.17	Deltic—
														Calcutta
...	11.25	...	...	...	...		23.75	...	...	...	...	2.25	2.3	Western—
...	4.06	...	...	...	...			...	...	...	...	2.16	2.19	Burdwan
...	...	...	...	...	...			...	...	...	...	2.19	2.10	Midnapur
...	...	...	...	...	...			...	...	...	...	2.5	2.34	Northern—
...	...	...	...	...	...			...	...	...	...			Pabna
														Rangpur
														Bihar and Orissa —
...	...	...	...	...	...	30	32.5	...	...	...	...	1.98	1.97	Bihar, north—
...	...	...	...	10	10	33.28	25	...	...	...	...	2.05	2.03	Bhagalpur
														Muzaffarpur
5	...	...	...	7.5	11.25	27.5	20	...	...	...	...	2	2	Bihar, south—
5.62	5.62	...	...	...	...	7.5	7.5	...	...	...	...	2.22	2.19	Patna
														Orissa—
														Cuttack
														United Provinces—
														(a) AGRA—
...	...	...	...	...	...	26.59	27.6	...	...	...	...	2.62	2.75	Eastern—
...	...	2.5	...	11.25	13.28	30.62	21.87	65	{ 60 to 70 }	...	...	2.41	2.41	Benares
...	...	3.12	...	...	10	...	25	65		...	70	2.53	2.58	Central—
...	...	...	...	13.28	10	29.53	22.97	...		...	...	2.56	...	Cawnpore
12.5	12.5	...	...	5.68	13.33	33.33	25.78	...		80	80	2.62	2.5	Jhansi
...	...	...	...	11.25	10	38.75	33.75	{ 55 and 60 }	{ 60 and 65 }	60 and 80	60 and 80	2.53	2.5	Western—
														Meerut
...	...	...	...	13.28	10	30.62	25	30	40	...	...	2.47	2.47	Agra
...	...	...	...	15	8.87	...	...	...	...	50	50	2.37	2.37	Submontane, west—
														Shahjahanpur
														(b) GUDH—
...	...	...	...	13.28	10	30.62	25	30	40	...	...	2.47	2.47	Southern—
...	...	...	...	15	8.87	...	...	...	...	50	50	2.37	2.37	Lucknow
														Northern—
														Fyzabad

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF FEBRUARY—continued

Districts	RICE, UNHUSKED		RICE, HUSKED		WHEAT		FLOUR (WHEAT)		BARLEY		JAWAR		BAJRA		RAGI
	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915
putana—															
astore—															
Ajmer (a)	..	26.67	...	...	...	45.47	...	...	...	34.01	...	30.78	...	38.12	...
ajab—															
aihera—															
Ferozpur	...	30	53.16	57.5	57.5	37.5	60	41.87	34.37	26.25	42.5	31.25	42.19	32.5	...
alrai—															
Lahore	34.69	30	57.19	50	59.22	39.06	65.81	44.37	33.28	25	...	80	40	32.5	...
ah-eastern—															
Delhi	...	35	68.75	66.87	61.25	40	67.5	44.37	36.87	31.87	39.87	38.12	38.75	36.25	...
amoniara—															
Surinagar	35	32.03	57.19	53.28	54.22	35	58.12	39.06	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ahorn—															
Awalpindi	...	...	57.5	56.25	53.75	38.44	56.25	40.94	30	27.19	39.06	24.37	42.5	31.25	...
ahorn—															
Gallipour	...	...	57.5	52.5	58.75	34.06	68.75	37.81	...	25	...	...	...	28.12	...
ultan	30	7.5	48.75	43.75	55	33.75	57.19	37.5	35	27.5	33.75	25	43.12	28.44	...
Y. Frontier Pro-															
vince—															
ahawar	...	...	61.51	61.51	52.45	40.90	58.7	45.36	23.18	30.78	28.59	25.62	32.29	33.18	...
era Ismael Khan	...	...	...	...	58.81	...	...	...	...	...	28.44	22.86	...	...	...
and Baluchistan—															
arichi	...	...	53.12	60.62	54.06	...	...	...	...	...	31.25	30.31	37.97	38.28	...
akarpur	28.12	23.12	60	68.12	58.75	34.69	...	...	36.12	...	...	...	38.75	...	...
etta	...	...	...	...	48.44 to 49.69	39.37 to 41.87	72.5	62.5	34.06	34.37	28.75	27.13	...	...	...
ay—															
an and Karnatak—															
arwar	...	...	...	...	44.06	39.53	...	...	...	...	21.97	26.51	...	...	...
olapur	...	...	44.06	48.75	46.15	...	...	...	...	...	22.24	34.53	26.15	28.51	...
ana	...	...	48.49	57.5	68.28	48.02	...	...	...	...	26.67	32.66	31.98	35.91	...
adeek and N.-E.															
ana—															
madnagar	...	...	52.86	...	51.41	41.35	...	...	...	...	23.65	27.86	26.2	28.49	...
ulla	...	...	59.43	...	58.39	36.61	...	...	...	...	...	29.01	30.1	...	...
rai—															
madabad	...	...	...	...	55.47	43.23	...	...	...	...	34.22	30.04	...	43.23	...
at	...	...	56.25	57.5	62.5	40	...	...	32.5	28.75	35.75	35	37.5	42.5	...
at Provinces *															
ypur	...	...	42.31	42.81	56.87	37.25	68.87	50	...	...	22.62	32.02	...	...	...
al—															
bbulpore	...	...	47.06	44.44	64	38.06	76.19	47.06	...	...	32	...	...	...	...
pur	35	...	39	44	66	36	70	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ola	...	...	45.5	53	61	45.5	...	...	...	...	25	28.75	...	...	...
rodi	...	...	44.75	45.94	58.94	39.25	...	...	...	...	21.25	28.75	...	...	...
central—															
abatore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31.9	32.9	31.7	36.5	...
ary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
lapah	38.4	31.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30.4	...	...	...
rai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34.9	...	35.6	...
east, central—															
ore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28.3
east, south—															
ore	31.5	31.5	53	56.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ore	27.1	25.2	45.5	64.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
inopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28.2
ore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32.5	39.1	33.5	46.2	...
ore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ore	24	24	60	56	60	58	57.5	50	...	...	29	28	...	...	31
ore	26	32	56	70	72	60	67.76	67.76	...	...	33	40	...	...	26

* The figures under "Rice, husked," represent the prices of cleaned rice
(a) Not reported yet.

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF FEBRUARY--concluded

[illegible]

* Includes octroi duty amounting to Rs. 103 per 10 maunds

(a) Not reported yet

NOTE.—These statistics are compiled from the fortnightly returns furnished by District Officers to Local Governments and Administrations, etc., relating to the wholesale prices in the principal markets (not necessarily district head-quarters) in each province on the last (or nearest mart) day of each month.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, MARCH 20, 1915.

figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

STRAW		JAWAR STALKS		BHUSA (WHITE)		BRAN		SHEEP, PER SCORE		PLOUGH BULLOCKS, PER PAIR		KEROSENE OIL, PER TIN		DISTRICTS
1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	
...	6-77	...	7-65	...	...	...	30-78	...	110	...	80	...	2-5	Rajputana— Eastern— Ajmer
...	6-72	8-75	6-72	28-50	31-25	135	90	175	150	2-59	2-56	Punjab— Southern— Ferozpur
...	10	9-37	36-41	25	140	150	170	170	2-69	2-61	Central— Lahore
...	...	9-12	13-28	15-62	11-41	31-25	21-25	80	80	150	150	2-19	2-17	Southeastern— Delhi
...	8-75	8-75	25-47	20-91	120	100	...	...	2-77	2-69	Submontane— Amritsar
...	10	13-12	...	...	90	90	120	120	2-5	2-37	Northern— Rawalpindi
...	5-62	6-25	30	23-12	80	100	140	140	2-81	2-75	Western— Lyallpur
...	7-84	...	29-69	21-56	100	...	...	...	2-67	2-67	Multan
N.-W. Frontier Province—														
...	6-15	7-13	23-59	18-65	{ 60 to 100 }	{ 60 to 100 }	{ 60 to 200 }	{ 60 to 200 }	2-92	2-92	Peshawar
...	8	3-06	Dera Ismael Khan
Sind and Baluchistan—														
...	6-25	5	22-5	18-12	...	...	...	...	2-22	2-22	Karachi
...	9-06	6-56	32-34	21-25	{ 100 to 200 }	{ 100 to 200 }	...	...	2-51	2-5	Shikarpur
...	3-5	2-47	Quetta
Bombay—														
...	75	12-5	...	...	2-44	2-44	Deccan and Karnāt— Dharwar
...	2-39	2-39	Sholapur
...	36-77	...	...	...	...	...	2-36	2-37	Poona
...	42-86	28-50	...	...	...	...	2-06	2-06	Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan— Ahmadnagar
...	2-47	2-44	Dhulia
...	2-5	2-53	Gujarat— Surat
...	30	22-5	...	...	...	...	2-56	2-5	Ahmadabad
Central Provinces—														
...	...	9-31	16	...	...	...	...	...	50	...	100	1-87	1-87	Western— Nagpur
...	36-37	28-56	60	60	70	70	1-87	1-94	Central— Jubbulpore
...	2-25	2-25	Eastern— Raipur
...	...	6	9-25	...	...	...	...	94	92	54	52	2-12	2	Berar— Akola
...	...	6-12	14-75	...	...	...	...	70	60	75	80	2-51	2-19	Amraoti
Madras—														
...	...	4	3-2	...	...	90-5*	90-4*	...	...	60	60	2-53	2-44	South, Central— Coimbatore
...	7-8	...	...	...	...	...	...	100†	100†	...	...	...	2-22	Salem
...	...	10-8	6-8	...	...	...	...	100†	100†	140	140	2-75	2-38	Central— Bellary
...	2-5	2-06	Cuddapah
...	2-75	2-68	Karnul
...	4-4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1-8	1-78	East Coast, central— Nellore
...	43-6	33-9	195†	135†	...	...	1-78	1-79	East Coast, south— Madras
...	10-9	14-7	170†	185†	...	...	2-17	2-15	Tanjore
...	38-3	35-3	...	...	...	...	2-44	2-46	Trichinopoly
...	15	...	...	...	...	20-4	20-4	...	...	60	40	2-06	2	Southern— Madura
...	3-65	4-37	2-97	...	...	15	36-72	100	80	100	100	2-81	2-63	Mysore— Mysore
...	5-83	...	...	...	...	33-8	33-8	160	160	{ 120 to 150 }	{ 120 to 160 }	2-5	2-5	Bangalore

* Superior quality

† Sheep or goats

G. FINDLAY SHIRRAS,

Director of Statistics

C. E. LOW,

Secretary to the Government of India

Calcutta, March 17, 1915

**GOVERNMENT
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE**

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF FEBRUARY 1915

DISTRICTS	WHEAT		BARLEY		RICE				JAWAR OR CHOLU (Andropogon sorghum)		BAJRA OR CHURU (Pennisetum typhoides)	
	Half month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Best sort		Common		Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month
					Half month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half month of report	Pre- vious half- month				
Burma—												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui . . . . .	...	...	...	...	12 20	12 10	11 3	12 2	...	...	...	...
Tavoy . . . . .	...	...	...	...	12 10	12 10	14 13	14 13	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	6 13	6 13	...	...	10 7	10 7	12 2	12 2	...	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Pegu . . . . .	...	...	...	...	10 6	10 6	12 4	11 10	...	...	...	...
Rangoon	7 2	7 2	...	...	10 1	9 14	10 6	10 8	...	...	...	...
Maubin	4 —	4 —	...	...	10 7	9 2	11 11	10 7	...	...	...	...
Bassein . . . . .	...	...	...	...	12 2	9 11	12 11	10 6	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—												
Tharawadi . . . . .	...	...	...	...	8 10	8 10	11 7	11 7	...	...	...	...
Hensada	5 2	5 2	...	...	8 1	8 1	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Prome . . . . .	...	...	...	...	9 11	9 11	11 10	11 10	...	...	...	...
Toungoo . . . . .	...	...	...	...	10 7	9 12	12 2	12 2	...	...	...	...
Thayetmyo . . . . .	...	...	...	...	8 15	8 —	11 5	11 5	...	...	...	...
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay	6 8	6 8	...	...	8 13	8 13	11 3	11 3	16 5	16 5	...	...
Bhamo . . . . .	...	...	...	...	12 2	10 9	14 9	12 15	...	...	...	...
Pakokku . . . . .	...	...	...	...	8 13	8 13	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...
Meiktila . . . . .	...	...	...	...	9 1	9 1	12 2	12 2	...	...	...	...
Arahan—												
Sandoway	3 4	3 4	...	...	10 10	10 10	12 12	12 12	...	...	...	...
Kyaukpada	3 8	3 8	...	...	10 —	10 —	12 —	12 —	...	...	...	...
Akyab . . . . .	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Assam—												
Burma—												
Sylhet . . . . .	...	...	...	...	6 8	7 —	8 —	8 12	...	...	...	...
Cachar	7 —	7 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	9 —	9 9	...	...	...	...
Hill Tracts—												
Khass and Jaintia Hills . . . . .	...	...	...	...	3 8	3 8	6 4	6 4	...	...	...	...
Garo Hills . . . . .	...	...	...	...	3 —	3 —	8 —	8 11	...	...	...	...
Manipur	7	6 6	...	...	17 —	13 —	19 —	20 —	...	...	...	...
Naga Hills . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Lushai Hills . . . . .	...	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...
Brahmaputra—												
Goalpara	5 12	8 —	...	...	4 —	4 —	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Kamrup (Gauhati)	5 12	5 12	...	...	5 8	6 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Darrang . . . . .	...	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Nowgong . . . . .	...	...	...	...	6 —	5 8	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Sibsagar . . . . .	...	...	...	...	5 4	5 4	7 —	7 8	...	...	...	...
Lakimpur	5 8	5 —	...	...	4 —	4 —	6 8	7 —	...	...	...	...
Bengal—												
Eastern—												
Chittagong . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	...
Noakhali . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 12	7 12	...	...	...	...
Buckerganj . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8	6 12	...	...	...	...
Maimensingh Tippoo . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Dacca . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...
Dacca—												
Khulna . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
St. Petersburg . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 8	7 —	...	...	...	...
Howrah . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Calcutta . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 4	...	...	...	...
Koachly . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 —	...	...	...	...
Kanai (Kishnagach) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 12	7 7	...	...	...	...
Junior . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 —	...	...	...	...
Paikpur . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 —	...	...	...	...

OF INDIA
AND INDUSTRY

[The figures state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee]

MAHUA OR WAST (<i>Blechnum serotenum</i>)		KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLETT (<i>Setaria italica</i>)		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY, OR SUNAGA (<i>Cicer arietinum</i>)		MAIZE (<i>Zea Mays</i>)		ARHAR DÁL		SALT		DISTRICTS
Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	
...	6 6	6 6	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	Burma—
...	7 —	7 —	...	...	7 9	7 9	14 —	14 —	Tenasserim—
...	18 14	18 14	Mergui
...	Tavoy
...	Moulmein and
...	Amherst
...	6 6	7 8	...	...	4 15	5 14	16 —	16 —	Pegu (deltaic)—
...	6 9	6 9	...	...	6 4	8 4	14 —	14 —	Pegu
...	5 10	5 10	...	...	5 10	5 10	14 —	14 —	Bangoon
...	6 6	6 6	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	Maubin
...	Bassala
...	13 2	13 2	...	...	10 1	10 1	14 —	14 —	Pegu (inland)—
...	8 0	8 —	...	...	7 2	7 2	14 —	14 —	Tharawadi
...	7 —	7 —	...	...	6 5	6 5	14 —	14 —	Hensada
...	5 11	7 2	...	...	...	...	14 —	14 —	Prome
...	5 14	5 14	...	...	4 7	4 7	11 11	11 11	Toungoo
...	Thayetmye
...	8 —	8 —	19 12	19 12	5 10	5 10	14 —	14 —	Upper Burma—
...	5 9	5 9	11 6	11 6	Mandalay
...	11 8	11 8	Bhamo
...	10 11	10 11	32 1	32 1	7 12	7 12	14 —	14 —	Pakokku
...	Meiktila
...	4 —	4 —	...	...	4 —	4 —	9 8	9 7	Arakan—
...	3 8	3 8	12 —	12 —	Sandoway
...	6 —	6 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	12 8	12 8	Kyaukpada
...	Akyab
...	5 12	6 8	...	...	5 4	5 12	10 8	12 4	Assam—
...	7 —	7 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	16 —	16 —	Burma—
...	Sylhet
...	Cachar
...	5 13	5 14	8 14	9 —	4 13	5 1	10 10	11 —	Hill tracts—
...	5 8	5 8	...	...	4 8	4 8	10 —	10 —	Khasi and Jaintia
...	4 8	5 —	21 —	20 —	5 —	4 —	10 8	10 —	Hills
...	Garo Hills
...	6 —	6 —	...	...	4 8	4 12	11 —	11 —	Manipur
...	5 8	5 8	...	...	4 8	4 8	8 —	8 —	Naga Hills
...	Lushai Hills
...	7 —	7 —	10 —	...	5 8	5 8	12 —	13 —	Brahmaputra—
...	7 8	7 —	...	...	5 8	5 12	12 —	15 —	Goalpara
...	6 8	6 8	...	...	4 8	5 8	10 —	12 —	Kamrup (Goalhati)
...	6 4	6 8	...	...	5 —	5 8	13 —	14 —	Darrang
...	6 8	6 8	...	...	5 8	5 8	11 —	11 —	Nowgong
...	6 4	6 8	...	...	5 8	5 8	10 8	12 —	Sibsagar
...	Lakhimpur
...	4 8	5 —	14 —	16 —	Bengal—
...	5 8	5 8	13 —	20 —	Eastern—
...	5 4	5 —	13 —	13 —	Chittagong
...	5 —	5 8	12 —	13 —	Noakhali
...	4 8	4 8	11 —	16 —	Backerganj
...	5 —	5 —	18 —	18 —	Maimensingh
...	5 8	5 8	13 —	13 —	Tippera
...	5 8	5 7	12 —	16 —	Dacca
...	5 8	5 8	12 —	16 8	Deltic—
...	5 8	5 8	11 —	12 —	Khulna
...	5 11	5 5	13 5	16 —	24 Parganas
...	Howrah
...	Calcutta
...	Hooghly
...	Nadia (Krishnagarh)
...	Jessore
...	Faridpur

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF FEBRUARY 1915—continued

Districts	WHEAT		BARLEY		RICE				JAWAR OR OHOLUM (<i>Andropogon sorghum</i>)		BAJRA OR OUMBU (<i>Pennisetum typhoides</i>)	
					Best sort		Common					
	Half-month of report	Previous half month	Half-month of report	Previous half month	Half-month of report	Previous half month	Half-month of report	Previous half month	Half-month of report	Previous half month	Half-month of report	Previous half month
Bengal—continued												
<i>Western—</i>												
Bankura . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Burdwan . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 4	8 —	...	...	...	...
Birbham . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...
Midnapur . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 15	8 15	...	...	...	...
Murshidabad . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 4	8 8	...	...	...	...
<i>Northern—</i>												
Patna . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Rajshahi . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	...	...	...	...
Malda . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	...	...
Bogra . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 12	...	...	...	...
Jalpaiguri . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Dinajpur . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 13	7 13	...	...	...	...
Rangpur . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 —	6 8	...	...	...	...
<i>Hills—</i>												
Darjeeling . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	...	...	...	...
Bihar and Orissa—												
<i>Bihar, north—</i>												
Purnea . . . . .	...	7 —	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 12	...	...	...	...
Bhagalpur	6 4	6 4	12 8	12 8	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...
Darbhanga	6 1	6 —	13 3	13 2	...	...	7 11	7 11	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur	6 —	6 —	11 8	12 —	...	...	5 12	5 12	...	...	...	...
Saran	6 4	7 —	11 —	13 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Champaran	5 12	6 8	13 4	15 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
<i>Bihar, south—</i>												
Santhal Parganas	5 —	6 —	10 —	11 8	...	...	7 —	7 8	...	...	...	...
Monghyr	6 12	7 2	8 12	9 8	...	...	7 —	7 4	...	...	...	...
Gaya	7 —	7 4	11 —	10 —	...	...	7 8	7 8	10 —	10 —	8 —	8 —
Patna	6 8	7 —	13 —	14 —	...	...	5 12	8 4	13 —	12 8	11 —	11 8
Shahabad	6 8	7 8	11 —	10 —	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	...	...
<i>Chota Nagpur—</i>												
Singbhum	6 —	7 —	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 —	...	...	...	...
Manbhum	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	8 8	9 —	...	...	...	10 —
Ranchi	5 8	6 4	9 —	9 —	...	...	8 —	9 —	...	...	9 —	9 8
Palamu	6 12	7 5	10 2	10 2	...	...	8 7	8 7	...	...	...	...
Hazaribagh	6 —	6 4	...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
<i>Orissa—</i>												
Puri	6 3	6 9	...	...	...	...	9 3	9 3	...	...	...	...
Cuttack	5 14	7 3	...	...	...	...	9 13	9 13	...	...	...	...
Balasore . . . . .	...	6 8 ^c	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	...
Sambalpur	5 12	6 —	...	...	...	...	11 4	11 —	...	...	7 8	...
United Provinces—												
<i>(a) AGRA—</i>												
<i>Eastern—</i>												
Mirzapur	6 8	6 8	9 —	9 —	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	11 —	11 —	10 —	10 —
Benares	5 9	7 1	15 —	10 9	6 4	6 4	6 12	6 8	10 9	12 8	9 12	11 12
Ghazipur	6 8	6 8	10 2	10 2	4 13	4 13	7 7	7 7	11 11	11 11	9 2	9 2
Jaunpur . . . . .	...	6 7	...	10 —	...	...	...	7 10	...	...	...	11 1
Allahabad	6 —	6 9	10 12	10 12	4 12	4 12	8 —	8 —	11 —	11 5	10 8	10 9
<i>Central—</i>												
Banda	6 2	6 4	8 4	8 4	5 —	4 —	7 6	9 —	13 10	13 10	12 2	12 2
Fatehpur	6 8	6 8	10 4	10 8	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 8	12 —	13 12	12 —	12 8
Hamirpur	5 14	5 14	8 12	8 12	5 4	5 4	7 12	7 8	12 12	12 12	11 8	11 8
Jalaun	6 4	6 —	...	...	4 —	4 —	6 —	6 —	13 —	13 —	12 —	12 —
Cawnpore	6 —	6 12	9 12	11 8	...	...	7 12	7 12	11 12	12 4	11 4	12 —
Jhansi	5 15	6 10	10 5	10 —	4 12	4 12	7 —	6 12	12 14	12 14	10 14	10 6
Etawah	6 4	6 8	11 8	11 8	3 —	3 —	8 4	8 8	12 8	11 8	11 4	11 8
Farrukhabad	6 8	6 8	11 —	11 5	4 2	4 2	8 4	8 9	11 —	11 8	12 —	12 6
Mainpuri	6 8	6 4	10 8	10 8	5 —	5 —	9 —	9 —	10 8	10 8	10 8	10 8
Etah	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	4 —	4 —	8 —	8 —	11 —	11 —	10 —	11 —
<i>Western—</i>												
Meerut	5 19	6 8	11 —	11 —	8 —	8 —	7 —	6 12	10 12	11 —	10 8	11 —
Agra	5 12	6 8	11 —	11 8	6 4	6 4	6 12	6 12	11 8	11 4	10 8	10 —
Muttra	6 12	7 —	10 12	11 12	4 —	4 —	7 —	7 —	12 —	11 —	11 —	10 12
Ahmednagar	6 12	7 —	10 8	10 8	8 8	8 8	5 —	5 —	11 4	11 —	10 4	10 8
<i>Delandshahr</i>	5 14	7 7	10 —	11 —	8 —	8 —	5 —	5 —	11 —	10 6	10 —	10 2
<i>Delandshahr, east—</i>												
Balla	7 2	7 2	10 6	11 11	5 8	5 8	7 12	7 12	11 11	12 —	10 6	11 1
Amroha	7 —	7 —	9 8	9 12	5 4	5 4	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...
Gurgaon	7 4	7 15	11 12	11 13	7 —	7 —	8 —	7 15	18 4	18 4	18 8	18 5
Sasti	7 —	7 4	10 —	11 —	6 8	5 8	7 12	7 —	...	...	...	...

^c Not reported yet.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF FEBRUARY 1915—continued

	WHEAT		BARLEY		RICE				JAWAR OR OHOLUN (<i>Andropogon serpentinus</i>)		RAJMA OR CHICKEN (<i>Pennisetum typhoides</i>)	
	Half month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Best sort	Common	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month
<i>continued</i>												
(a) AGRA—continued												
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahan	6 12	7 4	10 —	10 —	4 —	4 —	8 —	8 —	10 8	12 —	10 —	11 4
Etilan	6 8	6 8	9 3	9 7	3 8	3 10	6 14	7 8	11 8	12 —	11 4	11 6
Pilibit	...	6 12	...	11 4	...	4 1	...	7 3	...	11 12	...	10 15
Bareilly	5 14	6 14	11 4	11 4	4 1	4 1	7 3	7 3	10 12	11 12	9 8	10 15
Moradabad	7 —	7 —	9 12	9 12	4 12	4 12	7 12	7 12	10 4	12 2	8 14	10 10
Bijnor	6 14	6 14	11 —	11 —	3 8	3 8	7 4	7 8	...	...	9 4	9 10
Muzaffarn	6 14	7 6	9 14	9 14	7 6	7 11	7 15	8 4	11 —	9 14	11 2	10 6
Saharanp	6 2	6 15	11 2	12 4	3 8	3 12	7 7	7 7	9 9	10 10	9 5	9 12
Dehra-Du	6 2	6 10	11 8	12 —	3 —	3 —	7 —	7 8	10 —	10 —	9 —	9 —
Hills—												
Naini Tal	...	6 —	...	9 —	...	3 12	...	6 —	...	8 —	...	8 —
Almora	...	8 —	...	10 —	...	3 8	...	7 —	...	...	...	...
Garhwal	10 —	11 —	15 —	15 —	...	3 8	6 —	6 —	...	...	...	...
(b) OUDH—												
Southern—												
Partabgarh	6 8	7 —	11 —	11 —	5 —	5 —	8 —	8 —	11 —	11 —	10 8	11 —
Sultanpur	6 9	7 8	11 —	11 8	5 —	5 —	7 8	7 8	11 —	11 8	...	...
Rae-Bareilly	6 12	7 4	11 —	10 8	4 —	4 —	8 4	8 8	11 8	12 4	11 8	12 4
Unao	6 2	6 11	10 8	10 4	5 8	5 8	7 12	7 8	11 10	12 10	11 6	11 12
Lucknow	6 4	7 —	11 —	11 —	4 —	4 —	7 4	7 —	11 —	12 —	11 —	12 —
Hardoi	7 4	7 —	10 —	10 —	3 —	3 —	8 —	8 —	11 2	12 —	11 4	11 8
Northern—												
Fyzabad	6 4	7 —	9 4	9 4	...	...	7 —	7 —	11 —	11 8	9 12	10 8
Barabanki	6 12	7 4	9 8	9 14	4 8	4 6	7 9	7 12	10 12	11 15	10 12	10 7
Gonda	6 12	7 4	10 —	10 —	4 8	4 8	8 8	9 —	12 —	12 —	12 —	12 —
Bahraich	6 12	7 —	9 8	9 8	5 —	5 —	8 4	8 4	12 8	14 —	12 8	13 8
Shahjahan	6 12	6 12	10 —	12 —	4 —	3 —	8 —	7 —	10 12	12 —	10 12	11 12
	6 12	7 —	10 4	10 8	4 —	4 —	8 —	8 —	11 4	12 —	11 4	11 12
Eastern—												
Mewar (Udaipur)	8 2	8 2	15 3	15 3	5 15	5 15	6 11	6 11	16 11	18 2	10 6	11 2
Ajmer	...	6 —	...	10 4	...	5 —	...	6 8	...	11 —	...	10 8
Kishanganj	6 8	6 8	10 8	10 8	3 —	3 —	7 —	7 —	12 8	12 —	11 —	11 —
Tonk	4 12	4 14	6 —	8 —	4 —	4 —	5 —	5 —	11 —	10 12	9 8	9 4
Jaipur	6 12	6 12	11 4	10 8	5 4	5 4	5 12	5 12	12 9	12 1	11 8	11 —
Karauli	6 9	6 6	12 8	12 8	6 14	5 10	7 8	6 14	14 6	12 3	12 14	11 9
Dholpur	6 8	6 10	9 4	9 —	4 8	4 8	4 12	4 12	12 2	12 1	11 14	11 14
Bharatpur	6 10	7 1	10 6	10 14	4 3	4 5	5 1	5 1	11 6	11 3	10 12	10 1
Alwar	7 2	7 3	11 12	11 12	5 4	5 4	6 12	6 12	11 10	11 11	10 7	10 7
	6 8	6 12	...	...	6 —	6 —	6 8	6 8	11 4	12 —	10 —	10 4
Western—												
Bikaner	6 —	6 —	11 8	11 8	4 8	4 8	6 8	6 8	11 —	11 8	10 —	10 —
Jaisalmer	5 4	5 6	...	...	4 6	4 5	6 1	6 7	9 14	9 11	8 4	9 2
	{ 6 — to 6 11 }	6 —	11 2	11 3	4 —	4 —	5 —	5 —	11 7	11 11	{ 10 10 and 11 1 }	{ 10 12 and 11 8 }
Central India—												
Indore	6 8	6 8	11 8	11 —	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	14 —	14 —	11 —	12 —
Neemuch	6 —	6 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	7 —	7 —	15 —	15 —	10 —	10 —
	6 4	6 4	...	...	2 4	2 4	4 8	4 8	...	...	...	...
Punjab—												
Southern—												
Hissar	6 —	7 —	11 —	11 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	10 12	11 —	10 8	10 12
Feroze	6 12	7 12	11 4	12 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	9 —	10 —	9 —	10 8
Central—												
Lahore	6 8	7 8	11 8	12 —	...	...	6 12	6 12	...	...	9 8	9 12
Quetta	7 8	7 14	12 8	14 8	...	...	7 —	7 8	...	...	9 12	9 12
Guwahati	7 4	7 12	11 —	12 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	9 —	9 8
Jhelum	7 4	8 4	1 —	15 —	...	...	6 12	7 —	...	...	8 8	10 —

[The figures state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee]

MAHUA OR RASI (<i>Blumea coccinea</i>)		KANGNI OR KAKUM, ITALIAN MILLET (<i>Setaria italica</i>)		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY, OR SUNAGA (<i>Ocra aristatum</i>)		MAIZE (<i>Zea Mays</i>)		ARHAR DÁL		SALT		DISTRICTS
Half- month of report	Pre- vious half month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	
United Provinces— continued												
(a) AGRA—continued												
Submontane, west—												
...	8 8	8 8	10 8	12 —	6 8	6 8	19 —	19 2	Shahjahanpur
...	...	11 —	11 —	9 9	7 14	13 7	13 5	6 —	6 —	20 —	20 8	Budaun
...	8 8	...	12 —	...	6 —	...	20 —	Pilibit
...	8 8	9 —	11 —	11 8	6 —	6 8	20 —	20 —	Bareilly
...	...	16 4	16 4	9 —	9 —	10 6	11 2	5 10	6 2	21 2	21 —	Moradabad
...	8 6	8 8	...	...	6 12	6 —	17 —	17 —	Bijnor
...	8 12	8 12	9 14	9 14	5 8	5 8	18 10	18 10	Muzaffarnagar
...	8 1	9 5	9 9	10 2	6 6	6 6	19 12	21 4	Saharanpur
11 —	11 —	...	...	8 8	8 12	10 —	10 8	7 —	8 —	16 —	16 —	Dehra-Dun
...	7 —	...	8 —	...	5 —	...	12 —	Hills—
...	10 —	...	...	...	6 8	...	...	...	4 8	...	11 8	Naini Tal
...	7 8	7 8	...	...	5 —	5 —	9 —	9 —	Almora
(b) OUDH—												
Southern—												
...	8 8	8 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	16 —	16 —	Partabgarh
14 —	14 —	8 —	8 —	9 4	9 —	...	...	6 4	6 4	21 —	21 —	Sultanpur
...	8 —	7 8	11 —	11 —	6 —	6 —	18 —	18 —	Rae-Bareilly
...	8 10	8 4	...	13 8	5 12	5 12	19 —	16 8	Unao
...	9 —	8 12	13 8	12 2	6 —	6 —	18 —	18 —	Lucknow
...	8 12	9 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	18 —	19 —	Hardoi
...	...	11 8	12 —	8 4	8 4	11 8	11 12	6 —	6 —	18 8	18 —	Northern—
15 —	14 —	8 8	9 3	5 —	8 2	11 —	12 1	5 13	6 2	19 —	18 14	Fyzabad
...	...	8 —	9 —	8 12	8 8	12 —	13 —	...	6 8	18 —	17 —	Barabanki
...	...	7 —	...	8 8	8 8	12 4	13 8	6 4	6 8	18 —	18 —	Gonda
...	...	12 —	12 —	8 8	8 12	10 8	12 8	6 8	6 8	18 —	18 —	Bahraich
13 4	13 8	7 8	7 8	7 12	8 —	11 4	11 8	6 —	6 —	18 —	18 —	Sitapur
Kheri												
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
...	...	9 10	9 10	9 10	9 10	18 2	17 11	5 13	5 13	18 8	19 6	Mewar (Udaipur)
...	6 8	...	8 —	...	11 —	...	9 8	...	23 —	Ajmer
...	8 8	8 8	11 8	12 —	...	...	23 —	22 8	Kishanganj
...	7 —	7 —	9 8	9 4	...	...	18 —	18 —	Tonk
...	9 8	8 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	Jaipur
...	...	7 13	7 13	and 9 11	and 9 7	12 1	12 1	12 —	12 —	24 —	24 —	
...	13 13	8 12	9 6	...	...	...	...	21 4	21 4	Karauli
...	...	9 8	9 8	8 14	8 2	...	...	6 —	6 —	20 12	20 —	Dholpur
...	8 10	8 5	11 10	11 10	5 12	5 12	23 —	20 14	Bharatpur
...	...	9 8	9 8	9 5	9 4	11 9	12 4	11 8	11 8	24 8	24 2	Alwar
...	8 8	8 12	...	...	5 8	5 8	24 —	23 —	Nasirabad
...	8 12	8 12	...	...	5 8	5 4	22 —	22 —	Western—
...	6 9	6 7	...	...	...	...	22 —	22 —	Bikaner
...	9 8	9 8	...	...	6 —	6 4	24 —	24 —	and Jaisalmer
...	27 —	27 —	Jodhpur
Central India—												
...	8 8	8 4	16 —	15 8	6 12	6 8	20 —	20 —	Indore
...	8 —	8 8	...	...	6 2	6 8	22 —	22 —	Neemuch
...	...	8 —	10 —	8 4	8 —	...	...	6 4	6 8	19 —	19 —	Gwalior
Punjab—												
...	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...	22 —	22 —	Southern—
...	9 4	9 14	9 —	10 —	6 —	6 —	22 —	20 —	Hissar
...	Ferozepur
...	...	11 —	12 —	8 10	9 12	8 12	10 —	5 8	5 8	26 —	26 —	Central—
...	9 8	10 —	9 12	10 4	...	...	26 —	26 —	Lahore
...	9 —	9 8	10 —	10 —	...	...	26 —	26 —	Gujranwala
...	9 —	9 12	8 8	10 —	...	...	26 —	26 —	Gujrat
...	26 —	26 —	Jhelum

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF FEBRUARY 1915—continued

Districts	WHEAT		BARLEY		RICE				JAWAR OR CHOLU (<i>Andropogon sorghum</i>)		BAJRA OR CHUKRU (<i>Pennisetum typhoides</i>)	
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Best sort		Common		Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
					Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month				
Central Provinces—												
Central—												
Narsinghpur	6 3	6 7	...	...	4 —	4 —	6 13	7 6	11 —	11 8	...	...
Saugor	6 12	6 8	...	...	6 —	6 8	8 —	7 8	12 8	11 —	...	...
Damoh	6 6	6 11	...	...	7 1	7 1	7 12	7 12	13 —	13 —	...	...
Jubbulpore	6 —	6 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	12 —	12 8	...	...
Mandla	6 —	6 8	...	...	7 —	7 8	9 8	10 8	...	...	...	...
Seoni	6 7	6 7	...	...	7 2	7 2	9 14	9 14	10 11	12 13	...	...
Balaghat	5 14	5 4	...	...	6 13	5 7	11 —	10 15	...	...	...	...
Bhandara	6 2	4 14	...	...	5 9	5 9	10 14	10 14	12 7	13 18	...	...
Chanda	6 13	4 2	...	...	5 —	5 —	8 15	10 —	14 8	14 8	...	...
Eastern—												
Bilaspur	5 13	6 6	...	...	8 —	7 2	9 14	9 2	...	...	...	...
Raipur	6 —	6 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Durg	7 —	7 —	...	...	8 —	6 —	9 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Berar—												
Buldana	8 —	5 11	...	...	5 4	5 4	7 4	7 4	16 7	16 8	...	...
Akola	6 5	5 6	...	...	5 8	5 8	7 11	7 11	18 —	15 —	...	...
Amritoli	6 13	5 12	...	...	5 15	5 15	8 11	8 11	18 —	18 —	...	...
Yeshmal	5 14	5 5	...	...	4 6	4 6	8 12	8 12	18 —	18 —	...	...
Hyderabad—												
Secunderabad	4 1	4 10	9 6	10 1	4 1	4 1	8 —	8 2	12 11	12 9	13 10	13 13
Madras—												
Malabar Coast—												
Malabar	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 15	8 5	...	...	...	...
S. Canara	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 7	7 7	...	...	...	...
South, central—												
Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 7	7 7	12 9	12 9	10 15	10 15
Nilgiris	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 10	6 10	...	...	10 10	10 4
Salem	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 10	7 —	13 6	13 6	...	...
Central—												
Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 9	7 9	17 14	17 14	...	...
Anantapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 11	7 11	15 10	15 10	...	...
Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 10	6 10	13 6	13 5	14 14	14 14
Karnul	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 11	8 11	16 1	16 1	...	...
East Coast, north—												
Ganjam	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	...	...	...	...
Visagapatam	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 14	7 —	...	...	13 —	14 14
Godavari	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 2	9 12	...	...	...	...
East Coast, central—												
Kistna	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 6	9 6	13 6	13 6	...	...
Guntur	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 14	9 14	14 10	14 10	13 8	13 8
Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 7	10 7	15 10	15 10	...	...
East Coast, south—												
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	...	...	...	...
Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 14	8 3	...	...	...	...
N. Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	...	...	...	...
S. Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 13	7 13	...	...	13 —	13 —
Tanjore	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 7	6 13	...	...	13 —	13 —
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 10	6 10	11 12	11 12	12 5	12 5
Southern—												
Tinnevely	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 11	8 11	11 —	12 9	12 5	12 5
Madura	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 11	8 11	11 —	11 —	10 15	10 15
Mysore—												
Mysore	6 8	6 8	5 8	5 8	5 8	5 8	6 8	6 8	13 12	13 12	...	...
Bangalore	5 —	6 8	5 12	5 12	5 —	5 —	6 8	6 8	12 —	9 —	...	...
Coorg—												
Coorg	6 —	6 —	5 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	9 12	10 —	...	...	...	...
Assam												
Assam	5 —	5 8	...	...	4 13	4 14	5 1	5 6	9 9	10 8	8 10	8 10

NOTE.—These statistics are compiled from the ...

[The figures state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.]

MAHUA OR MAGI (<i>Eleusine coracana</i>)		KANGNI OR KAKUM, ITALIAN MILLET (<i>Setaria italica</i>)		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY, OR SUNDAGA (<i>Oler aristinum</i>)		MAIZE (<i>Zea Mays</i>)		ARHAR DAL		SALT		DISTRICTS
Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	6 12	6 12	16 —	16 —	Central Provinces
...	...	...	...	8 4	7 —	...	...	5 —	4 8	16 —	16 —	—continued
...	...	...	...	9 4	9 4	...	...	5 13	5 13	16 —	16 —	Central—
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	...	6 8	6 8	17 —	17 —	Narsinghpur
...	...	...	...	9 5	10 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	14 —	14 —	Bangor
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 6	7 2	16 —	16 —	Damoh
...	...	...	...	8 12	7 9	...	...	6 —	6 —	15 12	15 12	Jubbulpore
...	...	...	...	6 15	6 15	...	...	6 1	6 6	12 11	12 11	Mandla
...	...	...	...	7 1	5 14	...	...	7 6	7 6	18 —	18 —	Seoni
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Balaghat
...	...	...	...	7 2	6 6	...	...	7 2	7 2	12 13	12 13	Bhandara
...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	14 —	14 —	Chanda
...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	15 —	15 —	Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bilaspur
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rajnour
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Drug
...	...	...	...	10 9	7 7	...	...	7 11	7 —	16 —	16 —	Berar—
...	...	...	...	8 5	6 8	...	...	6 8	6 8	15 —	15 —	Buldana
...	...	...	...	8 —	7 8	...	...	8 8	8 8	19 —	19 —	Akola
...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	16 —	16 —	Amratoti
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Yestmal
16 —	15 14	...	...	8 11	5 13	...	...	9 9	9 8	14 —	14 —	Hyderabad—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Secunderabad
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Madras—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 10	18 14	Malabar Coast—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 4	20 4	Malabar
18 5	14 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 2	19 8	S. Canara
18 11	13 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 6	14 6	South, central—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 7	16 1	Coimbatore
19 6	30 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 9	16 9	Nilgiris
14 14	14 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 15	19 15	Salem
14 13	14 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 13	21 6	Central—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 6	16 6	Bellary
14 14	14 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 —	16 10	Anantapur
12 10	14 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	Guddappah
16 —	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 3	24 —	Karnal
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	East Coast, north—
15 1	15 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 —	27 —	Ganjam
13 13	18 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 14	24 14	Vinagapatam
14 14	14 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 —	27 —	Godavari
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	East Coast, central—
18 6	13 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29 2	27 6	Kistna
13 —	13 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 6	26 6	Guntur
12 5	14 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 11	23 11	Nellore
14 1	14 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 6	22 6	East Coast, south—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Madras
14 1	14 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 13	24 5	Chingleput
14 13	14 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 1	22 1	N. Arcot
14 13	14 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 9	26 14	S. Arcot
16 10	16 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 13	23 13	Tanjore
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Trichinopoly
12 8	12 8	...	...	6 10	6 4	...	...	5 4	5 4	16 8	16 8	South—
12 8	12 8	...	...	6 8	6 8	...	...	4 —	4 8	16 —	16 —	Tinnevely
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Madura
14 —	15 —	...	...	14 8	15 —	...	...	5 4	5 12	17 —	17 —	Mysore—
...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	5 14	6 2	22 —	22 —	Mysore
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bangalore
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Coorg—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Coorg
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Aden

Administrations, etc. They relate to the retail prices in the District Headquarters on the last (or nearest mart) day of each fortnight

G. FINDLAY SHIRAS,

Director of Statistics

C. E. LOW,

Secretary to the Government of India

Calcutta, March 17, 1915

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, INDIA

CALCUTTA, MARCH 5, 1915

CROP FORECAST

COTTON

Final Forecast of the COTTON Crop, 1914-15

This memorandum is based upon reports furnished by local authorities, and refers to the total cotton area of India. It deals with the final reports on both the early and the late crops of the season.

The total area reported is 24,632,000 acres, which is 388,000 acres, or nearly 2 per cent, short of the revised figure of last year. The total estimated yield is 5,232,000 bales of 400 lbs each, which is 3 per cent more than the revised figure of last year.

The detailed figures for the provinces are stated below (in thousands):—

	Acres (thousands)		Bales (thousands)	
	1914-15	1913-14	1914-15	1913-14
Bombay (a)	6,700	6,574	1,495	1,439
Central Provinces and Berar	4,709	4,754	1,097	961
Madras (a)	2,383	2,725	323	308
Punjab (a)	1,855	2,053	474	612
United Provinces (a) .	1,545	1,586	482	484
Sind (a)	851	341	121	135
Burma	282	290	48	54
Bihar and Orissa (b) .	72	73	16	17
Bengal (a)	92	87	35	24
North-West Frontier Province	60	59	13	14
Ajmer-Merwara . . .	54	57	15	15
Assam	34	33	12	12
Hyderabad	3,605	3,653	400	400
Central India . . .	1,520	1,426	292	273
Baroda	843	749	229	175
Rajputana	420	470	168	132
Mysore	107	90	12	10
Total	24,632	25,020	5,232	5,085

On the basis of these figures the average outturn per acre of the present crop for all India is 85 lbs as against 81 lbs last year. The condition of the crop of 1914-15 in each province is briefly as follows:—

Bombay (27.2 per cent of the total area under cotton in India).—Since the publication of the December forecast, the crop in Ahmedabad and parts of Kathiawar has suffered somewhat from cloudy weather and rain in January, which caused shedding of flowers and bolls in places. Elsewhere in Gujarat it has progressed well and its condition is fair. The Deccan crop suffered in East Khandesh and elsewhere from rain in December and January, and the lint was discoloured in places. In the Karnatak the crop has suffered in Bijapur and parts of Dharwar from cold winds, cloudy weather, and rain in December and January. Elsewhere it is doing well. The latest reports show the total area and yield of both early and late cotton to be 6,700,000 acres (2,717,000 acres being in Native States excluding Baroda) and

1,495,000 bales (657,000 bales being in Native States), which are 2 per cent and 4 per cent, respectively, above last year's figures.

Central Provinces and Berar (20.6 per cent of the total area under cotton in India).—The total area sown is reported to be 4,709,000 acres, which is 1 per cent below last year. The yield is estimated at 1,097,000 bales, being 14 per cent above last year's yield.

Madras (9.6 per cent of the total area under cotton in India).—The total area is estimated at 2,383,000 acres (28,000 acres being in Native States), which is 13 per cent below last year's area. The area shows a decrease in all tracts, but chiefly in tracts growing the variety known as "Salems", where the season at sowing time was not favourable. In Tinnevely, which is in Madras the area last sown, there were indications at first that the fall in prices of cotton might result in restricted sowings, but the rains, especially in the south, were so heavy that the *cumbu* (*bajra*) crop failed, and late cotton was sown in its place. The condition of the crop is reported to be generally good, except in tracts growing "Westerns" in Bellary and Anantapur, where the crop has suffered from prolonged drought. The total yield is estimated at 323,000 bales (3,000 bales being in Native States), which is 5 per cent in excess of the revised figures according to the final accounts of last year. The Provincial Director of Agriculture, however, remarks that there is reason to believe that even the revised figure for last year was an underestimate.

Punjab (7 per cent of the total area under cotton in India).—The total area is now reported to be 1,855,000 acres (180,000 acres being in Native States), which shows a fall of about 10 per cent as compared with last year. The total yield is estimated at 474,000 bales (77,000 bales being in Native States), showing a decrease of 22 per cent as compared with last year's yield. The decrease is attributed to excessive rain in September and to hail, rain, and cold in October.

United Provinces (5.7 per cent of the total area under cotton in India).—The total area sown is reported to be 1,545,000 acres (including 17,000 acres in the Rampur State), which is nearly 3 per cent below last year's area. The total yield is estimated at 482,000 bales (4,000 bales being in the Rampur State), being practically the same as last year's yield.

Sind (1.3 per cent of the total area under cotton in India).—The crop is reported to have been damaged by frost in parts of Hyderabad and Nawabshah. Elsewhere the condition is fair. The total area sown (351,000 acres) shows an increase of 3 per cent, but the total estimated yield (121,000 bales) shows a decrease of 10 per cent, as compared with last year's figures.

Burma (0.9 per cent of the total area under cotton in India).—The early rains were too heavy and later rains were capricious. Speaking generally for the province, the season was less favourable than was described in the third forecast. The total area

(a) Including Native States.

(b) Excluding Native States, for which the yield is roughly estimated at about 1,000 bales.

now estimated (282,000 acres) is nearly 3 per cent less than last year's area, and the total estimated yield (48,000 bales) is 11 per cent less than last year's yield.

Bihar and Orissa (0·4 per cent of the total area under cotton in India).—The weather conditions were favourable for the early crop except in Sambalpur, Angul, Palaman, and part of the Santhal Parganas, where the outturn was affected by deficient rainfall. For the late variety the weather conditions were generally favourable and the prospects of the crop are fairly good. Some damage was done by floods in Darbhanga. The total area under both the crops (72,000 acres) and the estimated yield (16,000 bales) fall short by 1 per cent and 6 per cent, respectively, as compared with last year. The crop in the Native States, for which no statistics are available, is roughly estimated at some 1,000 bales.

Bengal (0·3 per cent of the total area under cotton in India).—Weather conditions were very favourable for the early crop, which is grown mainly in the Chittagong Hill Tracts and the Hill Tippera State, and a good crop has been harvested. The conditions and prospects of the late crop grown in Bankura and Midnapur are also reported to be satisfactory. The estimate of the total area (92,000 acres) shows an increase of 6 per cent as compared with last year, and that of yield (35,000 bales) an increase of 46 per cent.

North-West Frontier Province (0·2 per cent of the total area under cotton in India).—The total area is reported to be 60,000 acres, being 2 per cent above last year's area. The yield is estimated at 13,000 bales, which is 7 per cent less than last year's yield.

● **Ajmer-Merwara (0·2 per cent of the total area under cotton in India)** reports 54,000 acres and 15,000 bales, as compared with 57,000 acres and 15,000 bales last year.

Assam (0·2 per cent of the total area under cotton in India).—The estimates of area and yield now stand at 34,000 acres and 12,000 bales as against 33,000 acres and 12,000 bales last year.

Hyderabad (15 per cent of the total area under cotton in India).—There has been some rain throughout the State towards the middle of December and in January, especially in the cotton-producing districts, and it is feared that this must have prejudicially affected the crop to some extent. The total area is reported to be 3,605,000 acres, being 1 per cent below last year's area. The yield is estimated at 400,000 bales, being the same as last year's yield.

Central India (5·7 per cent of the total area under cotton in India).—The total yield is now estimated at 292,000 bales on an area of 1,520,000 acres. These figures indicate an increase of 7 per cent both in area and outturn as compared with last year.

Baroda (3·3 per cent of the total area under cotton in India) reports 843,000 acres compared with 749,000 acres last year. The yield is estimated at 229,000 bales, which is 31 per cent above last year's yield.

Rajputana (1·9 per cent of the total area under cotton in India).—The total area and yield are estimated at 420,000 acres and 168,000 bales as against 470,000 acres and 132,000 bales last year.

Mysore (0·5 per cent of the total area under cotton in India) reports 107,000 acres and 12,000 bales compared with 90,000 acres and 10,000 bales last year.

The following statement compares the estimates of the total outturn for the last three years with the

sum of net exports and internal consumption, this latter being computed on a basis arrived at in agreement with the Bombay Cotton Trade Association (the figures are in thousands) :—

	Year ending 31st August		
	1914	1913	1912
Net Exports	Bales 3,647	Bales 2,228	Bales 1,761
Mill consumption	1,816	1,805	1,774
Consumption outside mills (con- jectural) *	450	450	450
Total	5,913	4,483	3,985
Estimated yield	5,065	4,610	3,288
Excess (+) or deficit (—)	—848	+127	—697

The exports of raw cotton by sea to foreign countries in the last five cotton years (September to August) have been as follows (in thousand bales) :—

	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14
	Bales	Bales	Bales	Bales	Bales
Japan	980	739	1,076	1,169	1,393
Germany	416	354	238	298	652
Belgium	332	323	193	237	419
Other coun- tries	1,074	937	497	566	1,184
Total	2,802	2,353	2,004	2,270	3,648

The following statement shows imports of cotton raw into the ports by rail and river and by sea during the last three cotton years (September to August) in thousand bales :—

Imports into	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14
	Bales	Bales	Bales
Calcutta	192	187	272
City of Bombay	2,471	2,628	3,722
Karachi	357	475	641
Madras ports	416	306	351
Total	3,436	3,596	4,986

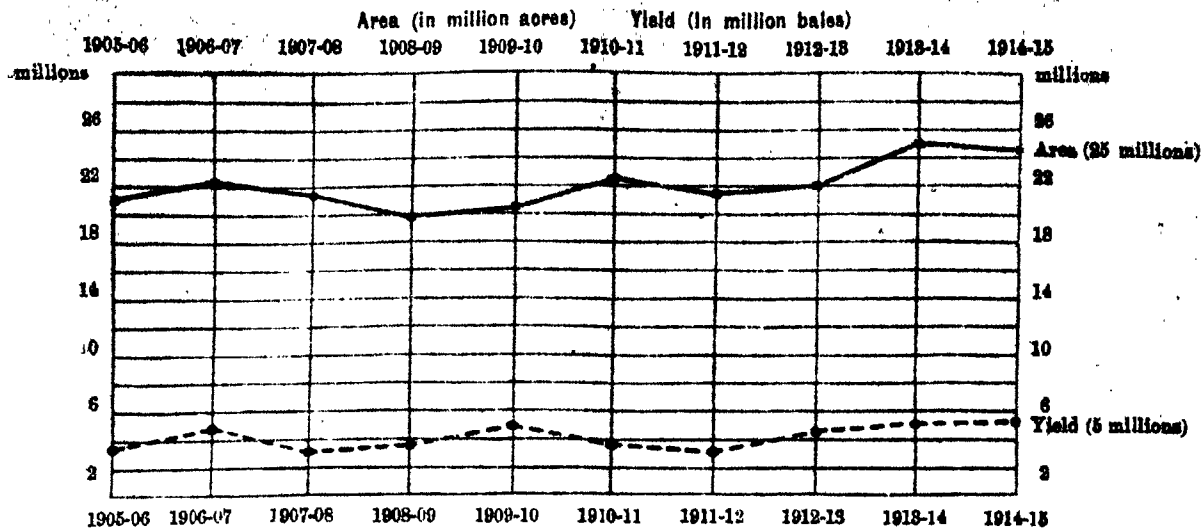
The course of prices is indicated by the following figures, which represent the price of Broach cotton at Bombay in rupees per candy of 784 lbs :—

	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914
September	318	304	296	305	169
October	304	285	270	324	150
November	317	250	296	309	160
December	354	252	313	311	175

The chart below shows the present figures of area and yield for all India as compared with the finally revised figures of the preceding nine years. The curve for area represents millions of acres and that for yield millions of bales.

* For the year 1914-15 the extra-factory consumption of cotton in India is, according to the Bombay Cotton Trade Association's estimate, 1,000,000 bales.

AREA AND YIELD OF COTTON



Cotton crop in foreign countries.—The latest information published by the International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, regarding the cotton crop of 1914 in foreign countries is :—United States of America—36,700,000 acres and 19,900,000 bales of 400 lbs each against 37,000,000 acres and 17,700,000 bales in the preceding year. Egypt—

1,800,000 acres and 1,700,000 bales against 1,800,000 acres and 1,900,000 bales in the preceding year. It appears from unofficial sources that in Egypt it is proposed that the cotton acreage should be compulsorily reduced by some 29 per cent next season.

G. FINDLAY SHIRRAS,

Director of Statistics.

Final estimate of the cotton crop of India

	1914-15 (Provisional estimates)		1913-14 (Final figures)*		1912-13 (Final figures)*	
	Area (acres)	Yield (bales)	Area (acres)	Yield (bales)	Area (acres)	Yield (bales)
Bombay (a)	6,700,000	1,495,000	6,574,000	1,439,000	6,064,000	1,324,000
Central Provinces and Berar	4,702,000	1,097,000	4,754,000	961,000	4,493,000	910,000
Madras (a)	2,383,000	323,000	2,725,000	308,000	2,414,000	471,000
Punjab (a)	1,855,000	474,000	2,053,000	612,000	1,575,000	373,000
United Provinces (a)	1,545,000	482,000	1,586,000	484,000	1,158,000	435,000
Sind (a)	851,000	121,000	341,000	135,000	296,000	123,000
Burma	282,000	43,000	290,000	54,000	283,000	43,000
Bihar and Orissa (b)	72,000	16,000	73,000	17,000	92,000	19,000
Bengal (a)	92,000	35,000	87,000	24,000	51,000	21,000
North-West Frontier Province	60,000	13,000	59,000	14,000	56,000	13,000
Ajmer-Merwara	54,000	15,000	57,000	15,000	50,000	26,000
Assam	34,000	12,000	33,000	12,000	35,000	10,000
Hyderabad	3,605,000	400,000	3,653,000	400,000	3,888,000	300,000
Central India	1,520,000	292,000	1,426,000	273,000	1,314,000	206,000
Baroda	843,000	229,000	742,000	175,000	762,000	193,000
Rajputana	420,000	163,000	470,000	132,000	393,000	125,000
Mysore	107,000	12,000	90,000	10,000	154,000	19,000
TOTAL	24,632,000	5,232,000	25,020,000	5,055,000	22,623,000	4,610,000

EXPLANATION OF THE ABOVE TABLE

(a) Includes Native States within provincial boundaries

(b) Excluding Native States for which the yield is roughly estimated at 1,000 bales

* These are revised estimates as finally adjusted by the provincial authorities

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, INDIA

CALCUTTA, MARCH 5, 1915

CROP FORECAST

RICE

Final Forecast of RICE Crop, 1914-15

This memorandum is based upon reports received from provinces, which contain 99 per cent of the total area under rice in British India. The statistics of acreage, outturn, etc., refer to all rice crops, both early and late, in the reporting provinces.

The total area reported is 76,181,000 acres, which is 1 per cent larger than the revised figure of last year. The total estimated yield is 27,964,000 tons of cleaned rice, which is 8 per cent short of the revised figure of last year. The three important provinces of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, and Burma account for the decrease in outturn. In all these three provinces the crop was adversely affected by deficient rainfall towards the latter part of the season. In the other provinces the season was on the whole favourable.

The figures for the provinces are (in thousands of acres and tons):—

	Area (1,000 acres)		Yield (1,000 tons)	
	1914-15	1913-14	1914-15	1913-14
Bengal . . .	20,418	19,840	6,395	7,412
Bihar and Orissa . . .	16,106	16,223	5,960	8,120
Madras . . .	10,560	10,678	4,888	4,186
Burma . . .	10,010	10,056	3,662	4,037
United Provinces . . .	6,216	6,062	2,087	1,264
C. P. and Berar . . .	5,088	4,986	1,675	925
Assam . . .	3,916	3,752	1,420	1,310
Bombay (a) . . .	2,566	2,628	1,437	1,279
Sind (a) . . .	1,137	1,112	458	322
Coorg . . .	81	82	52	35
Total . . .	76,181	75,425	27,964	28,790

In addition to the areas for which particulars are given above, rice is grown in certain other tracts in British India, and the average area so grown for the last five years has been some 742,000 acres. An addition of approximately 1 per cent should be made to the total estimated outturn on this account.

The following is a summary of the provincial reports:—

Bengal (27 per cent of the total area under rice in British India).—The total area under winter rice is reported to be 15,084,000 acres, showing an increase of nearly 4 per cent. The total yield is estimated at 4,788,000 tons as against 5,897,000 tons last year, or a decrease of about 19 per cent. The increase in acreage is due to favourable conditions at the beginning of the season. Subsequently, the weather was unfavourable, owing to insufficiency of rainfall in August, September, and October. November was also practically rainless and the result was serious for the crop, especially on high lands. The slight rainfall at the end of December did little good to the crop as it was then ripe for harvesting. Mymensingh is the only district which reports a normal crop, and Malda reports a crop as low as 45 per cent of the normal per acre.

If, to these figures, those for the summer and autumn crops, given in the second memorandum in

January last and reproduced in the appended table, are added, the total area and yield of all kinds of rice in Bengal amount to 20,416,000 acres and 6,895,000 tons as against 19,846,000 acres and 7,412,000 tons last year. The total estimated decrease of outturn would therefore be one of 1,017,000 tons or nearly 14 per cent.

Bihar and Orissa (21·7 per cent of the total area under rice in British India).—The total area under winter rice is estimated at 12,379,000 acres as against 12,437,000 acres last year, or a decrease of 0·4 per cent. The total yield is estimated at 4,775,000 tons as against 6,922,000 tons last year—a decrease of 31 per cent. Viewed as a whole the season was unfavourable for the winter rice crop. The deficiency of the rains in September and October was well marked in Bihar, and the failure of later rains prejudiced the crop and some damage was done in consequence, especially in unirrigated areas, in most districts of Bihar and parts of Orissa and Chota Nagpur. Insects did some injury in Cuttack, Balasore, Angul, and Sambalpur. There were floods in Darbhanga after transplantation.

To the above figures may be added those for the summer and autumn crops given in the January memorandum and reproduced in the appended table. The total area and yield of all kinds of rice in Bihar and Orissa would then amount to 16,166,000 acres and 5,960,000 tons as against 16,223,000 acres and 8,120,000 tons last year. These figures indicate a decrease of nearly 27 per cent in outturn, though the area was about the same as in the previous year.

Madras (13·7 per cent of the total area under rice in British India).—The total area under rice is reported to be 10,560,000 acres, which is 1 per cent less than the actuals of last year, and this reduction is entirely confined to the Circars and the Deccan. The south and west report an increased acreage. The year has on the whole been good for rice, though floods did some damage in South Vizagapatam and in Kistna and Guntur. In what has been generally a good year the Deccan has fared the worse, as the breaching of the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal has resulted in a partial, though not a general, failure of the crop in the lower reaches, and the late rains were insufficient to fill adequately all the scattered rainfed crops. The total outturn is estimated at 4,888,000 tons as against 4,186,800 tons last year, or an increase of 17 per cent.

Burma (13 per cent of the total area under rice in British India).—The total area under rice is reported to be 10,010,000 acres, showing a slight decrease of 0·4 per cent. The total estimated outturn amounted to 3,662,000 tons as against 4,037,000 tons last year or a decrease of 9 per cent. The monsoon commenced favourably, but the "middle" rains were abnormally heavy, causing floods which destroyed about 400,000 acres. Most of the area was replanted, but shortage of closing rains prevented much of this replanted area from maturing. The probable surplus available for export is estimated at about 2,500,000 tons of cargo rice.

(a) Including Native States.

United Provinces (7·8 per cent of the total area under rice in British India).—The total area under rice is estimated at 6,216,000 acres, which is 2·5 per cent above last year's area. The total estimated outturn amounts to 2,037,000 tons as against 1,264,000 tons last year, or an increase of 61 per cent. Abundant rain fell during the first three weeks of August and resulted in floods, causing some damage to the crop in the western districts. A break ensued, which lasted till the middle of September, but the subsequent rainfall was light in the principal rice-growing districts and terminated too early for the late rice. Both in the Benares and Gorakhpur divisions, the rainfall of September and October was in great defect. Early rice has been nearly everywhere a success, but the late rice was disappointing in the eastern and south-eastern districts, owing to the early cessation of the rains.

Central Provinces and Berar (6·2 per cent of the total area under rice in British India).—The total area is reported to be 5,088,000 acres, which is 2 per cent larger than last year's area. The total yield is estimated at 1,655,000 tons as against 825,000 tons last year, or an increase of 101 per cent; but last year the season was abnormal, owing to scanty and ill-distributed rainfall. As compared with the average of the preceding five years the present estimate shows an increase of 29 per cent. Climatic conditions at sowing time were favourable. Moderate to heavy rain fell in July, August and up to the third week of September, with opportune breaks at intervals. This gave excellent opportunities for transplantation and weeding. Light showers were received in certain districts in October and November, and these benefited the crop. Some damage from insects was reported in Bilaspur.

Assam (5·8 per cent of the total area under rice in British India).—The total area under winter rice is estimated at 2,974,000 acres, which is 6 per cent larger than the area of last year. The increase is due to the absence of floods in Sylhet and to the extension of cultivation in the Brahmaputra Valley. The total yield is estimated at 1,151,000 tons as against 1,045,000 tons last year, or an increase of 10 per cent.

If the figures for the summer and autumn rice given in the January memorandum were added, the total area and yield of all kinds of rice in Assam would amount to 3,916,000 acres and 1,420,000 tons as against 3,752,000 acres and 1,310,000 tons last year. These figures indicate an increase of 4 per cent in area and of 8 per cent in yield.

Bombay (2·3 per cent of the total area under rice in British India).—The area under spring rice in the districts of Kanara, Ratnagiri, and Belgaum is estimated at 15,000 acres, which is practically the same as last year. The total yield is estimated at 8,100 tons as against 8,300 tons last year, or a decrease of 2 per cent.

With the figures for the autumn rice given in the January memorandum, the total area and yield of both kinds of rice in Bombay come to 2,596,000 acres and 1,437,000 tons against 2,628,000 acres and 1,279,000 tons last year, or a decrease of 1 per cent in area but an increase of 12 per cent in yield.

Sind (1·4 per cent of the total area under rice in British India).—As stated in the January memorandum, the total area sown is 1,137,000 acres (8,500 acres being in the Native State), which is 2 per cent above last year's area. The total yield is 458,000 tons as against 322,000 tons last year, or an increase of 42 per cent.

Coorg (0·1 per cent of the total area under rice in British India).—The total area sown is estimated at 81,000 acres as against 82,000 acres last year. The total outturn is reported to be 52,000 tons as against 35,000 tons last year, or an increase of 49 per cent.

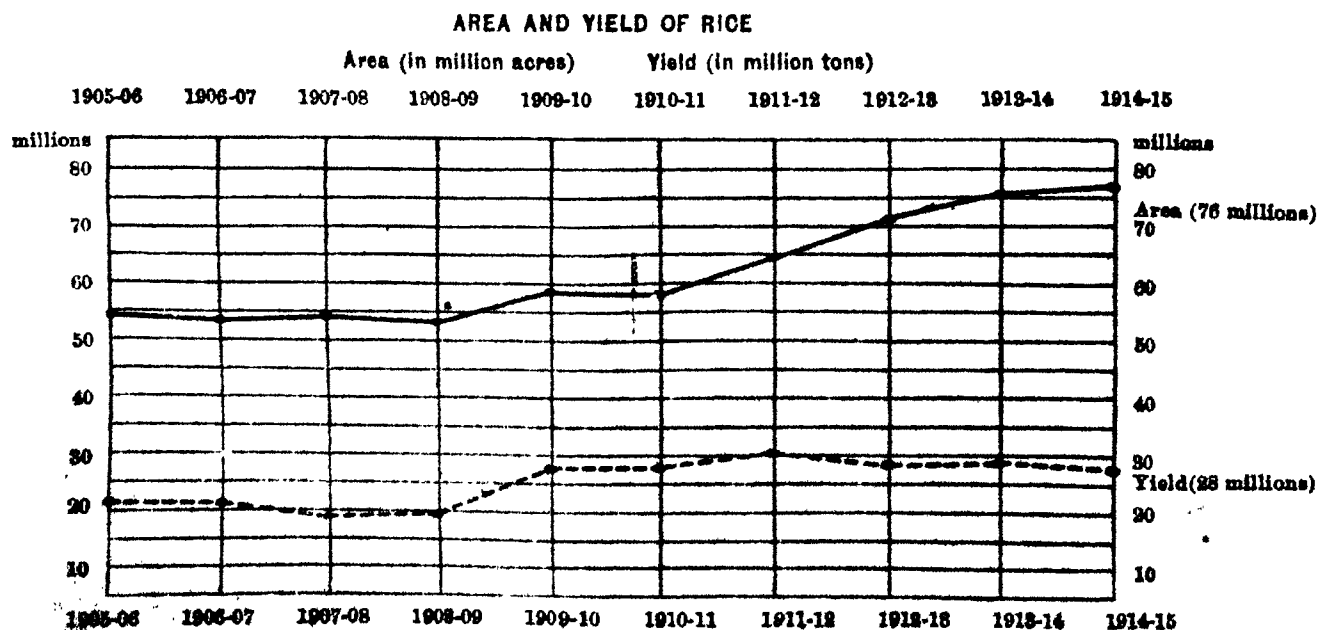
Exports.—The figures below state the total quantity of rice exported from British India to foreign countries by sea in the last five calendar years (in tons):—

	From Burma	From Bengal and Bihar and Orissa	From Madras, Bombay and Sind	Total
1910 . . .	1,738,200	359,700	172,600	2,270,500
1911 . . .	1,936,900	448,700	204,900	2,590,500
1912 . . .	2,086,800	553,000	171,000	2,810,800
1913 . . .	1,955,300	389,800	234,200	2,579,300
1914 . . .	1,601,400	262,000	259,500	2,022,900

The exports from Burma to Indian ports in the same years have been:—

	Tons.
1910	759,100
1911	293,700
1912	188,300
1913	768,900
1914	1,072,600

Chart.—The chart below illustrates the present figures as compared with those of the preceding nine years:—



Rice crop in foreign countries.—From the latest information published by the International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, it seems that in Italy climatic conditions have been favourable for rice. In Egypt there has been a large decrease in production, owing to a smaller area being sown on account of scarcity of irrigation water. From unofficial sources it appears that in Korea the outturn

is estimated at 1,689,000 tons against 1,400,000 tons in the preceding year. In Formosa the estimate is 630,000 tons. In Italy it is 534,000 tons against 535,000 tons last year. In the United States of America the outturn is estimated at 475,000 tons against 517,000 tons last year. The latest estimate available for Japan is 7,942,000 tons, which is 13 per cent above last year's crop.

G. FINDLAY SHIRRAS,
Director of Statistics.

Final estimate of the Rice Crop of 1914-15.

PROVINCES	Area (in acres)			Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in the current year over	
	Current year 1914-15	Previous year 1913-14	Average of preceding five years	Previous year (1913-14)	Average of preceding five years
				Per cent	Per cent
Bengal	Summer crop 341,900	314,700	366,000	+8.6	+8.7
	Autumn " 4,991,200	4,072,100	5,191,600	—0.04	—3.9
	Winter " 15,081,300	14,539,600	14,960,000	+3.7	+0.8
	Total Bengal 20,414,400	19,846,400	20,518,200	+2.9	—0.5
Bihar and Orissa	Summer crop 52,700	41,700	42,200	+26.3	+24.8
	Autumn " 3,731,000	3,743,600	3,261,500	—0.2	+14.4
	Winter " 12,379,300	12,437,400	13,460,100	—0.4	—8.0
	Total Bihar and Orissa 16,166,000	16,222,700	16,763,800	—0.3	—3.5
Madras	10,560,000	10,678,000	10,530,000	—1.1	+0.3
Burma	10,010,000	10,056,000	(b) 8,746,000	0.4	+14.4
United Provinces	6,216,000	6,062,300	5,985,700	+2.5	+3.8
Central Provinces and Berar	5,083,000	4,986,100	4,881,500	+2.0	+4.0
Assam	Summer crop 216,500	216,000	(c)	+0.2	...
	Autumn " 724,600	738,700	808,500	—1.9	—10.3
	Winter " 2,971,400	2,797,100	3,193,500	+6.3	—6.9
	Total Assam 3,915,500	3,751,800	...	+4.3	...
Bombay (a)	Autumn crop 2,581,400	2,612,500	(c)	—1.2	...
	Spring " 14,700	15,000	(c)	—2.0	...
	Total Bombay 2,596,100	2,627,500	(c)	—1.1	...
Sind (a)	1,137,000	1,112,300	(c)	+2.2	...
Coorg	81,300	82,000	81,700	—0.8	—0.4
Total	76,181,300	75,425,100	...	+1.0	...

PROVINCES	Yield (in tons) of cleaned rice			Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in the current year over	
	Current year 1914-15	Previous year 1913-14	Average of preceding five years	Previous year (1913-14)	Average of preceding five years
				Per cent	Per cent
Bengal	Summer crop 159,400	140,500	133,700	+13.4	+3.7
	Autumn " 1,418,200	1,375,400	1,521,400	+5.3	+4.8
	Winter " 4,787,600	5,896,500	7,516,100	—18.8	—57.0
	Total Bengal 6,395,200	7,412,100	9,191,200	—13.7	—30.4
Bihar and Orissa	Summer crop 19,400	15,300	13,300	+26.8	+45.9
	Autumn " 1,165,900	1,182,700	1,014,500	—1.4	+14.9
	Winter " 5,771,900	6,921,800	6,735,900	—31.0	—29.1
	Total Bihar and Orissa 5,960,200	8,119,800	7,763,700	—26.6	—23.2
Madras	4,887,500	4,185,800	3,873,500	+16.8	+26.2
Burma	3,661,500	4,037,100	(b) 3,210,400	—9.3	+14.0
United Provinces	2,936,700	1,264,000	(c)	+61.1	...
Central Provinces and Berar	1,654,700	824,900	1,286,000	+100.6	+28.7
Assam	Summer crop 97,400	97,200	(c)	+0.2	...
	Autumn " 171,700	168,400	223,100	+1.9	—33.0
	Winter " 1,151,100	1,044,700	1,459,700	+10.2	—21.1
	Total Assam 1,420,200	1,310,300	...	+8.4	...
Bombay (a)	Autumn crop 1,429,200	1,270,700	(c)	+12.5	...
	Spring " 8,100	8,300	(c)	—2.4	...
	Total Bombay 1,437,300	1,279,000	(c)	+12.4	...
Sind (a)	458,000	321,800	(c)	+42.3	...
Coorg	52,500	35,200	48,500	+49.1	+8.2
Total	27,063,800	28,790,300	...	—2.9	...

(a) Including Native States

(b) Excluding unimportant districts

(c) Not available

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PART I.**Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions,****LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT****NOTIFICATIONS.***Delhi, the 15th March 1915.*

No. 13.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 10 of the Indian Councils Act, 1861 (24 and 25 Vict., c. 67), as modified by the Indian Councils Act, 1909 (9 Edw. 7, c. 4), and in pursuance of the provisions of Regulation I. B. of the Regulations for the nomination and election of Additional Members of the Legislative Council of the Governor General published under Notification No. 61, dated the 14th November 1912, the Governor General is pleased to nominate the Hon'ble Dr. Sundar Lal, being a non-official, to be an Additional Member of the said Council.

The 16th March 1915.

No. 14.—In pursuance of the provisions of Regulation XI (1) of the Regulations for the nomination and election of Additional Members of the Legislative Council of the Governor General, the non-official Members of the Council of the Governor of Bombay have elected the Hon'ble Mr. Chimanlal Harilal Setalvad, LL.B., to be an Additional Member of the Legislative Council of the Governor General, *vice* Mr. Gopal Krishna Gokhale, C.I.E., deceased.

W. H. VINCENT,*Secretary to the Government of India.***HOME DEPARTMENT.****NOTIFICATIONS.****ESTABLISHMENTS.***Delhi, the 17th March 1915.*

No. 1500-C.—Mr. P. D. Agnew is permitted to resign His Majesty's Indian Civil Service, with effect from the 6th January 1915.

JUDICIAL.*The 19th March 1915.*

No. 1542-C.—The Hon'ble the Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal has appointed Mr. H. M. Veitch, I.C.S., substantively to be Registrar on the Appellate Side of the Court, with effect from the 1st March 1915.

MEDICAL.*The 16th March 1915.*

No. 1458-C.—Major G. Tate, I.M.S., Surgeon to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, is appointed to be in charge of the current duties of the Civil Surgeon, Simla, East, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the 1st April 1915.

The 17th March 1915.

No. 1495-C.—Colonel H. St. C. Carruthers, I.M.S. (retired), is appointed temporarily to be Civil Surgeon, Coorg, with effect from the date of his assuming charge.

No. 1596-C.—The services of Lieutenant-Colonel J. L. Macrae, I.M.S., are placed temporarily at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India.

POLICE.

The 15th March 1915.

No. 1405-C.—In modification of entry (13) of Schedule 1 to the Indian Arms Rules, 1909, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the exemption from the operation of the prohibitions and directions contained in sections 13, 14, 15 and 16 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), thereby made in favour of European or East Indian subjects of His Majesty the King-Emperor shall cease to extend to L. McKeon of Rangoon.

PORT BLAIR.

The 13th March 1915.

No. 1396-C.—Mr. C. Alfred, Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, Port Blair, is appointed to be an Assistant Superintendent in the Settlement so long as he holds his present office, or until further orders.

H. WHEELER,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Delhi, the 18th March 1915.

No. 195.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following addition shall be made to Note (2) to rule 10, Part V of the Ecclesiastical rules, published with the Department of Education notification no. 212, dated the 10th May 1913:—

“Any exception to this rule will require the sanction of the Secretary of State.”

EXAMINATIONS.

The 18th March 1915.

No. 76.—Mr. H. St. J. B. Philby, I.C.S., Assistant Commissioner, Punjab, (now Secretary to the Board of Examiners, Calcutta) has obtained a Degree of Honour in Urdu in the First Division and is entitled to the authorized donation of Rs. 3,000.

GENERAL

The 19th March 1915.

No. 498.—Mr. T. M. Smith, Superintendent, 2nd grade, Department of Education, is granted privilege leave for three months with effect from the 1st April 1915.

SANITARY PEAGUE

The 13th March 1915.

No. 321.—Whereas the Governor General in Council is satisfied that there is a danger of an outbreak of dangerous epidemic disease at Bhadrachalam in the Bhadrachalam taluk of the Godavari District, Madras Presidency, if persons from the Hyderabad State are permitted to assemble at that place on the occasion of the ensuing Sriramanavami festival:

In exercise of the power conferred by section 2, sub-section (1) of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897 (III of 1897), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that no tickets to travel by railway to the station of Singareni Collieries on the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway shall be sold from the 16th to the 31st March 1915 (both days inclusive) within the Hyderabad State to any person intending or believed to be intending to proceed to the Sriramanavami festival at Bhadrachalam.

L. C. PORTER,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATION.

FORESTS.

Delhi, the 16th March 1915.

No. 403-C.—The services of Mr. E. Benskin, Assistant Conservator of Forests, Central Provinces, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the United Provinces, with effect from the afternoon of 27th January 1915.

L. J. KERSHAW,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 15th March 1915.

No. 440-Est. A.—Major W. M. Anderson, Indian Medical Service, Medical Officer, IV (Quetta) Division, Quetta, is appointed to hold charge of the current duties of the office of the Civil Surgeon, Quetta, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the 18th February 1915, and until further orders.

The 17th March 1915.

No. 474-Est. A.—The services of Captain H. R. N. Pritchard of the Political Department of the Government of India are placed temporarily at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India with effect from the 1st March 1915.

No. 475-Est. A.—Mr. B. J. Glancy of the Political Department is posted as Second Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana with effect from the 1st March 1915.

No. 479-Est. A.—Major A. B. Drummond of the Political Department is posted as Assistant Resident, Mewar, with effect from the 26th February 1915.

Delhi, the 17th March 1915.

No. 115-D.—Captain G. E. Leachman, Royal Sussex Regiment, is placed on special duty as an Assistant to the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, with effect from the 12th March 1915.

No. 1518-D.—Captain C. F. Mackenzie of the Political Department is placed on special duty under the orders of the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, with effect from the 12th March 1915.

J. B. WOOD,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.**NOTIFICATIONS.****LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.***Delhi, the 16th March 1915.*

No. 332-F. E.—Mr. G. W. Murphy, probationer, Indian Finance Department has been promoted to class III of the General List with effect from the 10th February 1915, was posted as Assistant Comptroller, Central Provinces, with effect from the same date, and has been posted as Assistant Accountant General, Burma, with effect from the 25th February 1915.

The 19th March 1915.

No. 345-F. E.—Mr. W. A. W. Ford has been posted as Examiner of Local Fund Accounts, Madras, with effect from the 5th March 1915.

Mr. W. J. Jones has been posted as Assistant Accountant General, Bihar and Orissa, with effect from the 8th March 1915.

Mr. W. A. Young, a Superintendent in the office of the Accountant General, Bihar and Orissa, was appointed to officiate as a Chief Superintendent, Class II, in that office, from the 27th February 1915 to the 7th March 1915.

J. B. BRUNYATE,*Secretary to the Government of India.***DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.****NOTIFICATIONS.****CUSTOMS.***Delhi, the 20th March 1915.*

No. 2894-W.—In supersession of the Notifications in this Department No. 1683-W., dated the 12th December 1914, 2106-W., dated the 26th December 1914, 491-W. and 492-W., dated the 16th January 1915, 709-W., dated the 23rd January 1915, 1210-W., dated the 6th February 1915 and 1769-W., dated the 13th February 1915, the following Royal Proclamation is published for general information :—

BY THE KING.**A PROCLAMATION**

PROHIBITING UNDER SECTION 8 OF "THE CUSTOMS AND INLAND REVENUE ACT, 1879," AND SECTION ONE OF "THE EXPORTATION OF ARMS ACT, 1900," AND SECTION ONE OF "THE CUSTOMS (EXPORTATION PROHIBITION) ACT, 1914," THE EXPORTATION FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM OF WARLIKE STORES.

GEORGE R.I.

WHEREAS by Section 8 of "The Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879," it is enacted that the exportation of arms, ammunition, and gunpowder, military and naval stores, and any articles which We shall judge capable of being converted into or made useful in increasing the quantity of military or naval stores, provisions, or any sort of victual which may be used as food for man may be prohibited by Proclamation :

And whereas by Section one of "The Exportation of Arms Act, 1900," it is enacted that We may by Proclamation prohibit the exportation of all or any of the following articles, namely, arms, ammunition, military and naval stores, and any article which We shall judge capable of being converted into or made useful in increasing the quantity of arms, ammunition, or military or naval stores, to any country or place therein named whenever We shall judge such prohibition to be expedient in order to prevent such arms, ammunition, military or naval stores, being used against Our subjects or forces or against any forces engaged or which may be engaged in military or naval operations in co-operation with Our forces :

And whereas by Section one of "The Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914", it is enacted that Section 8 of the aforesaid Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, shall have effect whilst a state of war in which We are engaged exists as if in addition to the articles therein mentioned there were included all other articles of every description :

And whereas it is further enacted by Section 2 of "The Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914", that any Proclamation or Order in Council made under Section 8, as so amended, of "The Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879", may whilst a state of war exists be varied or added to by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade :

And whereas it is enacted by Section 2 of "The Customs (Exportation Restriction) Act, 1914", that any Proclamation made under Section one of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, may, whether the Proclamation was made before or after the passing of the Act now in recital be varied or added to by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade :

And whereas a Proclamation dated the 10th November 1914, and various Orders dated respectively the 20th November, the 5th, the 11th and the 23rd December 1914, and the 4th and the 8th January 1915, prohibiting the exportation of certain articles therein referred to from the United Kingdom to certain or all destinations, have been issued in pursuance of the aforesaid powers :

And whereas it is expedient that the said Proclamation and Orders should be consolidated, with amendments and additions and that such Proclamation and Orders should be revoked :

And whereas the articles, other than arms, ammunition, or military or naval stores hereinafter enumerated are articles which We judge capable of being converted into or made useful in increasing the quantity of arms, ammunition, or military or naval stores :

And whereas in order to prevent such arms, ammunition, or military or naval stores being used against Our subject or forces or against any forces engaged or which may be engaged in military or naval operations in co-operation with Our forces, We have deemed it expedient to prohibit the exportation of the articles hereinafter enumerated :

Now, THEREFORE, We have thought fit by and with the advice of Our Privy Council to issue this Our Royal Proclamation, declaring, and it is hereby declared, that the above-mentioned Proclamation and Orders be and the same are hereby revoked :

And We have further thought fit, by and with the advice aforesaid, and in virtue and in exercise of the powers aforesaid, further to declare, and it is hereby declared, as follows :—

(A) That the exportation of the following goods be prohibited to all destinations :—

Aeroplanes, airships, balloons and aircraft, of all kinds and their component parts together with accessories and articles recognisable as intended for use in connection with aeroplanes, airships, balloons, and aircraft, including :—gold beaters' skin ; shantung silk in the piece ; flax fabric suitable for aeroplanes ; non-inflammable "celluloid" sheet (or similar transparent material non-soluble in lubricating-oil, petrol or water) ; aeroplane dope ; high tensile steel tubes ; aeroplane instruments (aneroids, barographs, revolution indicators) ; aeroplane turnbuckles ; steel stampings ; magnetos ; aeroplane engines and parts ; fusel oil (amyl alcohol) ; amyl acetate ; aceto-celluloses ; trephenyl phosphate ;

Animals, pack, saddle and draught, suitable for use in war ;

Cannon and other ordnance and machine guns, and parts thereof ;

Carbons, suitable for searchlights ;

Carriages and mountings for cannon and other ordnance, and for machine guns and parts thereof ;

Cartridges, charges of all kinds, and their component parts ;

Chemicals, drugs, dyes and dyestuffs, medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations and tanning extracts, namely :—

Acetone ;

Acetylsalicylic acid (aspirin) ;

Ammonium nitrate, perchlorate and sulphocyanide ;

Antipyrine (phenazone) ;

Anti-tetanus serum ;

Barium chloride ;

Belladonna and its preparations and alkaloids ;

Calcium acetate and all other metallic acetates ;

Calcium nitrate ;

Cantharides and its preparations ;

Carbolic acid ;

Chloral and its preparations, including chloramid ;

Coal tar distillation products, namely, benzol and cresol and the fractions of the distillation products of coal tar between benzol and cresol ;

Coal tar products for use in dye manufacture, including aniline oil and aniline salt ;

Collodion ;

Cresol, all preparations of (including cresylic acid) and nitro-cresol (except saponified cresol) ;

Cyanamide ;

Diethylbarbituric acid (veronal) and veronal sodium ;

Dimethylaniline ;

Dyes and dyestuffs manufactured from coal tar products ;

Emetin and its salts ;

Ergot of rye, not including liquid extract or other medicinal preparations of ergot ;

Eucaïne hydrochlor ;

Gentian and its preparations ;

Henbane and its preparations ;

Hydroquinone ;

Indigo, natural ;

Ipecacuanha root ;

Methylaniline ;

Neo-salvarsan ;

Nitric acid ;

Nitrotoluol ;

Novocain ;

Opium and its preparations and alkaloids ;

Paraffin, liquid medicinal ;

Paraformaldehyde and trioxymethylene ;

"Peptone Witte" ;

Peroxide of manganese ;

Phenacetin ;

Picric acid and its components ;

Potash salts, namely :—

Chlorate ;

Cyanide ;

Nitrate (saltpetre) ;

Permanganate ;

Protargol, not including silver proteinate ;

Saccharin (including "saxin") ;

Salicylic acid and salicylate of soda ;

Salol ;

Salvarsan ;

Santonin and its preparations ;

Sodium chlorate and perchlorate ;

Sulphonal ;

Sulphur ;

Sulphuric acid ;

Tanning, extracts for use in, the following :—

Chestnut extract ;

Oakwood extract ;

Thorium nitrate ;

Thymol and its preparations ;

Trional ;

Valonia ;

Compasses, other than ships' compasses ;

Cotton waste of all descriptions ;

Explosives of all kinds ;

Field glasses and telescopes ;

Firearms, rifled, of all kinds, and their component parts ;

Flax, raw ;

Forage and food for animals, namely :—

Beans (not including haricot beans) ;

Brewers' and distillers' grains ;

Brewers' dried yeast ;

Buckwheat ;

Cakes and meals, the following namely :—

Biscuit meal ;

Calf meal ;

Coconut or poonac cake ;

Compound cakes and meal ;

Cottonseed cake, decorticated and undecorticated, and cottonseed meal ;

Fishmeal and concentrated fish ;

Gluten meal or gluten feed ;

Ground nut cake and meal ;

Husk meal ;

Linseed cake and meal ;
 Locust bean meal ;
 Maize germ meal ;
 Maize meal ;
 Meat meal ;
 Palmnut cake and meal ;
 Rape seed cake and meal ;
 Soya bean cake and meal ;

Dari ;
 Hay ;
 Hempseed ;
 Lentils ;
 Maize ;
 Malt dust, culms, sprouts or combings ;
 Millet ;

Offals of corn and grain, including :—

Bran and pollard ;
 Mill dust and screenings of all kinds ;
 Rice meal (or bran) and dust ;
 Sharps and middlings ;

Patent and proprietary cattle foods of all kinds ;
 Peas (except split, tinned and bottled peas, packed in cardboard boxes and similar receptacles) ;

Straw ;

Glass for optical instruments

Grindery, the following articles of, used in the making of boots and shoes :—

Brass rivets, for use by hand or machine ;
 Cutlan studs, for use by hand or machine ;
 Heel attaching pins, for use by hand or machine ;
 Lasting tacks or rivets, for use by hand or machine ;
 Steel bills, for use by hand or machine ;
 Heel tips ;
 Heel tip nails ;
 Hobnails of all descriptions ;
 Protector studs ;
 Screwing wire ;

Harness and saddlery which can be used for military purposes ;

Heliographs ;

Hemp, other than Manila hemp ;

Hides of cattle, buffaloes and horses, and calfskins ;

Hosiery needles ;

Khaki woollen cloth ;

Leather, undressed or dressed, suitable for saddlery, harness, military boots or military clothing ;

Meat, namely, beef and mutton, fresh or refrigerated ;

Periscopes ;

Projectiles of all kinds and their component parts ;

Range-finders and parts thereof ;

Silk cloth, silk braid, silk thread, suitable for cartridges ;

Silk noils ;

Spirits of a strength of not less than 48 degrees above proof ;

Swords, bayonets and other arms (not being firearms) and parts thereof ;

Wood, namely :—

Ash ;

Ash three-ply wood ;

Spruce ;

Walnut wood.

(B) That the exportation of the following goods be prohibited to all destinations abroad other than British Possessions and Protectorates :—

Accoutrements, namely web equipment, leather belts, leather bandoliers, leather pouches, other leather articles of personal equipment manufactured for military purposes ;

Blankets, coloured, exceeding 3½ lbs. in weight, known as "woollen" blankets ;

Boots, heavy, for men ;

Camp equipment, articles of, including tents and their component parts, ovens, camp kettles, buckets, lanterns, and horse rugs ;

Carts, two-wheeled, capable of carrying 15 cwt. or over, and their distinctive component parts ;

Chemicals, drugs, medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations :—

Acetanilide ;
Aconite and its preparations and alkaloids ;
Alcohol, methyllic ;
Alumina and salts of aluminium ;
Ammonia, liquified ;
Antimony, sulphides and oxides of ;
Benzoic acid (synthetic) and benzoates ;
Bromine and alkaline bromides ;
Coca and its preparations and alkaloids ;
Copper, suboxide of ;
Copper sulphate ;
Cresol (saponified) ;
Formic aldehyde ;
Fulminate of mercury ;
Glycerine, crude and refined ;
Hexamethylene tetramin (urotropin) and its preparations ;
Hydrobromic acid ;
Potash, caustic ;

Potash salts, namely :—

Bicarbonate ;
Bichromate ;
Carbonate ;
Chloride ;
Chrome alum ;
Metabisulphite ;
Prussiate ;
Sulphate (including Kainit) ;

Sodium nitrate ;

Tartaric acid and alkaline tartrates ;

Zinc sulphate ;

Coal sacks ;

Draw plates, jewelled, for drawing steel wire ;

Ferro alloys, including :—

Ferro-chrome ;
Ferro-manganese ;
Ferro-molybdenum ;
Ferro-nickel ;
Ferro-titanium ;
Ferro-tungsten ;
Ferro-vanadium ;
Spiegeleisen ;

Ferro-silicon ;

Graphite, including foundry (moulding) plumbago and plumbago for lubricating ;

Hemp, the following manufactures of :—

Cloth ;

Cordage and twine, not including cordage or twine of Manila hemp or reaper or binder twine ;

Horse shoes ;

Jute, raw ;

Metals and ores, the following, *vis.* :—

Aluminium and alloys of aluminium ;

Antimony and alloys of antimony ;

Bauxite ;

Chrome ore ;

Cobalt ;

Copper unwrought and part wrought, all kinds, including alloys of copper (such as brass, gun metal, naval brass and delta metal, phosphor copper and phosphor bronze), copper and brass sheets, circles, slabs, bars, pipes, ingots, scrap, rods, plates, solid drawn tubes, condenser plates, copper wire, brass wire, bronze wire, solder containing copper ;

Lead, pig, sheet or pipe, (including solder containing lead) ;

Lead ore ;

Manganese and Manganese ore ;

Mercury ;

Molybdenum and molybdenite ;

Nickel and nickel ore ;

Scheelite ;

Selenium ;

- Tungsten ;
- Vanadium ;
- Wolframite ;
- Zinc and zinc ore (including zinc ashes, spelter, spelter dross, and zinc sheets) ;
- Mica (including mica splittings) and micanite ;
- Mineral jellies ;
- Mines and parts thereof ;
- Oil, blast furnace (except creosote and creosote oil) ;
- Oil fuel shale ;
- Oil, mineral lubricating (including mineral lubricating grease and lubricating oil composed of mineral and other oils ;
- Oils, all vegetable (other than linseed oil, boiled, and unboiled, unmixed with other oil, and not including essential oils) ;
- Oil, whale, namely train blubber, sperm or head matter, and seal oil, shark oil, and Japan fish oil ;
- Oleaginous nuts, seeds and products, the following, namely :—
 - Castor beans ;
 - Cocoanuts ;
 - Copra ;
 - Cotton seed ;
 - Ground nuts (Arachides) ;
 - Linseed ;
 - Palm kernels ;
 - Rape seed ;
 - Sesame seed ;
 - Soya beans ;
- Oleo oil, Premier jus, and animal tallow ;
- Petroleum, fuel oil (including turpentine substitute and paraffin oil) ;
- Petroleum, gas oil ;
- Petroleum spirit and motor spirit (including Shell spirit) ;
- Pigskins, dressed or undressed ;
- Portable forges ;
- Provisions and victuals which may be used as food for man, namely :—
 - Animals, living for food ;
 - Barley and oats, including barley, meal and pearled barley, and oatmeal ;
 - Butter ;
 - Cheese ;
 - Eggs and shells ;
 - Lard and imitation lard ;
 - Malt ;
 - Margarine ;
 - Sugar, refined and candy ;
 - Sugar, unrefined ;
 - Wheat, wheat flour and wheat meal ;
- Rope (steel wire) and hawsers ;
- Rubber (including raw, waste and reclaimed rubber) and goods made wholly of rubber ; including tyres for motor vehicles and for cycles, together with articles or materials especially adapted for use in the manufacture or repair of tyres ;
- Search-lights ;
- Sheepskins, tanned ;
- Sheepskins, woolled, i.e., with the wool left on ;
- Signalling lamps of all kinds capable of being used for signalling Morse or other code ;
- Submarine sound signalling apparatus ;
- Surgical bandages and dressing (including buttercloth) ;
- Telephone sets and parts thereof, field service telegraph and telephone cable ;
- Torpedo nets ;
- Torpedo tubes ;
- Torpedoes and parts thereof ;
- Turpentine (oil and spirit) ;
- Vessels, boats and craft of all kinds (including floating docks) and their distinctive component parts ;
- Wagons, four-wheeled, capable of carrying one ton and over and their distinctive component parts ;
- Uniform clothing and military equipment ;
- Wire, barbed, and galvanised wire, and implements for fixing and cutting the same (but not including galvanised wire netting) ;
- Wire, steel, of all kinds ;
- Wool, raw (sheep's and lamb's) ;
- Wool tops ;
- Wool noils ;
- Wool waste ;

Woollen rags, applicable to other uses than manure, pulled or not ;
 Woollen and worsted cloth suitable for uniform clothing, not including women's dress
 stuffs or cloth with pattern ;
 Woollen and worsted yarns ;
 Woollen jerseys, cardigan jackets, woollen gloves, woollen socks, and men's woollen
 underwear of all kinds.

(C) That the exportation of the following goods be prohibited to all foreign ports in
 Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than those of France, Russia (except
 Baltic ports), Belgium, Spain and Portugal :—

Armour plates, armour quality castings, and similar protective material ;

Asbestos ;

Bags and sacks of all kinds (not including paper bags) ;

Bicycles, and their distinctive component parts ;

Bladders, casings, and sausage skins ;

Camphor ;

Chemicals, drugs, etc.:—

Bismuth and its salts ;

Iodine and its preparations and compounds ;

Mercury, salts and preparations of ;

Nux Vomica and its alkaloids and preparations ;

Chronometers and all kinds of nautical instruments ;

Compasses for ships, and parts thereof, including fittings such as binnacles ;

Firearms, unrifled, for sporting purposes ;

Flaxen canvas, namely :—

Hammock canvas ;

Kitbag canvas ;

Merchant Navy canvas ;

Royal Navy canvas ;

Tent canvas ;

Goat skins, undressed ;

Implements and apparatus designed exclusively for the manufacture of munitions
 of war, for the manufacture or repair of arms or of war material for use on land
 and sea, namely, plant for cordite and ammunition factories, *vis.*:—

Cordite presses ;

Dies for cartridge cases ;

Gauges for shells or cartridges ;

Incorporators ;

Lapping machines ;

Rifling machines ;

Wire-winding machines ;

India-rubber, sheet, vulcanised ;

Intrenching tools and intrenching implements, namely, pick-axes and grubbers,
 whether of combination pattern or otherwise ; spades and shovels of all descrip-
 tions ; helms and handles for pick-axes, grubbers, spades and shovels, and
 machinery for trenching and ditching ;

Jute yarns ;

Jute piece goods ;

Linen close canvas ;

Linen duck cloth ;

Mahogany ;

Mess tins, and water bottles for military use.

Metals and ores, the following, *vis.*:—

Copper ore ;

Iron ore ;

Iron haematite pig ;

Iron pyrites ;

Motor vehicles of all kinds, including motor bicycles, and their distinctive component
 parts and accessories ;

Packings, engine and boiler (including slagwool) ;

Provisions and victuals which may be used as food for man, namely :—

Cocoa powder ;

Herrings, cured or salted, in barrels or cases, including dry salted herrings and
 herrings in brine ;

Tinned meats and extract of meat ;

Railway material, both fixed and rolling stock ;

Rosin ;

Seeds, clover and grass ;

Shipbuilding materials, namely :—

Boiler tubes ;
Condenser tubes ;
Iron and steel castings and forgings for hulls and machinery of ships ;
Iron and steel plates and sectional materials for shipbuilding ;
Marine engines, and parts thereof ;
Ships' auxiliary machinery ;
Sounding machines and gear ;
Telegraphs, wireless telegraphs and telephones, material for.

(D) That the export of the following article be prohibited to ports in Denmark, the Netherlands and Sweden :—

Tin plates ; including tin boxes and tin canisters for food packing.

Given at our Court at Buckingham Palace, this Third day of February, in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and fifteen, and in the Fifth year of Our Reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

EXCISE.

The 20th March, 1915.

No. 2383-71.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of the Opium Act, 1878 (I of 1878), and in supersession of the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 139-25-Camp, dated the 1st March 1913, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that duty at the rate of Rs. 15 per seer shall be levied, with effect from the 1st April 1915, upon all opium imported into the Punjab :

Provided that the said duty shall not be leviable in respect of—

- (a) poppy-heads ; or
- (b) opium produced in the Hill States of the Punjab ; or
- (c) opium on which duty has already been paid in the North-West Frontier Province.

No. 2384-71.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of the Opium Act, 1878 (I of 1878), and in supersession of the Notification of the Government of India in the Finance Department, No. 3780½ Exc., dated the 19th July 1910, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that duty at the rate of Rs. 7 per seer shall be levied, with effect from the 1st April 1915, upon all opium, except poppy-heads, produced in any State subject to the political control of the Punjab Government and imported into the Punjab.

INDUSTRIES.

The 20th March 1915.

No. 2661-6.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 4, Sub-Section (3), of the Indian Tea Cess Act, 1903 (IX of 1903), the Governor General in Council is pleased, on the recommendation of the United Planters' Association of Southern India, to appoint the Honourable Mr. E. F. Barber, to fill the vacancy on the Indian Tea Cess Committee caused by the resignation of Mr. J. Carson Parker.

MERCHANT SHIPPING.

The 20th March 1915.

No. 2841-W.—The following Notice to Mariners No. 137 of 1915 issued by the Admiralty is published for general information :—

The navigation and use of the undermentioned area is entirely forbidden to all ships and vessels of every size and nationality ; bounded on the north-west by a line joining (a) and (b) : (a) latitude 55 degrees 22½ minutes north, longitude 6 degrees 17 minutes west, (b) latitude 55 degrees 31 minutes north, longitude 6 degrees 02 minutes west. Bounded on the south-east by a line joining (c) and (d) : (c) latitude 55 degrees 10½ minutes north, longitude 5 degrees 24½ minutes west, (d) latitude 55 degrees 02 minutes north, longitude 5 degrees 40½ minutes west. Bounded on the south-west by a line joining (a) and (d). Bounded on the north-east by a line joining (b) and (c). All traffic wishing to proceed through the north channel must pass to the southward of Rathlin Island between sunset and sunrise ; no ship or vessel is to be within four miles of Rathlin Island between sunset and sunrise. This order is to take effect from the 23rd February 1915.

CORRIGENDUM.

EXPLOSIVES.

The 20th March 1915.

No. 2484-13.—In the Notification in this Department, No. 729-39, dated the 30th January 1915, published at pages 211 and 212, Part I of the Gazette of India of the same date, for the words and figures "No. 4742-I., dated the 4th November 1887," in the fourth line of the preamble read "No. 3510-I.B., dated the 3rd November 1913".

C. E. LOW,
Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Delhi, the 19th March 1915.

APPOINTMENTS.

PERSONAL STAFF.

No. 266.—The Viceroy and Governor General has been pleased to make the following appointment on His Excellency's Personal Staff, with effect from the 15th March 1915 :—

Second Lieutenant R. T. Viscount Errington, Grenadier Guards (Special Reserve) to be Aide-de-Camp, *vice* Captain W. W. Muir, 15th Ludhiana Sikhs, resigned.

INDIAN ARMY.

● **No. 267.**—The following temporary appointments are made, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

To be Lieutenant.

Henry Newman. Dated 12th March 1915.

To be Second Lieutenant.

Tom Walters Venn. Dated 19th March 1915.

INDIAN ARMY.

ARMY RESERVES.

No. 268.—The following gentlemen are appointed to the Indian Army Reserve of Officers, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

To be Lieutenant.

Infantry Branch.

John Ernest Buttery Hotson. Dated 19th March 1915.

To be Second Lieutenants.

Cavalry Branch.

Norman Paterson Tucker. Dated 27th January 1915.

John Stuart Thomson.

Philip Price Stuart.

William Alexander Kynoch Christie.

Reginald Percy Nugent Swayne.

Malcolm Theodore Lysaght Newington. } Dated 19th March 1915.

Thomas Mornington Manuk.

James Ferris Maxwell.

William Rose-Smith.

William Bensley Cotton.

Infantry Branch.

Basil Moody. Dated 12th March 1915.

Dudley Stuart-Prince.

George Christopher Stowell.

William Wynne.

Laurence Anderson Sturrock.

Richard Kingsley Yeld.

George Theodore Gill.

Alexander Anson Gardiner.

Harry Watkins.

William Arthur Avenel Evans.

William Reginald Ransford.

James Patrick Wood.

Frederick Owen Townsend.

Montague Clements Garden Watling.

Arthur Trevor John Owen.

Robert Thomas Stuart Sneyd.

Cecil Herbert Jacob.

Malcolm Innes Lewis Smith.

Jack Maurice Heaney-Reeves.

Harold Douglas Creedy.

} Dated 19th March 1915.

No. 269.—The date of appointment of Stanley Lewin Nathan as a Second Lieutenant in the Infantry Branch of the Indian Army Reserve of Officers is 29th November 1914, and not as stated in Army Department Notification No. 1082, dated 4th December 1914.

No. 270.—The date of appointment of James Reginald Stevens as a Second Lieutenant in the Infantry Branch of the Indian Army Reserve of Officers is 8th February 1915, and not as stated in Army Department Notification No. 160, dated 12th February 1915.

No. 271.—In Army Department Notification No. 1085, dated 20th November 1914, for "Roderick Spicer Porter" read "Roderick Spicer Russell Porter."

No. 272.—In Army Department Notification No. 183, dated 5th February 1915, (i) for "Edward Christopher McNevin Garrett" read "Edward Christopher McNevin Garrett", (ii) for "Aubrey Matthew Clarke" read "Aubrey Matthew Clark."

No. 273.—In Army Department Notification No. 160, dated 12th February 1915, (i) for "John Dupre Denning" read "John DuPré Denning", (ii) for "Arthur Cresswell Lloyd" read "Arthur Cresswell Lloyd."

No. 274.—In Army Department Notification No. 201, dated 26th February 1915, for "Eldred Pattinger Gordon" read "Eldred Pottinger Gordon."

No. 275.—Army Department Notification No. 108, dated 29th January 1915, so far as it relates to the appointment of Paul Henry Mangin as a Second Lieutenant in the Indian Army Reserve of Officers, is cancelled.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 276.—The following extracts are published for general information :—

"London Gazette," dated, 9th February 1915, page 1325.

War Office,
9th February 1915.

REGULAR FORCES.

Commands and Staff.

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INFANTRY.

The Durham Light Infantry. The notification of the exchange between Captain Charles D. Roe, Indian Army, and Captain H. W. Festing, which appeared in the Gazette of 24th November 1914, is cancelled.

"London Gazette," dated 12th February 1915, pages 1449, 1450 and 1460.

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*India Office,
12th February 1915.*

The KING has approved the grant of the temporary rank of Lieutenant in the Indian Medical Service, to the undermentioned Gentlemen :—

Syama Prosanna Gupta.
Jehangir Hormusji Oonwalla. } Dated 18th October 1914.
Rustom Mancherji Postwalla. }

Kamberanda Kariapa Mandana Dated 27th October 1914.
Shivax Ardeshir Paymaster. Dated 31st October 1914.

Abdul Hamid Shaikh.
Sorabji Byramji Warden. } Dated 15th November 1914.
Lovji Shapurji Modi.
Sourendra Mohan Ghosh.

"London Gazette," dated 16th February 1915, pages 1571 and 1572.

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*India Office,
16th February 1915.*

The KING has approved the grant of the temporary rank of Lieutenant in the Indian Medical Service to the undermentioned Gentlemen :—

Mahomed Musa Khan.
Kaikhusru Byramji Bharucha.
Erach Ruttonji Daboo. } Dated 26th November 1914.
Noshervan Hormusji Bamboa'.
Narayan Lakshman Sheorey. }

Bhat Sadashir Vaman. Dated 7th December 1914.

Kanhaya Lal Kapur. } Dated 9th December 1914.
Stephen Ramchander Rao. }

* *

The KING has approved the removal from the Service of the undermentioned Officer of the Indian Army :—

Lieutenant Arthur Grey McCally Cole. Dated 1st November 1914.

The following appointment has been made :—

To be Staff Captain, Military Department, India Office (unpaid).

Brevet Major Percy Garratt Shewell, Indian Army, retired. Dated 15th October 1914.

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"London Gazette," dated 18th February 1915, page 1709.

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*War Office,
18th February 1915.*

His Majesty the KING-EMPEROR has been graciously pleased to approve of the appointment of His Highness Rana Ranjit Singh of Barwani as Honorary Captain in the Army whilst serving with the Indian Expeditionary Force.

PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 277.—The following promotion is made, subject to His Majesty's approval:—

Captain to be Major.

Edmund George Sexton, 1st Duke of York's Own Lancers (Skinner's Horse). Dated the 19th February 1915.

Army Reserves.

No. 278.—The following promotion is made, subject to His Majesty's approval:—

Second Lieutenant to be Lieutenant.

Infantry Branch.

George Martin Reginald Vaughan-Sheehan. Dated 19th March 1915.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

ASSISTANT SURGEON BRANCH.

No. 279.—The undermentioned 4th Class Assistant Surgeons, having completed seven years' service in that class, to be 3rd Class Assistant Surgeons, with effect from the 4th March 1915:—

Benjamin Jasper Bouche.
Christopher Francis Henry Quick.
Richard Henry Francis Parkinson.
Charles William Shephard.
Aloysius Herbert Vivian Barboza.
William Kenneth Coombes.
Arthur Octavius Taylor.
Lewis Alexander Jacob.
Albert Glen Leslie Fraser.
Hugh Wiltshire Toussaint.
Ferdinand Pereira.
Paul Vernon Casling.
Edward Richardson.
Henry Evelyn Beaumont McLeavy.
Herbert Frederick Hogan.

NATIVE ARMY.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

No. 280.—The following promotions are made:—

16th Cavalry.

Dafadar Gopal to be Jemadar, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 7th December 1914.

28th Light Cavalry.

Jemadar Yumus-Ap-Khan to be Ressaidar and Kot-Dafadar Major Malik Sikandar Khan to be Jemadar, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 4th January 1915.

19th Punjabis.

Havildar-Major Bak Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Bhola Khan, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 1st February 1915.

21st Punjabis.

Jemadar Piran Ditta to be Subadar, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 5th February 1915.

46th Punjabis.

Jemadars Firoz Khan and Ghulam Muhammad to be Subadars and Havildars Ahmad Khan, Muhammad Bakhsh, Karam Din and Raza Din to be Jemadars, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 25th January 1915.

81st Pioneers.

Havildar Maduraimutta Padaiyachi to be Jemadar, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 7th January 1915.

89th Punjabis.

Havildar-Major Madat Khan to be Jemadar, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 1st August 1914.

121st Pioneers.

Jemadar Kheta Ram to be Subadar, with effect from the 4th January 1915.

Colour-Havildar Mahtab Khan to be Jemadar; with effect from the 18th October 1914.

Havildar Mukarrab Khan to be Jemadar, with effect from the 30th October 1914.

All the above to complete the establishment.

123rd Outram's Rifles.

Havildars Jehangir Khan, Gobind Singh and Bagh Singh to be Jemadars, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 13th December 1914, 5th January 1915, and 16th January 1915, respectively.

124th Duchess of Connaught's Own Baluchistan Infantry.

Havildar Muhammad Roshan to be Jemadar, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 21st January 1915.

1st Battalion, 7th Gurkha Rifles.

Havildar-Major Sing Bahadur Limbu and Colour-Havildar Gajraj Rai to be Jemadars, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 5th February 1915.

6th Jat Light Infantry.

No. 281.—In Army Department Notification No. 1061, dated the 27th November 1914, for "Badul Singh" read "Badlu Singh".

84th Punjabis.

No. 282.—With reference to Army Department Notification No. 232, dated the 5th March 1915, the promotion of Havildar Munshi Singh to the rank of Jemadar, has effect from the 28th February 1915.

*Supply and Transport Corps.**6th Mule Corps.*

No. 283.—In Army Department Notification No. 609, dated the 21st June 1912, for "9th June 1911" read "1st June 1911".

REWARDS.

INDIAN ORDER OF MERIT.

No. 284.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to sanction the following admissions to the Military Division of the Indian Order of Merit:—

For admission to the Second Class of the Order.

(a) Subadar Jafar Ali, 102nd King Edward's Own Grenadiers, for conspicuous gallantry during the operations at Muscat on 11th January 1915, in conducting and leading a small party of men, under very heavy fire along a very difficult path on a precipitous hillside to dislodge a party of the enemy who were impeding the advance, during which for a short time, he, with Sepoys No. 2936 Sultan Ahmad and No. 3129 Karamdad Khan, was isolated with the enemy immediately above him. By his exceptional skill in handling his men, his personal courage and absolute disregard of his life, this Indian officer set an example of the highest soldierly quality.

(b) No. 2813 Sepoy Nand Ram (deceased), 102nd King Edward's Own Grenadiers, for conspicuous courage during the operations in the vicinity of Muscat on 11th January 1915, in staying behind alone at a picquet post in order to protect a comrade who was badly wounded. During this plucky act, Sepoy Nand Ram was himself overpowered and killed by the enemy. His widow is admitted to the pension of the 2nd Class of the Order with effect from the date of his death.

(c) Jemadar Ram-Karan, 33rd Queen Victoria's Own Light Cavalry, for conspicuous conduct at Mezera on 30th January 1915, when, during the retirement of the enemy's forces he led his troop with commendable dash over marshy ground and under heavy rifle fire from front and flank, against several groups of the enemy's riflemen, and directed his men with much skill under trying circumstances.

(d) No. 2571 Lance-Dufadar Arjan Singh, 33rd Queen Victoria's Own Light Cavalry, for conspicuous gallantry at Shaiba on 9th February 1915, when during a reconnaissance, he, assisted by Sowars No. 3089 Buta Singh and No. 3357 Mangal Singh, succeeded under the close fire of the enemy, in hoisting on to the front of his saddle, the dead body of a comrade and bringing it back to the main body of the reconnoitring party and subsequently conveying it to Shaiba Post.

(e) No. 2652 Havildar Ghulam Nabi.
No. 3743 Lance-Naik Nur Dad.
No. 3998 Sapper Ghulam Haidar.

} No. 17 Company, 3rd Sappers and Miners

At Kurna on the 8th December 1914, volunteers being called for to swim the river Tigris about 150 yards wide, and carry a line to the opposite bank, the above-named at once volunteered and swam across with the line, thus enabling a flying bridge to be prepared for the passage of our troops. The stream was flowing very rapidly and the work was attended with great danger more especially as the tide was ebbing and the water was very cold. The opposite bank of the river was held by the enemy in considerable strength.

(f) No. 2317 Lance-Naik Guman Singh.
No. 2866 Rifleman Kheta Ram.
No. 2578 Rifleman Dhanna Ram.
No. 2090 Rifleman Maula Dad.

} 104th Wellesley's Rifles.

At Kurna on 4th December 1914, the machine gun section was very heavily engaged with the enemy across the Tigris at ranges varying from 250 to 400 yards. Orders were given for the machine guns to retire with the first party. At the time four men and the Officer Commanding the machine gun section were left to take back two guns, ammunition boxes, etc. The guns were carried some 250 yards back to the mules but some ammunition still remained behind. The Officer Commanding the machine gun section called for volunteers to return for the ammunition. The four men above-named at once volunteered, went back and gallantly recovered the whole of the ammunition in the face of a heavy shell and rifle fire, after the greater part of their own firing line had retired. Rifleman Kheta Ram and Rifleman Dhanna Ram had twice previously brought up ammunition to the guns over the same ground, the last 100 yards being over an open ploughed field. Lance-Naik Guman Singh had worked one of the guns throughout the day.

(g) No. 2263 Bugler Nattu Singh, 104th Wellesley's Rifles.

At Kurna on the 8th December 1914, when in the open exposed to a heavy and effective machine gun and rifle fire and when the rest of his company had retired, the Bugler gallantly stayed behind and succeeded in bringing in a badly wounded rifleman to cover some 400 yards distant. The enemy's fire was so well directed that there were fifteen casualties at this spot.

(h) No. 1148 Lance-Naik Haidar Beg, 110th Mahratta Light Infantry.

At Mazera on the 7th December 1914, this non-commissioned officer received instructions to signal to the Artillery a very important message from the Officer Commanding, 110th Mahratta Light Infantry. To do this, he gallantly stood up about 500 yards from the enemy, and, in face of considerable rifle fire, successfully accomplished his task.

(i) No. 2089 Lance-Naik Bhau Savant (deceased), 110th Mahratta Light Infantry.

This non-commissioned officer displayed great courage in advancing under a heavy fire when in command of the scouts at Mazera on the 7th December 1914 and afterwards, when engaged in the attack he showed conspicuous bravery, being always in the van. He was shot through the heart in the final bayonet charge.

His widow is admitted to the allowance of the 2nd Class of the Order with effect from the date of his death.

(j) Subadar Dunga Rawat, 120th Rajputana Infantry.

At Mazera on the 7th December 1914, this Indian officer with half the double company about 200 yards in rear reached the bank of the river opposite Kurna, which was strongly held by the enemy. In spite of a heavy cross fire from the front and left flank at extremely close range, he displayed great coolness and bravery, and going back brought the remainder of his command up to the river bank, two sections at a time.

(k) No. 1566 Sepoy Hukam Singh, 120th Rajputana Infantry.

At Kurna on the 7th January 1915, a reconnaissance by a force of 100 rank and file 120th Infantry, under Captain Mainwaring-White developed into a skirmish with a large body of Arabs who attempted to cut off a portion of the party. This movement necessitated the withdrawal of the force across a deep creek under difficult circumstances. When the last few men were crossing the creek, one of them who could not swim appeared to be drowning and Sepoy Hukam Singh voluntarily returned to the creek and brought the drowning man safely across under fire from the enemy who were only 400 yards distant.

(2) No. 282, 1st Class Sub-Assistant Surgeon Vroj-Lal Umed Ram Pandit, Indian Subordinate Medical Department (Bombay).

At Mazera on the 7th December 1914, while Sub-Assistant Surgeon Vroj-Lal Umed Ram Pandit was treating the wounded outside a hut near the regimental aid post of the 104th Wellesley's Rifles, a wounded sepoy was shot. The Sub-Assistant Surgeon at once seized the sepoy's bayonet, burst open the door, which was locked, and gallantly entered the hut. He found an Arab creeping under some grass with his rifle close by, seized him and dragged him out thus preventing further injury to the wounded.

INDIAN DISTINGUISHED SERVICE MEDAL.

No. 285.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the award of the Indian Distinguished Service Medal to the undermentioned :—

33rd Queen Victoria's Own Light Cavalry

No. 2292 Dufadar Mansaram.
No. 3089 Sowar Buta Singh.
No. 3357 Sowar Mangal Singh.

No. 17 Company, 3rd Sappers and Miners.

No. 2268 Havildar Fateh Khan.

7th Duke of Connaught's Own Rajputs.

Subadar Brijmohan Singh.

95th Russell's Infantry.

No. 4195 Havildar Masnad Ali.

102nd King Edward's Own Grenadiers.

No. 1811 Havildar Karan Singh.
No. 2289 Havildar Ganga Ram.
No. 2936 Sepoy Sultan Ahmad.
No. 3129 Sepoy Karamdad Khan.

104th Wellesley's Rifles.

No. 2463 Bugler Kala Khan.
No. 2435 Havildar Mohru Ram.

110th Mahratta Light Infantry.

Subadar Hari Sawant.
Jemadar Vishnu Ghone.
No. 959 Lance-Naik Apa Bagwe.

120th Rajputana Infantry.

No. 978 Havildar Ganesh.

RESIGNATIONS.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

No. 286.—Lieutenant Peregrine Stephen Brackenbury Langton, M.B., has been permitted to resign the service, subject to His Majesty's approval; with effect from the 1st December 1914.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

Calcutta Light Horse.

No. 287.—Archibald Birkmyre to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 5th February 1915.

Edward Stanley Deane to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 5th February 1915.

Shipbuilding materials, namely :—

Boiler tubes ;
Condenser tubes ;
Iron and steel castings and forgings for hulls and machinery of ships ;
Iron and steel plates and sectional materials for shipbuilding ;
Marine engines, and parts thereof ;
Ships' auxiliary machinery ;
Sounding machines and gear ;
Telegraphs, wireless telegraphs and telephones, material for.

(D) That the export of the following article be prohibited to ports in Denmark, the Netherlands and Sweden :—

Tin plates ; including tin boxes and tin canisters for food packing.

Given at our Court at Buckingham Palace, this Third day of February, in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and fifteen, and in the Fifth year of Our Reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

EXCISE.

The 20th March, 1915.

No. 2383-71.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of the Opium Act, 1878 (I of 1878), and in supersession of the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 139-25-Camp, dated the 1st March 1913, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that duty at the rate of Rs. 15 per seer shall be levied, with effect from the 1st April 1915, upon all opium imported into the Punjab :

Provided that the said duty shall not be leviable in respect of—

- (a) poppy-heads ; or
- (b) opium produced in the Hill States of the Punjab ; or
- (c) opium on which duty has already been paid in the North-West Frontier Province.

No. 2384-71.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of the Opium Act, 1878 (I of 1878), and in supersession of the Notification of the Government of India in the Finance Department, No. 3780½ Exc., dated the 19th July 1910, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that duty at the rate of Rs. 7 per seer shall be levied, with effect from the 1st April 1915, upon all opium, except poppy-heads, produced in any State subject to the political control of the Punjab Government and imported into the Punjab.

INDUSTRIES.

The 20th March 1915.

No. 2661-6.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 4, Sub-Section (3), of the Indian Tea Cess Act, 1903 (IX of 1903), the Governor General in Council is pleased, on the recommendation of the United Planters' Association of Southern India, to appoint the Honourable Mr. E. F. Barber, to fill the vacancy on the Indian Tea Cess Committee caused by the resignation of Mr. J. Carson Parker.

MERCHANT SHIPPING.

The 20th March 1915.

No. 2841-W.—The following Notice to Mariners No. 137 of 1915 issued by the Admiralty is published for general information :—

The navigation and use of the undermentioned area is entirely forbidden to all ships and vessels of every size and nationality ; bounded on the north-west by a line joining (a) and (b) : (a) latitude 55 degrees 22½ minutes north, longitude 6 degrees 17 minutes west, (b) latitude 55 degrees 31 minutes north, longitude 6 degrees 02 minutes west. Bounded on the south-east by a line joining (c) and (d) : (c) latitude 55 degrees 10½ minutes north, longitude 5 degrees 24½ minutes west, (d) latitude 55 degrees 02 minutes north, longitude 5 degrees 40½ minutes west. Bounded on the south-west by a line joining (a) and (d). Bounded on the north-east by a line joining (b) and (c). All traffic wishing to proceed through the north channel must pass to the southward of Rathlin Island between sunset and sunrise ; no ship or vessel is to be within four miles of Rathlin Island between sunset and sunrise. This order is to take effect from the 23rd February 1915.

CORRIGENDUM.

EXPLOSIVES.

The 20th March 1915.

No. 2484-13.—In the Notification in this Department, No. 729-39, dated the 30th January 1915, published at pages 211 and 212, Part I of the Gazette of India of the same date, for the words and figures "No. 4742-I., dated the 4th November 1887," in the fourth line of the preamble read "No. 3510-I.B., dated the 3rd November 1913".

C. E. LOW,
Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Delhi, the 19th March 1915.

APPOINTMENTS.

PERSONAL STAFF.

No. 266.—The Viceroy and Governor General has been pleased to make the following appointment on His Excellency's Personal Staff, with effect from the 15th March 1915 :—

Second Lieutenant R. T. Viscount Errington, Grenadier Guards (Special Reserve) to be Aide-de-Camp, *vice* Captain W. W. Muir, 15th Ludhiana Sikhs, resigned.

INDIAN ARMY.

● **No. 267.**—The following temporary appointments are made, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

To be Lieutenant.

Henry Newman. Dated 12th March 1915.

To be Second Lieutenant.

Tom Walters Venn. Dated 19th March 1915.

INDIAN ARMY.

ARMY RESERVES.

No. 268.—The following gentlemen are appointed to the Indian Army Reserve of Officers, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

To be Lieutenant.

Infantry Branch.

John Ernest Buttery Hotson. Dated 19th March 1915.

To be Second Lieutenants.

Cavalry Branch.

Norman Paterson Tucker. Dated 27th January 1915.

John Stuart Thomson.

Philip Price Stuart.

William Alexander Kynoch Christie.

Reginald Percy Nugent Swayne.

Malcolm Theodore Lysaght Newington. } Dated 19th March 1915.

Thomas Mornington Manuk.

James Ferris Maxwell.

William Rose-Smith.

William Bensley Cotton.

Infantry Branch.

Basil Moody. Dated 12th March 1915.

Dudley Stuart-Prince.

George Christopher Stowell.

William Wynne.

Laurence Anderson Sturrock.

Richard Kingsley Yeld.

George Theodore Gill.

Alexander Anson Gardiner.

Harry Watkins.

William Arthur Avenel Evans.

William Reginald Ransford.

James Patrick Wood.

Frederick Owen Townsend.

Montague Clements Garden Watling.

Arthur Trevor John Owen.

Robert Thomas Stuart Sneyd.

Cecil Herbert Jacob.

Malcolm Innes Lewis Smith.

Jack Maurice Heaney-Reeves.

Harold Douglas Creedy.

} Dated 19th March 1915.

No. 269.—The date of appointment of Stanley Lewin Nathan as a Second Lieutenant in the Infantry Branch of the Indian Army Reserve of Officers is 29th November 1914, and not as stated in Army Department Notification No. 1082, dated 4th December 1914.

No. 270.—The date of appointment of James Reginald Stevens as a Second Lieutenant in the Infantry Branch of the Indian Army Reserve of Officers is 8th February 1915, and not as stated in Army Department Notification No. 160, dated 12th February 1915.

No. 271.—In Army Department Notification No. 1085, dated 20th November 1914, for "Roderick Spicer Porter" read "Roderick Spicer Russell Porter."

No. 272.—In Army Department Notification No. 183, dated 5th February 1915, (s) for "Edward Christopher McNevin Garrett" read "Edward Christopher McNevin Garrett", (ss) for "Aubrey Matthew Clarke" read "Aubrey Matthew Clark."

No. 273.—In Army Department Notification No. 160, dated 12th February 1915, (s) for "John Dupre Denning" read "John DuPré Denning", (ss) for "Arthur Cresswell Lloyd" read "Arthur Cresswell Lloyd."

No. 274.—In Army Department Notification No. 201, dated 26th February 1915, for "Eldred Pattinger Gordon" read "Eldred Pottinger Gordon."

No. 275.—Army Department Notification No. 108, dated 29th January 1915, so far as it relates to the appointment of Paul Henry Mangin as a Second Lieutenant in the Indian Army Reserve of Officers, is cancelled.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 276.—The following extracts are published for general information :—

"London Gazette," dated, 9th February 1915, page 1325.

War Office,
9th February 1915.

REGULAR FORCES.

Commands and Staff.

* * * * *

INFANTRY.

The Durham Light Infantry. The notification of the exchange between Captain Charles D. Roe, Indian Army, and Captain H. W. Festing, which appeared in the Gazette of 24th November 1914, is cancelled.

"London Gazette," dated 12th February 1915, pages 1449, 1450 and 1460.

* * * * *

*India Office,
12th February 1915.*

The KING has approved the grant of the temporary rank of Lieutenant in the Indian Medical Service, to the undermentioned Gentlemen :—

Syama Prosanna Gupta.
Jehangir Hormusji Oonwalla. } Dated 18th October 1914.
Rustom Mancherji Postwalla. }

Kamberanda Kariapa Mandana Dated 27th October 1914.
Shivax Ardeshir Paymaster. Dated 31st October 1914.

Abdul Hamid Shaikh.
Sorabji Byramji Warden. } Dated 15th November 1914.
Lovji Shapurji Modi.
Sourendra Mohan Ghosh.

"London Gazette," dated 16th February 1915, pages 1571 and 1572.

* * * * *

*India Office,
16th February 1915.*

The KING has approved the grant of the temporary rank of Lieutenant in the Indian Medical Service to the undermentioned Gentlemen :—

Mahomed Musa Khan.
Kaikhusru Byramji Bharucha.
Erach Ruttonji Daboo. } Dated 26th November 1914.
Noshervan Hormusji Bamboa'.
Narayan Lakshman Sheorey. }

Bhat Sadashir Vaman. Dated 7th December 1914.

Kanhaya Lal Kapur. } Dated 9th December 1914.
Stephen Ramchander Rao. }

* *

The KING has approved the removal from the Service of the undermentioned Officer of the Indian Army :—

Lieutenant Arthur Grey McCally Cole. Dated 1st November 1914.

The following appointment has been made :—

To be Staff Captain, Military Department, India Office (unpaid).

Brevet Major Percy Garratt Shewell, Indian Army, retired. Dated 15th October 1914.

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"London Gazette," dated 18th February 1915, page 1709.

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*War Office,
18th February 1915.*

His Majesty the KING-EMPEROR has been graciously pleased to approve of the appointment of His Highness Rana Ranjit Singh of Barwani as Honorary Captain in the Army whilst serving with the Indian Expeditionary Force.

PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 277.—The following promotion is made, subject to His Majesty's approval:—

Captain to be Major.

Edmund George Sexton, 1st Duke of York's Own Lancers (Skinner's Horse). Dated the 19th February 1915.

Army Reserves.

No. 278.—The following promotion is made, subject to His Majesty's approval:—

Second Lieutenant to be Lieutenant.

Infantry Branch.

George Martin Reginald Vaughan-Sheehan. Dated 19th March 1915.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

ASSISTANT SURGEON BRANCH.

No. 279.—The undermentioned 4th Class Assistant Surgeons, having completed seven years' service in that class, to be 3rd Class Assistant Surgeons, with effect from the 4th March 1915:—

Benjamin Jasper Bouche.
Christopher Francis Henry Quick.
Richard Henry Francis Parkinson.
Charles William Shephard.
Aloysius Herbert Vivian Barboza.
William Kenneth Coombes.
Arthur Octavius Taylor.
Lewis Alexander Jacob.
Albert Glen Leslie Fraser.
Hugh Wiltshire Toussaint.
Ferdinand Pereira.
Paul Vernon Casling.
Edward Richardson.
Henry Evelyn Beaumont McLeavy.
Herbert Frederick Hogan.

NATIVE ARMY.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

No. 280.—The following promotions are made:—

16th Cavalry.

Dafadar Gopal to be Jemadar, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 7th December 1914.

28th Light Cavalry.

Jemadar Yumus-Ap-Khan to be Ressaidar and Kot-Dafadar Major Malik Sikandar Khan to be Jemadar, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 4th January 1915.

19th Punjabis.

Havildar-Major Bak Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Bhola Khan, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 1st February 1915.

21st Punjabis.

Jemadar Piran Ditta to be Subadar, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 5th February 1915.

46th Punjabis.

Jemadars Firoz Khan and Ghulam Muhammad to be Subadars and Havildars Ahmad Khan, Muhammad Bakhsh, Karam Din and Raza Din to be Jemadars, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 25th January 1915.

81st Pioneers.

Havildar Maduraimutta Padaiyachi to be Jemadar, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 7th January 1915.

89th Punjabis.

Havildar-Major Madat Khan to be Jemadar, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 1st August 1914.

121st Pioneers.

Jemadar Kheta Ram to be Subadar, with effect from the 4th January 1915.

Colour-Havildar Mahtab Khan to be Jemadar; with effect from the 18th October 1914.

Havildar Mukarrab Khan to be Jemadar, with effect from the 30th October 1914.

All the above to complete the establishment.

123rd Outram's Rifles.

Havildars Jehangir Khan, Gobind Singh and Bagh Singh to be Jemadars, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 13th December 1914, 5th January 1915, and 16th January 1915, respectively.

124th Duchess of Connaught's Own Baluchistan Infantry.

Havildar Muhammad Roshan to be Jemadar, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 21st January 1915.

1st Battalion, 7th Gurkha Rifles.

Havildar-Major Sing Bahadur Limbu and Colour-Havildar Gajraj Rai to be Jemadars, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 5th February 1915.

6th Jat Light Infantry.

No. 281.—In Army Department Notification No. 1061, dated the 27th November 1914, "Badul Singh" read "Badlu Singh".

84th Punjabis.

No. 282.—With reference to Army Department Notification No. 232, dated the 5th March 1915, the promotion of Havildar Munshi Singh to the rank of Jemadar, has effect from the 28th February 1915.

*Supply and Transport Corps.**6th Mule Corps.*

No. 283.—In Army Department Notification No. 609, dated the 21st June 1912, for "9th June 1911" read "1st June 1911".

REWARDS.

INDIAN ORDER OF MERIT.

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For admission to the Second Class of the Order.

(a) Subadar Jafar Ali, 102nd King Edward's Own Grenadiers, for conspicuous gallantry during the operations at Muscat on 11th January 1915, in conducting and leading a small party of men, under very heavy fire along a very difficult path on a precipitous hillside to dislodge a party of the enemy who were impeding the advance, during which for a short time, he, with Sepoys No. 2936 Sultan Ahmad and No. 3129 Karamdad Khan, was isolated with the enemy immediately above him. By his exceptional skill in handling his men, his personal courage and absolute disregard of his life, this Indian officer set an example of the highest soldierly quality.

(b) No. 2813 Sepoy Nand Ram (deceased), 102nd King Edward's Own Grenadiers, for conspicuous courage during the operations in the vicinity of Muscat on 11th January 1915, in staying behind alone at a picquet post in order to protect a comrade who was badly wounded. During this plucky act, Sepoy Nand Ram was himself overpowered and killed by the enemy. His widow is admitted to the pension of the 2nd Class of the Order with effect from the date of his death.

(c) Jemadar Ram-Karan, 33rd Queen Victoria's Own Light Cavalry, for conspicuous conduct at Mezera on 30th January 1915, when, during the retirement of the enemy's forces he led his troop with commendable dash over marshy ground and under heavy rifle fire from front and flank, against several groups of the enemy's riflemen, and directed his men with much skill under trying circumstances.

(d) No. 2571 Lance-Dufadar Arjan Singh, 33rd Queen Victoria's Own Light Cavalry, for conspicuous gallantry at Shaiba on 9th February 1915, when during a reconnaissance, he, assisted by Sowars No. 3089 Buta Singh and No. 3357 Mangal Singh, succeeded under the close fire of the enemy, in hoisting on to the front of his saddle, the dead body of a comrade and bringing it back to the main body of the reconnoitring party and subsequently conveying it to Shaiba Post.

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At Kurna on the 8th December 1914, volunteers being called for to swim the river Tigris about 150 yards wide, and carry a line to the opposite bank, the above-named at once volunteered and swam across with the line, thus enabling a flying bridge to be prepared for the passage of our troops. The stream was flowing very rapidly and the work was attended with great danger more especially as the tide was ebbing and the water was very cold. The opposite bank of the river was held by the enemy in considerable strength.

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7th Duke of Connaught's Own Rajputs.

Subadar Brijmohan Singh.

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Subadar Hari Sawant.
Jemadar Vishnu Ghone.
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RESIGNATIONS.

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VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

Calcutta Light Horse.

No. 287.—Archibald Birkmyre to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 5th February 1915.

Edward Stanley Deane to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 5th February 1915.

Assam Valley Light Horse.

No. 288.—Robert George Griffin to be Surgeon-Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 1st January 1915.

Eastern Bengal Volunteer Rifles.

No. 289.—Second Lieutenant Thomas Cunliffe Tweedie to be Lieutenant, *vice* H. E. Stapleton promoted. Dated the 14th August 1914.

Second Lieutenant John Walter Hely Hutchinson to be Lieutenant, *vice* B. Robertson resigned. Dated the 24th September 1914.

B. HOLLOWAY, *Brigadier-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Delhi, the 19th March 1915.

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NOTIFICATION.

Under Clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act, 1893, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned Commissioned and Warrant Officers on the dates specified, were received in the Army Department between the 10th and 16th March 1915:—

Corps.	Rank and Name.	Date of Decease.	Place of Decease.	REMARKS.
16th Cavalry	Major Eyre Walter Molyneux Purvis.	4th March 1915.	Persian Gulf.	Accidentally killed.
Indian Army Reserve attached to 16th Cavalry.	Lieutenant A. Meredyth Young.	3rd March 1915.	Do.	Killed in action.
45th Rattray's Sikhs	Captain Hugh Capron Strong.	25th February 1915.	At sea. Drowned off S. S. "Lunka" en route from Rangoon to Calcutta.	Was Assistant Commandant, Shwebo Battalion, Burma Military Police.
Supply and Transport Corps.	Sub-Conductor Joseph Mary Patrick Hartnett.		Persian Gulf	

Statement of Deposits on account of estates between the 5th August 1914 and 16th March 1915.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of decease.	Testate or intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Date to which claims will be received.
					Rs. A. P.	
Hugh Clervaux Chaytor.*	Captain	26th King George's Own Light Cavalry.	Between 30th and 31st October 1914.	Intestate	6,498 6 9	Claims should be submitted to the Administrator General of Madras.

* *Nephew of—Brother*—Captain Clervaux Alexander Chaytor.

Address.—Spennithorne Hall, Leyburn, R. S. O., Yorkshire, England.

ERRATA.

1. In Army Department Notification dated the 6th November 1914, published in the *Gazette of India* of the 7th November 1914, under column "Date of decease" against Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Lawrence Anderson, for "29th October 1914" read "28th October 1914."

2. In Army Department Notification dated the 20th November 1914, published in the *Gazette of India* of the 21st November 1914, under column "Date of decease" against :—

(a) Captain Robert Jim McCleverty, for "Between 28th and 29th October 1914" read "29th October 1914."

(b) Lieutenant-Colonel Walter Edwin Venour, for "Ditto" read "31st October 1914."

(c) Captain William McMillan Black, for "Ditto" read "31st October 1914."

(d) Major George Geoffrey Prendergast Humphreys, for "30th October 1914" read "Between 23rd October and 2nd November 1914."

(e) Captain William Finlay Adair, for "Ditto" read "Between 23rd October and 2nd November 1914."

3. In Army Department Notification dated the 12th February 1915, published in the *Gazette of India* of the 13th February 1915, under column "Date of decease" against 2nd Lieutenant Partridge, for "27th-28th January 1915" read "28th January 1915."

B. HOLLOWAY, *Brigadier-General*,
Secretary to the Government of India.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

(RAILWAY BOARD.)

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 12th March 1915.

No. 62.—It is hereby notified, for general information, that the Railway Board have sanctioned a re-survey being carried out by the agency of the South Indian Railway Administration for a line of Railway on the metre gauge from Pollachi to Palghat, a distance of 36.47 miles, in connection with the proposed Dindigul-Palghat Railway.

This survey will be known as the Pollachi-Palghat Railway Re-survey.

The 16th March 1915.

No. 63.—With reference to Railway Board's Notifications Nos. 206 and 207, dated the 7th August 1914, Mr. J. H. Murray and Mr. S. E. S. William, Officiating Traffic Manager and Officiating Deputy Traffic Manager, respectively, will hold sub. *pro tem.* rank from the 30th August 1914 and until further orders.

The 17th March 1915.

No. 64.—It is hereby notified, for general information, that the Railway Board have sanctioned the construction by the agency of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway on behalf of the Pachora Jamner Railway Company, of a branch line of railway on the 2' 6" gauge, from Pachora, a station on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway to Jamner a distance of 34.62 miles.

2. The line will be known as the Pachora-Jamner railway.

No. 65.—Rai Sahib Sheo Nath, Executive Engineer, North Western Railway, is permitted to retire from the service of Government under the provisions of Article 441 of the Civil Service Regulations with effect from the 18th January 1915.

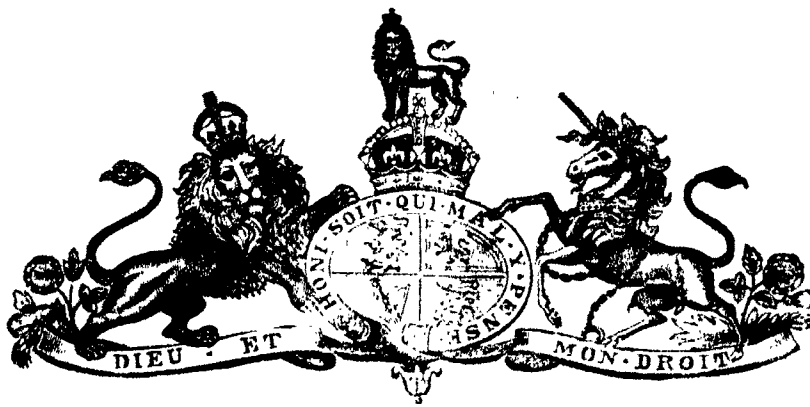
The 18th March 1915.

No. 66.—It is hereby notified for general information, that His Majesty's Secretary of State for India has sanctioned the construction by the Jaipur Durbar of an extension of the Jaipur-Reengus Railway, on the metre gauge, from Reengus to Sikar, a distance of about 33 miles.

No. 67.—In the second column of the Schedule annexed to the Notification of the Government of India in the Railway Department, No. 225, dated the 24th August 1911, specifying the taxes payable in aid of the funds of certain local authorities by the administration of the East Indian Railway for the present entry against the Serampore Municipality *substitute* the entry "House and water rates and latrine fees".

T. BYAN,

Secretary, Railway Board.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

DELHI, SATURDAY, MARCH 20, 1915.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of the Governor General on the 17th March, 1915, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. III OF 1915.

An Act to amend the Foreigners Act, 1864.

864. WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Foreigners Act, 1864; It is hereby enacted as follows :

1. This Act may be called the Foreigners (Amendment) Act, 1915.

864. 2. In section 1 of the Foreigners Act, 1864, for the words "not being either a natural born subject of Her Majesty within the meaning of the Statute 3 and 4 William IV, chapter 85, section 81, or a Native of British

India" the following words shall be substituted, namely :—

- (a) who is not a natural born British subject as defined in sub-sections (1) and (2) of section 1 of the British Nationality and Status of Aliens Act, 1914, or
- (b) who has not been granted a certificate of naturalisation as a British subject under any law for the time being in force in British India :

4 and 5 Ge
V. c. 17.

Provided that any British subject who, under any law for the time being in force in British India, ceases to be a British subject, shall thereupon be deemed to be a foreigner."

of 1864. 3. After section 3 of the Foreigners Act, 1864,
 Insertion of new section 3A, Act III of 1864. the following section shall
 be inserted, namely :—

“ 3A (1). Whenever in a Presidency town the
 Commissioner of Police,
 Foreigner may be apprehended and detained pending order of removal. or elsewhere the Magistrate of the District, considers that the Local Government should be moved to issue an order under section 3 in respect of any foreigner who is within the limits of such Presidency town or of the jurisdiction of such Magistrate, he may report the case to the Local Government and at the same time issue a warrant for the apprehension of such foreigner.

(2) Any officer issuing a warrant under sub-section (1) may, in his discretion, direct by endorsement on the warrant that if such foreigner executes a bond with or without sureties for his attendance at a specified place and time, the person to whom the warrant is directed shall take such security and release such foreigner from custody.

(3) Any person executing a warrant under sub-section (1) may search for and apprehend the

foreigner named in such warrant ; and, subject to any direction issued under sub-section (2), shall forthwith cause such foreigner when apprehended to be produced before the officer issuing the warrant.

(4) When a foreigner for whose apprehension a warrant has been issued under sub-section (1) is produced or appears before the officer issuing such warrant, such officer may direct him to be detained in custody pending the orders of the Local Government, or may release him on his executing a bond with or without sureties to appear at a specified place and time and thereafter if and when required until such orders are obtained.

(5) Any officer who has in accordance with the provisions of sub-section (4), ordered a foreigner to be detained or released on his executing a bond shall forthwith report the fact to the Local Government. On the receipt of a report under this sub-section the Local Government shall without delay either direct that the foreigner be discharged or make an order for the removal of such foreigner in accordance with the provisions of section 3.

W. H. VINCENT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of the Governor General on the 19th March, 1915, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. IV OF 1915.

An Act to provide for special measures to secure the public safety and the defence of British India and for the more speedy trial of certain offences.

WHEREAS owing to the existing state of war it is expedient to provide for special measures to secure the public safety and the defence of British India and for the more speedy trial of certain offences; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

1. (1) This Act may be called the Defence of India (Criminal Law Amendment) Act, 1915.
Short title, extent and duration.

(2) It extends to the whole of British India including British Baluchistan, the Sonthal Parganas and the district of Angul.

(3) This section and section 2 shall come into operation at once. The Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, direct that the rest of the Act shall come into operation in any province or part thereof on such date as may be specified in such notification.

(4) This Act shall be in force during the continuance of the present war and for a period of six months thereafter :

Provided that the expiration of this Act shall not affect the validity of anything done in pursuance of it and any person convicted under this Act may be punished as if it had continued in force, and all prosecutions and other legal proceedings pending under this Act at the time of the expiration thereof may be completed and carried into effect, and the sentences carried into execution as if this Act had not expired.

2. (1) The Governor General in Council may make rules for the purpose of securing the public safety and the defence of British India and as to the powers and duties of public servants and other persons in furtherance of that purpose.

In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, rules under this section may be made—

(a) to prevent persons communicating with the enemy or obtaining information which may be used for that purpose ;

(b) to secure the safety of His Majesty's forces and ships and to prevent the prosecution of any purpose likely to jeopardise the success of the operations of His Majesty's forces or the forces of His Allies or to assist the enemy ;

(c) to prevent the spread of false reports or reports likely to cause disaffection or alarm or to prejudice His Majesty's relations with Foreign Powers or to promote feelings of enmity and hatred between different classes of His Majesty's subjects ;

(d) to empower any civil or military authority to issue such orders and take such measures as may be necessary to secure the safety of railways, ports, dockyards, telegraphs, post offices, works for the supply of gas, electric light or water, sources of water-supply, all means of communication and any areas which may be notified by such civil or military authority, as areas which it is necessary to safeguard in the public interest ;

(e) to enable any naval or military authority to take possession of any property, moveable or immoveable, for naval or military purposes, and to issue such orders and do such acts in respect of any property as may be necessary to secure the public safety or the defence of British India or any part thereof ;

(f) to empower any civil or military authority where, in the opinion of such authority, there are reasonable grounds for suspecting that any person has acted, is acting or is about to act in a manner prejudicial to the public safety, to direct that such person shall not enter, reside or remain in any area specified in writing by such authority, or that such person shall reside and remain in any area so specified, or that he shall conduct himself in such manner or abstain from such acts, or take such order with any property in his possession or under his control, as such authority may direct ;

- (g) to prohibit or regulate the possession of explosives, inflammable substances, arms and all other munitions of war ;
- (h) to prohibit anything likely to prejudice the training or discipline of His Majesty's forces and to prevent any attempt to tamper with the loyalty of persons in the service of His Majesty or to dissuade persons from entering the military or police service of His Majesty ;
- (i) to empower any civil or military authority to enter and search any place if such authority has reason to believe that such place is being used for any purpose prejudicial to the public safety or to the defence of British India and to seize anything found there which he has reason to believe is being used for any such purpose ;
- (j) to provide for the arrest of persons contravening or reasonably suspected of contravening any rule made under this section and prescribing the duties of public servants and other persons in regard to such arrests ;
- (k) to prescribe the duties of public servants and other persons as to preventing any contravention of rules made under this section and to prohibit any attempt to screen persons contravening any such rule from punishment ; and
- (l) otherwise to prevent assistance being given to the enemy or the successful prosecution of the war being endangered.

(2) Rules made under this section may provide that any contravention thereof or of any order issued under the authority of any such rule shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to seven years, or with fine, or with both, or if the intention of the person so contravening any such rule or order is to assist the King's enemies or to wage war against the King, may provide that such contravention shall be punishable with death, transportation for life or imprisonment for a term which may extend to ten years, to any of which punishments fine may be added.

(3) All rules made under this section shall be published in the Gazette of India and shall thereupon have effect as if enacted in this Act.

3. (1) The Local Government may by order

Power of Local Gov- in writing direct that ernment to direct accused any person accused of person to be tried by Com- anything which is an missioners. offence in virtue of any rule made under section 2, or accused of any offence punishable with death, transportation or imprisonment for a term which may extend to seven years, or of criminal conspiracy to commit, or of abetting, or of attempting to commit or abet any such offence shall be tried by Commissioners appointed under this Act.

(2) Orders under sub-section (1) may be made in respect of all persons accused of any offence referred to in that sub-section, or in respect of any class of person so accused, or in respect of persons or classes of persons accused of any

particular offence therein referred to or accused of any class of such offences.

(3) No order under sub-section (1) shall be made in respect of or be deemed to include any person who has been committed under the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, for trial before a High Court, or in whose case an order for trial has been made under section 6 of the Indian Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1908, but, save as aforesaid, an order under that sub-section may be made in respect of or may include any person accused of any offence referred to therein whether such offence was committed before or after the commencement of this Act. Act V of 1898. XIV of 1

4. (1) Commissioners for the trial of persons under this Act shall be appointed by the Local Government. Appointment and qualifications of Commissioners.

(2) Such Commissioners may be appointed for the whole province or any part thereof or for the trial of any particular accused person or class of accused persons.

(3) All trials under this Act shall be held by three Commissioners, of whom at least two shall be persons who have served as Sessions Judges or Additional Sessions Judges for a period of not less than three years, or are persons qualified under section 2 of the Indian High Courts Act, 1861, for appointment as Judges of a High Court or are advocates of a Chief Court or pleaders of ten years' standing. 24 and 25 Vict., c.

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5. (1) Commissioners appointed under this Act may take cognizance of offences without the accused being committed to them for trial, and, in trying accused persons, shall, subject to any rules made by the Local Government in this behalf, follow the procedure prescribed by the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, for the trial of warrant cases by magistrates : Act V of 1898.

Provided that such Commissioners shall make a memorandum only of the substance of the evidence of each witness examined, and shall not be bound to adjourn any trial for any purpose unless such adjournment is in their opinion necessary in the interests of justice.

(2) In the event of any difference of opinion between the Commissioners the opinion of the majority shall prevail.

6. (1) The judgment of Commissioners appointed under the Act shall be final and conclusive and such Commissioners may pass upon any person convicted by them any sentence authorised by law for the punishment of the offence of which such person is convicted and no order of confirmation shall be necessary in the case of any sentence passed by them. Powers of Commissioners.

(2) If in any trial under this Act it is proved that the accused person has committed any offence whether referred to in section 3 or in any order under that section or not, the Commissioners may convict such accused person of such offence and pass any sentence authorised by law for the punishment thereof.

7. The provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, so far as they are inconsistent with the special procedure prescribed by or under this Act, shall not apply to the proceedings of Commissioners appointed under this Act, but save as otherwise provided, that Code shall apply to such proceedings and the Commissioners shall have all the powers conferred by the Code on a Court of Session exercising original jurisdiction.

8. (1) Notwithstanding the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, or of any other law for the time being in force, or of anything having the force of law by whatsoever authority made or done, there shall be no appeal from any order or sentence of Commissioners appointed under this Act, and no Court shall have authority to revise any such order or sentence, or to transfer any case from such Commissioners, or to make any order under section 491 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, or have any jurisdiction of any kind in respect of any proceedings under this Act.

(2) Nothing in sub-section (1) shall be deemed to affect the power of the Governor General in Council or the Local Government to make orders under section 401 or 402 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, in respect of persons sentenced by Commissioners under this Act.

9. Notwithstanding anything contained in the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, where the statement of any person has been recorded by a Magistrate, such statement may be admitted in evidence in any trial before Commissioners appointed under this Act if such person is dead or cannot be found or is incapable of giving evidence,

and the Commissioners are of opinion that such death, disappearance or incapacity has been caused in the interest of the accused.

10. The Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, make rules providing for—

- (i) the times and places at which Commissioners appointed under this Act may sit;
- (ii) the procedure of such Commissioners including the appointment and powers of their President, and the procedure to be adopted in the event of any Commissioner being prevented from attending throughout the trial of any accused person
- (iii) the manner in which prosecutions before such Commissioners shall be conducted, and the appointment and powers of persons conducting such prosecutions;
- (iv) the execution of sentences passed by such Commissioners;
- (v) the temporary custody or release on bail of persons referred to or included in any order made under sub-section (1) of section 3, and for the transmission of records to the Commissioners; and
- (vi) any matter which appears to the Local Government to be necessary for carrying into effect the provisions of the Act relating or ancillary to trials before Commissioners.

11. No order under this Act shall be called in question in any court, and no suit, prosecution or other legal proceeding shall lie against any person for anything which is in good faith done or intended to be done under this Act.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The existence of a state of war in which His Majesty's Government is engaged has, as in England, demonstrated the necessity of arming the executive with certain special temporary emergency powers requisite to secure the public safety and the defence of British India.

Further since the commencement of the war, there have been outbreaks of lawlessness in certain areas, the prompt punishment of which is essential in the interests of the public security.

The present Bill confers powers on the Governor General in Council to make rules to meet the first object in view while in those areas to which the special provisions may be extended, it provides for the creation of special tribunals for the more speedy trial of certain classes of offences which may be made over to them.

The Act will be only in force during the continuance of the present war and for a period of six months thereafter.

R. H. CRADDOCK.

The 16th March, 1915.

W. H. VINCENT,
Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

DELHI, SATURDAY, MARCH 20, 1915.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for making Laws and Regulations, Reports of Select Committees presented to the Council, and Bills published under Rule 23.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 17th March 1915 :—

No. 6 of 1915.

A Bill further to amend the Inland Steam-vessels Act, 1884.

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Inland Steam-vessels Act, 1884; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

1. This Act may be called the Inland Steam-vessels (Amendment) Act, 1915.

2. In section 11, sub-section (1), clause (a), of the Inland Steam-vessels Act, 1884 (hereinafter called the said Act), the words "with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council" and in clause (b) of the same sub-section the words "of its own authority" shall be omitted.

3. In sections 23 and 24 of the said Act after the words "Local Government," where these words occur in the said sections, the words "or such officer as the Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, appoint in this behalf" shall be inserted.

4. In sections 25 and 27 of the said Act for the words "the Local Government" the following shall be substituted, namely :—

(a) in section 25 the words "the authority empowered to grant such certificate";

(b) in section 27 the words "the authority".

5. For section 29A. of the said Act the following shall be substituted, namely :—

" 29A. Certificates of competency or service granted under this Act shall have effect as follows, namely :—

(i) A certificate of competency or service as engineer or engine-driver shall have effect throughout British India.

(ii) A certificate of competency or service as master or serang shall have effect throughout the province in which was granted : Provided that the

authority empowered to grant such certificates in any other province may endorse any such certificates which shall thereupon have effect in such other province subject to such conditions and restrictions (if any) as may be specified in the endorsement."

6. (1) In section 30, clause (c), of the said Act, after the words "steam-vessel" the words "has collided with or" shall be inserted.

(2) After the word "casualty", where it occurs for the second time in section 30, and wherever it occurs in sections 33 and 56, the word "collision" shall be inserted.

7. (1) In sections 23, 34, 35 and 36 of the said Act for the words "master, engineer or engine-driver", wherever these words occur in the said sections, and for the words "master or engineer or engine-driver" in section 34, sub-section (2), the words "master, engineer or engine-driver or any person holding a certificate granted under Chapter III" shall be substituted.

(2) In section 34, sub-section (1), the words "of an inland vessel" shall be omitted.

8. For section 43 of the said Act the following substitution of new section shall be substituted, namely:—

"43. Any certificate granted under Chapter III may be suspended or cancelled by the Local Government by which or under authority from which it was granted or by any other Local Government in the following cases, that is to say:—

(a) If, on any investigation made under this Act, the Court reports that the collision with, or the wreck or abandonment of, or loss or damage to, any inland steam-vessel, or loss of life, has been caused by the wrongful act or default of the holder of such certificate, or that the holder of such certificate is incompetent or has been guilty of any gross act of drunkenness, tyranny or other misconduct, or

(b) If the holder of such certificate is proved to have been convicted of any non-bailable offence, or

(c) If, in the case of a second-class master or serang, or of an engine-driver, the master or serang, or the engine-driver, is or has become, in the opinion of the Local Government, unfit to act as a second-class master or serang, or as an engine-driver, as the case may be:

Provided that a certificate shall not be suspended or cancelled under clause (a) unless the Local Government is satisfied that the holder of the certificate has been furnished before the commencement of the investigation with a copy of the report or statement required by section 33 or section 34, as the case may be."

9. In sections 44 and 57 of the said Act for the words "master, engineer or engine-driver" the word "person" shall be substituted.

10. In section 45 of the said Act for the words "which granted the certificate", wherever they occur, the words "by which or under authority from which such certificate was granted" shall be substituted.

11. After Chapter VI the following shall be inserted, namely:—

"CHAPTER VIA.

GENERAL RULE-MAKING POWER.

50B. (1) The Local Government may make rules to carry out the purposes of this Act not otherwise specially provided for.

(2) Rules under this section may provide for the following among other matters, that is to say:—

(a) the speed at which inland steam-vessels may be navigated in specified areas.

(b) the regulation of the navigation of such vessels to prevent danger to other vessels or to the banks, channels, navigation marks or any property moveable or immoveable in or abutting on navigable channels.

(3) Any rules made under this section may contain a provision that any person committing a breach of it shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both."

12. In section 67 of the said Act for the words "or the Government of India" the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"and nothing in Chapter II or VII or any rule made thereunder or in sections 52, 53, 54, 54A or 60 shall apply to any vessel in the service of the Government of India."

13. In section 69, sub-section (5), of the said Act for the words "under this section 69 (5) of Act" the words "under sub-section (1) of section 21 or sub-section (1) of section 29" shall be substituted.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

SECTION 29-A of the Inland Steam-vessels Act, 1884, provides that certificates of competency and service granted to Masters, Engineers, etc., of Inland Steam-vessels under that Act shall have effect throughout British India. The Government of Bengal pointed out in 1912 that, although a knowledge of the river Hugli is essential for Masters in charge of Inland Steam-vessels in Bengal, there is no guarantee that the holders of certificates granted elsewhere, who are entitled equally with the holders of Bengal certificates to pursue their profession on Inland Steam-vessels in Bengal, will possess this knowledge.

2. The Local Government suggested, therefore, that the section should be amended so as to limit the validity of certificates of competency to the province administered by the Local Government which granted them, unless they were specially extended to other provinces by that Local Government.

3. The Government of India consulted other Local Governments on this proposal, and invited suggestions with regard to any other difficulties arising in the administration of the Act. On receipt of the replies, the Government of India decided to amend the Act in such directions as appeared to be desirable in view of the recommendations of Local Governments. The precise amendments proposed are explained in the *Notes on Clauses*.

W. H. CLARK.

The 12th March, 1915.

Notes on Clauses.

Clauses 2 and 13.—It has been decided in connection with the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Decentralization that the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council for which provision is made in respect of delegations under section 11 (4) (a) of the Act and in respect of rules under sections 19 (2), 50 (1), 50-A, 51 and 51-A should be dispensed with. Provision for the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council has been retained only where such control is desirable in order to secure uniformity of practice.

Clause 3.—With reference to sections 23 and 24 of the Act, it has been represented that the Local Government is in practice invariably guided by the advice of the Port Officer in connection with the issue of certificates of competency to masters, serangs, engineers and engine-drivers. In the circumstances, it is convenient to empower Local Governments to delegate their functions under these sections to an officer appointed in this behalf.

Clause 4.—The amendments here proposed are consequential on those proposed in clause 3.

Clause 5.—The new section 29-A is designed to limit the validity of masters' or serangs' certificates of competency or service to the provinces in which they are granted with the proviso that they shall be valid in any other province also if so endorsed by the authority empowered under the Act to grant certificates in such province. This will ensure that masters and serangs will not be in a position to take command of inland steam-vessels unless they have such knowledge of local conditions as is considered to be sufficient. No such local knowledge is required in the case of engineers and engine-drivers, and their certificates will remain valid throughout India as before.

Clause 6.—Section 30 (c) requires the master of a vessel to give notice to the nearest police-station when his vessel has caused loss or material damage to any other vessel. It has been suggested that masters should be required to give notice in every instance of collision whether such loss or material damage has occurred or not. The proposed amendment of section 30 will, it is hoped, tend to ensure stricter observance of the navigation rules by inland steam-vessels. This necessitates consequential amendments to sections 33 and 56.

Clauses 7 and 8.—It sometimes occurs in practice that a person possessing a serang's certificate of competency, but subordinate to the master, is temporarily in charge of an inland steam-vessel. It has been held that, as the Act now stands, his certificate cannot be cancelled for incompetency displayed while he is thus in charge, as he is not the master of the vessel within the meaning of the Act. It is desirable that such cases should be dealt with under the Act, and power has accordingly been taken to investigate a charge of incompetency or misconduct against any person possessing a certificate granted under the Act and to deal with any such certificate.

Clause 9.—The amendment proposed is consequential on that proposed in clauses 7 and 8.

Clause 10.—The amendment is consequential on that proposed in clause 3.

Clause 11.—It has been found desirable to make rules with reference to the speed at which vessels should travel, as the practice of steaming at excessive speed has led in some cases to erosion of the banks. The Act contains no provision enabling this to be done, nor does it confer any general authority to make rules to carry out the purposes of the Act. It is proposed to empower Local Governments in this behalf in the manner indicated in this clause.

Clause 12.—A case occurred in which the Commander of a Government vessel was charged with, and found guilty of, rash and negligent conduct. It was held, however, that his certificate could not be dealt with unless an investigation were held in accordance with Chapter IV of the Act, and that no such investigation would be legal inasmuch as section 67 bars the application of the Act to Government vessels. In order to remedy this defect, it is proposed to apply to Government vessels the provisions of the Act relating to the conduct of investigations and the cancellation of certificates of competency. In view of this extension, it also appears necessary to extend to Government vessels the provisions of Chapter I, which contains definitions and of Chapter III relating to the grant of certificates and the employment of properly certificated officers. It is considered desirable also to apply to Government vessels the provisions of Chapter VI relating to protection from fire and collision and the relevant sections in Chapter VIII regarding penalties.

W. H. VINCENT.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India, for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, on the 17th March 1915.

No. 7 OF 1915.

A Bill further to amend the Assam Labour and Emigration Act, 1901.

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Assam Labour and Emigration Act, 1901, it is hereby enacted as follows :—

1. (1) This Act may be called the Assam Labour and Emigration (Amendment) Act, 1915.

Short title and commencement.

(2) It shall come into force at once, with the exception of section 7, which shall come into force on such day as the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, appoint in this behalf.

In section 2 (1) of the Assam Labour and Emigration Act, 1901 (hereinafter called the said Act), the following amendments shall be made, namely :—

(a) After clause (c) the following clause shall be added, namely :—

“(cc) ‘Board’ means the Assam Labour Board constituted under Chapter VI-A.”

(b) To clause (c) the following explanation shall be added, namely :—

“Explanation.—If any such native of India, having proceeded from a Native State into such territories, departs therefrom for the purpose aforesaid, he shall be deemed to emigrate within the meaning of this definition.”

c) After clause (n) the following clause shall be added, namely :—

“(nn) ‘native district’, in the case of a person who, having proceeded from a Native State into territories in which this Act is in force, emigrates therefrom, includes such Native State.”

(d) After clause (t) the following shall be added, namely :

“and

(u) ‘Supervisor’ means a Supervisor appointed under this Act.”

3. For sub-section (1) of section 64 of the said Act, the following sub-sections shall be substituted, namely :—

Amendment of section 64, Act VI, 1901.

“(1) The Local Government may authorize any Superintendent to grant licences to suitable persons to be Local Agents, for the purpose of representing employers within a specified area and for a specified period, in all matters connected with the supervision of garden-sardars under this Act.

(2) Any employer, or, on behalf of an employer, any association or firm duly authorized by general or special order of the Governor General in Council for the purpose of this clause, may apply for a licence as aforesaid, to be granted to a specified person.

(3) Every such application shall be made to the Board, and the Board shall forward it with its recommendation to the Superintendent, who may thereupon, if he thinks fit, grant a licence to such person.”

and the existing sub-section (2) of the same section shall be renumbered (4).”

4. In section 67 (1) of the said Act there shall be substituted for the words from “or if” to the end of the sub-section, the following words, namely :—

Amendment of section 67, Act VI, 1901.

“or if the District Magistrate is satisfied that the conduct of the Local Agent has been such as to render him unsuitable to hold a licence.”

5. After section 116 of the said Act the following provisions shall be inserted, namely :—

Insertion of new Chapter VI-A in Act VI, 1901.

“CHAPTER VI-A.

ASSAM LABOUR BOARD.

116-A. (1) There shall be a Board, to be called the Assam Labour Board, for the supervision

of Local Agents, and of the recruitment, engagement and emigration to labour districts of natives of India under this Act.

(2) The Assam Labour Board shall be a body corporate, and have perpetual succession and a common seal, and may by that name sue and be sued.

(3) The Assam Labour Board (hereinafter called the Board) shall consist of sixteen members, including the Chairman, who shall be an officer in the service of Government, to be appointed by the Governor General in Council by notification in the *Gazette of India*. The remaining members shall be elected by the following bodies, namely :—

- (a) eight by the Indian Tea Association, Calcutta, as representatives of that Association and of the Indian Tea Association, London;
- (b) four by the Assam Branch, Indian Tea Association; and
- (c) three by the Surma Valley Branch, Indian Tea Association.

(4) The election shall be made in such manner as may be determined by the electing bodies, subject to the approval of the Governor General in Council, and the name of every person so elected shall be published in the *Gazette of India*.

(5) If within the period prescribed by rules made under this Chapter any of the aforesaid bodies fails to elect representatives or to elect the full number of representatives to which it is entitled, the Governor General in Council may nominate persons to be members of the Board as representatives of the said bodies.

(6) There shall be an Executive Committee of the Board, with such powers and duties as may be conferred on it by rules made under this Chapter. It shall consist of five members, of whom one shall be the Chairman of the Board, and the remaining four shall be elected by the Board, as representatives of the following bodies, namely :—

- (a) one of the Indian Tea Association, Calcutta;
- (b) one of the Indian Tea Association, London;
- (c) one of the Assam Branch, Indian Tea Association; and
- (d) one of the Surma Valley Branch, Indian Tea Association.

(7) No act done by the Board or by the Executive Committee shall be questioned on the ground merely of the existence of any vacancy in or any defect in the constitution of the Board or of the Executive Committee, as the case may be.

“116-B. (1) The Governor General in Council may fix the salary of the Chairman of the Board.

(2) Such salary shall be paid in such proportions by the Governor General in Council, and the Board as the Governor General in Council may from time to time determine.

“116-C. (1) The Board may appoint so many persons as it thinks necessary to be Supervisors, with such powers and duties in respect of the

supervision of Local Agents and the other matters mentioned in section 116-A(1), as may be conferred and imposed on them by rules made under this Chapter.

(2) Subject to the control of the Governor General in Council, the Board may fix the salary to be paid to Supervisors.

(3) The Local Government may, subject to the control of the Governor General in Council, declare the local area in the Province within which Supervisors shall exercise the powers and perform the duties conferred and imposed upon them by rule under this Chapter.

(4) Every Supervisor shall be deemed to be a public servant within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

“116-D. (1) Whenever the Board has reason to believe that the conduct of a Local Agent has been such as to detract from his suitability to hold a licence, it may call on him to produce his licence, and after hearing any cause that he may have to show to the contrary, may make such endorsement thereon as it thinks fit. A copy of every such endorsement shall be sent to the Superintendent of Emigration in the district for which the Local Agent holds a licence, and a copy shall also be sent to the employer or association or firm on whose application the Local Agent's licence was granted.

(2) If the Local Agent fails to produce his licence when called upon under sub-section (1), he shall be punishable with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

“116-E. (1) Subject to the provisions of rules made under this Chapter, the Board may levy a cess on employers for the purpose of meeting expenditure incurred in carrying out its functions under this Act, and in particular for the payment of the salary of Supervisors and of such proportion of the salary of the Chairman as may be determined under section 116-B.

(2) Such cess shall be payable on every garden-sardar deputed by his employer to engage labourers and on every person recruited or engaged as a labourer or assisted to migrate under Chapter IV or section 91 :

Provided that the rates at which the cess is levied shall not exceed the following, namely :—

Five rupees a year on each garden-sardar so deputed, and

Five rupees on each person so recruited, engaged, or assisted to emigrate.

(3) On the failure of an employer for the space of one month after the receipt of a notice in such form and served in such manner as the Governor General in Council may, by rule under this Chapter, prescribe, to pay any sum due under sub-section (1), the same shall be recoverable from him.

“116-F. (1) The Governor General in Council shall, after previous publication, make rules to carry out the purposes of this Chapter.

(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may, subject to the provisions of this Act, provide—

(a) for the powers to be exercised and the duties to be performed by the Board in

carrying out the purposes for which it is constituted, and for the powers and duties of the Executive Committee, and of the Chairman ;

(b) for the period within which elections to the Board must be made ; for the election of members of the Executive Committee ; and for the appointment of temporary or acting members of the Board and of the Executive Committee during the absence of any member ;

(c) for the times and places of meetings and procedure of the Board and of the Executive Committee ;

(d) for regulating the rate of the cess, the method of levying and collecting the cess, the purposes to which the cess may be applied, and the accounts to be kept and the audit thereof ; and

(e) for the powers and duties of Supervisors appointed under section 116-C."

6. (1) The following portions of the said Act, Repeal of section 90, Act VI, 1901. Consequential repeals and amendments. are hereby repealed namely, section 90 ; in section 91, the words "notwithstanding anything contained in section 90," and in clause (b) thereof, the words "or holding permits granted and countersigned under section 90," and the words "or of that section, as the case may be ;" and clause (a) of section 174.

(2) In section 92 of the said Act for the words and figures "sections 90 and 91" there shall be substituted the word and figures "section 91"

7. (1) The portions of the said Act specified in the Schedule to this Act, Repeal of Chapter III, Act VI, 1901. Consequential repeals and amendments. are hereby repealed to the extent mentioned in the second column of the Schedule.

(2) The following amendments shall be made in the said Act, namely :—

(i) In the heading to Chapter V, and in section 92 there shall be substituted for the words and figures "Chapters III and IV" the word and figures "Chapter IV."

(ii) In section 93 (2) there shall be substituted for the words and figures "Chapters II to IV inclusive," the words and figures "Chapter II or IV" and for the words and figures "Chapters VI to X" the words and figures "Chapters VI (except Chapter VI-A) to X."

(iii) For section 172 of the said Act, the following section shall be substituted, namely :—

"172. (1) Whoever, being a garden-sardar holding a certificate under Chapter IV, — Garden-sardar making over labourers to unauthorised persons, etc.

(a) makes over to the Garden-sardar or Local Agent of any employer other than the employer by whom his certificate was

granted, or, without authority from his employer, to any other person, any person whom he has engaged or intends to engage as a labourer or whom he has assisted or intends to assist to emigrate under section 91 ; or

(b) places any such person as aforesaid in a place of accommodation used in connection with the unlawful recruitment or engagement of labourers ; or

(c) allows any person unlawfully recruited or engaged as a labourer to share the accommodation provided by him under section 62,

shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine, or with both, and his certificate may be impounded by the convicting Magistrate.

(2) Any Magistrate impounding a certificate under this section shall send it for cancellation to the Magistrate by whom it was countersigned."

THE SCHEDULE.

PORTIONS OF ACT VI OF 1901 REPEALED.

[See section 7 (1).]

1	2
Chapter or Section	Extent of repeal.
S. 2 (1)	Clause (c). In clause (d) the words "contractor, sub-contractor, recruiter" In clause (1) the words and figures "section 90 or". Clauses (o) and (s).
S. 12 (1)	Clause (a).
S. 12 (2)	The whole.
S. 12 (3)	The whole.
Chapter III	The whole.
S. 65	The whole.
S. 91	Clause (a).
S. 163 (2)	In clause (b) the words "contractors or". Clause (f). In clauses (m) to (r) the word "contractor", wherever it occurs.
S. 163 (3)	The word "contractor", in both places where it occurs.
Ss. 165 to 168	The whole.
S. 171	The words and figures "section 55 or".
S. 174	Clause (a).
S. 175	The whole.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE necessity for revising in certain particulars and for supplementing the existing legislation in connection with the recruitment of labour for Assam has for some time been under the consideration of the Government of India. Act VI of 1901, which is the enactment at present governing this matter, has been found defective in certain respects (which will be more particularly referred to in the subjoined notes on clauses), and it is considered necessary to make certain amendments in it. It has been considered that the present Act is defective in that it provides no safeguard against the practice of procuring labourers from Native States, and thus affords opportunities for evasion of the statutory control of recruitment. It has been decided to amend the Act so as to put the matter beyond doubt and also to deal with two matters of minor importance affecting applications for, and cancellations of, Local Agents' licences.

2. Further legislation has been shown to be desirable in connection with the changes in the methods of recruitment and its supervision which, in pursuance of the recommendations of the Assam Labour Inquiry Committee and after prolonged consideration in consultation with the interests affected, the Government of India deem it expedient to introduce. The changes in question are the abolition of recruitment by contractors and of the unsatisfactory mode of procedure provided by section 90 of the Act, and the extension of the system of sardari recruitment under the control of Local Agents. Legislation is required only in the case of the two first-named of these changes which are provided for by repealing the chapter and sections in the present Act relating respectively to those forms of recruitment, namely, Chapter III and section 90. A further object of the Bill is to provide for the creation of a Tea Labour Board, which will assist in the supervision of recruitment and in securing that it is carried on only on proper and sound lines. This purpose is intended to be achieved by the provisions of clause 5 of the Bill, which provides for the creation of a Board, on which Government and the Tea Industry will be represented. The powers and duties of the Board are more particularly referred to in the Notes on clauses below.

W. H. CLARK.

The 15th March, 1915.

Notes on Clauses.

Clause 1.—By the second sub-clause of this clause it is enacted that the repeal of the portion of Act VI of 1901 relating to recruitment by contractors and certain other matters which are provided for in clause 7 of the Bill shall not take effect at once, but at such future date as the Governor General in Council may think fit. It is considered desirable that the Board to be constituted under clause 5 should be in satisfactory working order before the changes contemplated in clause 7 are brought into operation, and sub-clause (2) of clause 1 is designed to give effect to this intention.

Clause 2.—Adds certain definitions to the present Act, of which those of "Board" and "Supervisor" are required with reference to the new Chapter VI-A., while the explanation of "emigrate" is designed to give effect to the intention to bring within the protection of the law persons recruited in Native States for labour in Assam. The definition of "native district" is consequential upon the new explanation of "emigrate."

Clause 3.—Has among other objects that of obviating the necessity, which at present exists, whereby employers wishing to obtain licences for their Local Agents are obliged to apply either personally or by a duly constituted attorney. This procedure is inconvenient, and sub-clause (b) of this clause enables applications to be made on behalf of employers by associations or firms authorized for that purpose by the Governor General in Council. Sub-clause (c) provides that such applications shall be made through the Board constituted by this Bill.

Clause 4.—The grounds upon which a District Magistrate may at present cancel a Local Agent's licence being unnecessarily limited, it is considered desirable to extend his power in the manner provided by this clause.

Clause 5.—Constitutes 'a Labour Board' consisting of an official Chairman and of fifteen representatives of the Assam Tea Industry. The functions of the Board consist in the supervision of Local Agents and of the recruitment, engagement and emigration to labour districts of natives of India under the Act.

It also provides for the appointment of an Executive Committee of the Board and for the making of rules to define the power and duties of the Board and of the Executive Committee. The clause further provides, among other matters, for the appointment and functions of Supervisors to work under the Board, and for the levy of a cess to furnish funds for the operations of the Board and the payment of salaries of the Chairman and Supervisors, and for the making of Rules to carry out the purposes of the Chapter.

Clauses 6 and 7.—Are repealing clauses. They provide for the repeal of section 90 and Chapter III of the Act and make certain consequential amendments.

W. H. VINCENT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 17th March, 1915:—

No. 8 OF 1915.

*A Bill further to amend the Sea Customs Act,
1875.*

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Sea Customs Act, 1878; It is hereby enacted as VIII of 1878. follows:—

1. This Act may be called the Sea Customs
Short title. (Amendment) Act, 1915.

2. In the proviso to section 37 of the Sea
Amendment of section 37, Customs Act, 1878, for
Act VIII of 1878. the words "on which
application is made to clear such goods from
the warehouse for home consumption" the
following shall be substituted, namely, "of the
actual removal of such goods from the ware-
house in the case of goods delivered out of a
warehouse for home consumption, and in the case
of goods delivered out of a warehouse for removal
under bond to be re-warehoused where the duty
is paid on such goods without their being
re-warehoused, the rate and valuation (if any)
in force on the date on which duty is paid."

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

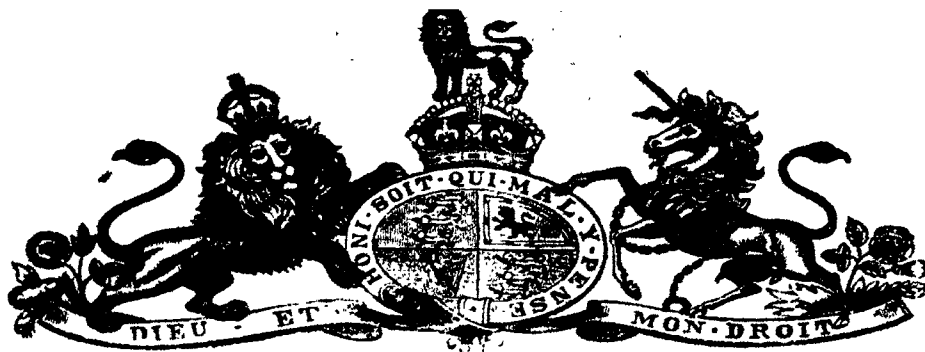
It is prescribed by section 37 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878, that the rate of duty and tariff valuation applicable to imported goods warehoused under that Act are the rate and valuation in force on the date on which application is made to clear the goods for Home consumption. This encourages numerous applications for clearance, shortly before the Budget is introduced, in order that the applicants may receive the benefit of the old rates of duty, in cases in which an enhancement of duty is effected, although there may be no immediate intention of clearing the goods. As this practice involves considerable loss of customs revenue when important enhancements are made, it is considered desirable to discourage it. The remedy proposed is to amend section 37 on the lines of section 9 of the English Finance Act, 1900, making it clear that the duty chargeable on such goods is the duty in force at the time of their actual removal. A consequential amendment on the lines of section 3 of the Finance Act, 1911, provides that when goods are removed from a warehouse to be re-warehoused, but are not re-warehoused, the duty payable upon them shall be that in force at the time when payment is made.

W. H. CLARK.

The 16th March, 1915.

W. H. VINCENT,

Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

DELHI, SATURDAY, MARCH 20, 1915.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART VI.

Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA
ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS
UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE INDIAN COUNCILS ACTS, 1861 to 1909
(24 & 25 Vict., c. 87, 55 & 56 Vict., c. 14, AND 9 Edw. VII, c. 4).

The Council met at the Council Chamber, Imperial Secretariat, Delhi, on
Tuesday, the 9th March, 1915.

PRESENT :

The Hon'ble SIR HARCOURT BUTLER, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., Vice-President, *presiding*,
and 50 Members, of whom 43 were Additional Members.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

SECOND STAGE.

The Hon'ble Sir Robert Carlyle opened the second stage of the discussion on, and introduced the following heads of, the Financial Statement for 1915-16:—

Revenue.

Land Revenue.
Provincial Rates.
Forest.
Scientific and other Minor Departments.
Irrigation.
Civil Works.

Expenditure.

Land Revenue.
Provincial Rates.
Forests.
Scientific and other Minor Departments.
Famine Relief.
Protective Works, Irrigation.
Irrigation.
Civil Works.
Capital outlay on Irrigation.

He said:—"I rise to introduce the heads of the Financial Statement of 1915-16 standing against my name.

"I have nothing to add to what has been said in the memorandum regarding the Land Revenue and Provincial Rates heads.

"Our Forest revenue has suffered from the War and on the expenditure side also the amounts provided have in several provinces had to be curtailed on this account. But the aggregate grant, though lower than this year's budget figure, is higher than in any previous year, while the surplus, if less than a million sterling which was reached in 1912-13 and 1913-14, is expected to exceed that of the current year and is taken at the substantial figure of 124 lakhs

"But although purely from the revenue point of view, our Forest property is of great and increasing value and although, with the development of Forest industries and the exploitation of our reserves, we may look forward with confidence to an increased income; the commercial is not the only object in view. We have also to conserve and improve the forests.

"I do not propose on this occasion to describe what is being done both on the commercial and on the silvicultural side, as we hope this year to publish a quinquennial review of our forest administration and in this the policy which we are following will be fully set out.

"Hon'ble Members may have noticed a new feature in the form of the budget. Agriculture, I am glad to say, is no longer treated as a minor department but has been given the dignity of major heads of its own and these heads include receipts and expenditure under agriculture, veterinary and co-operation. In this way it will be possible to tell without difficulty what is being spent on the improvement of agriculture and allied objects. Next year's grant of 99 lakhs will be nearly half as much again as the expenditure four years ago and it is gratifying that at a time like the present many of the Provinces have found it possible to increase their expenditure under this head. Both at the Imperial Research Institute at Pusa and in the various Provincial Departments of Agriculture, the work of improving Indian agriculture is being steadily carried out on scientific lines—a work which has already borne fruit. Here, too, I do not propose to describe what is being done as we are preparing and will shortly publish an historical account of the work of the Agricultural Department in India.

"On the veterinary side also admirable work is being done and I cannot allow this opportunity to pass without referring to the sudden death of Colonel Holmes, the Imperial Bacteriologist. To his brilliant research work and his capable administration of the Imperial Laboratory at Muktesar we owe a great advancement in the treatment of cattle diseases in India and by his death the Department has sustained a serious loss.

"Under the other heads which concern the Revenue Department I have nothing to add to the remarks contained in the memorandum.

"Turning to the working of the Department of Public Works, our splendid productive system, after meeting all charges for maintenance and repairs, and for interest, has returned a net profit amounting to 292 lakhs of rupees during 1914-15 exceeding the forecast by 21 lakhs. We anticipate for 1915-16 a net profit of about the same amount as realized in the current year.

"The total provision in the revised and budget estimates respectively for new major works, both productive and protective, is 260.4 lakhs for the current year, and 239.1 lakhs for 1915-16. The latter will be the third year in succession in which there has been a diminution of capital outlay on major works as a whole. The reason is the same I gave last year, namely, that while the great triple canal project in the Punjab is rapidly approaching completion and therefore absorbing a considerably smaller amount of funds than formerly, no new project of anything approaching the same importance has yet been sanctioned to take its place in the construction programme. A number of projects of the

[*Sir Robert Carlyle.*]

first magnitude have been, or are at present in course of investigation ; but for one reason or another they cannot yet be advanced for sanction. As the Council is aware, the Secretary of State decided last year to withhold sanction to the great Sukkur Barrage and Rohri project as designed. In the United Provinces another large project—the Sarda-Ganges-Jumna Feeder—has been delayed in consequence of the decision of the Local Government to revise it. The Cauvery Reservoir project in Madras is necessarily held up pending the final orders of the Government of India on the award of the arbitrator who was appointed to pronounce upon the dispute between the Governments of Madras and Mysore respecting the division of the waters of the Cauvery river. The orders of the Government of India have been held over pending receipt of a representation which the Madras Government propose to make in the matter. The Kistna dam scheme in Madras, and the Sutlej scheme in the Punjab are under investigation. During the current year a scheme for the construction of a large protective work in the Bombay Presidency, known as the Gokak Canal extension project, was submitted to the Secretary of State, whose orders are awaited. The estimate for this work amounts to 197 lakhs.

“The outlay on protective works has increased of recent years. The amount spent in 1912-13 was 63·98 lakhs and rose to 86·27 lakhs the year following. This includes about 11 lakhs from the general reserves of Government over and above Rs. 75 lakhs chargeable to the Famine Insurance grant. The revised estimate of the current year places the outlay at 85·24 lakhs and we are budgeting for 75 lakhs for next year as we cannot in a year seriously affected by war ask for any grant from loan funds beyond what is chargeable to Famine Relief Insurance.

“It may be of interest to compare the expenditure that has been incurred on capital works since the Irrigation Commission's Report was published with the programme of outlay recommended by that body. If a reference be made to paragraphs 123 and 139 of Volume I of the Report in question it will be seen that the Commission advocated the expenditure on productive and protective works of 44 crores in a cycle of 20 years, or an average of 220 lakhs per annum. During the ten years that have since elapsed, that is to say, in the period 1905-06 to 1914-15, we have spent 1025 and 633 lakhs, respectively, on productive and protective works; or 2258 lakhs in all. This gives an average annual expenditure of nearly 226 lakhs or about 6 lakhs beyond the rate of expenditure contemplated in the Report of the Commission. The expenditure during the last six years is still more largely in excess of the average annual expenditure recommended by the Commission.

“As regards Civil Works, I have nothing to add to what is stated in the Financial Statement regarding capital expenditure on the New Capital. So far as expenditure from Revenue is concerned, the total grant provided next year is 100 lakhs, that is, 19·50 lakhs less than the Budget grant for 1914-15. This reduction has been found necessary owing to the curtailment, generally, of ordinary administrative expenditure consequent on the war. The grant of 100 lakhs includes, (a) a reserve provision of 1·28 lakhs for Archæological works, inclusive of 25 lakhs to be allotted to meet lapses from the grant of 1914-15; (b) 11·30 lakhs for the Delhi Province, ordinary; and (c) Rs 3·18 lakhs payments in England on account of stores, furlough allowances, etc.

“Of the provision made in 1915-16, Rs. 36·46 lakhs represents the amount it is proposed to spend on Major Original Works, excluding Rs. 3·28 lakhs provided for Delhi Province, to meet the requirements of the Customs, Currency, the Post Office and Telegraph and other Departments. I would again draw attention to the fact that the Public Works Department is practically, in the position of an Agent for other Departments, and that the provision made depends on the demands put forward by them. The provision for repairs, excluding Delhi Province, has been slightly reduced to Rs. 20·96 lakhs on account of the reduction made in the total grant.”

[*Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya.*]

[9TH MARCH, 1915.]

RESOLUTION *RE* INCREASED GRANT FOR IRRIGATION.

The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya:—" Sir, I beg to move that—

'This Council recommend that the Budget allotment for productive irrigation works be increased by 15 lakhs of rupees.'

"It is hardly necessary—or rather, it should hardly be necessary, for me to draw the attention of the Council to the importance of irrigation works. The Government have acknowledged it and they have followed a systematic policy of developing irrigation, which has led to the most beneficial results for which the country is grateful to the Government. But, Sir, there has been a feeling for a long time that the amount that should be spent on irrigation is not being spent, and more than once the attention of the Government has been drawn in this very Council during the last few years to the need for spending more on irrigation. The position at present is this. The last Irrigation Commission recommended that practically the whole amount of the Famine Insurance grant should be devoted to irrigation *minus* such sum as may be needed for the actual relief of famine when it should occur; but we find that even that figure has not been kept up to. The statement before the Council shows that in 1913-14 the amount spent was Rs. 1,92,33,927. In the budget for last year Rs. 1,80,00,000 was provided; the revised estimates show that Rs. 1,74,96,000 was spent; and in the budget for the coming year only Rs. 1,65,00,000 is provided; that is, that while even last year the budget provided for £1,200,000, or Rs. 1,80,00,000, this year it has been reduced by a further £100,000 or 15 lakhs of rupees. In view of the repeated demands that have been made for an increase in the grant for irrigation, this seems to me to be very unsatisfactory.

"Now, Sir, if it were that irrigation did not bring in sufficient receipts one could understand the unwillingness of Government to spend more on irrigation; but a glance at the figures given in this very statement would show that this is not so. By comparing the receipts from irrigation with those from railways, we get some very instructive figures. Railways for instance in 1911-12 brought in a net profit of 1.14. In the same year irrigation gave us 4.70. In 1912-13, the net profit from railways was 1.41. In the same year irrigation gave us 5.40. In 1913-14 railways returned 1.36, irrigation 5.87. In 1914-15, as the Hon'ble the Finance Member has explained, according to the revised estimates, railways will bring us only .53, whereas irrigation gives us 5.44. In the budget before us the net profit from railways is shown as .32: in the same year irrigation is shown as likely to yield 5.30.

"It seems, then, that as irrigation is ever so much more profitable and as it is so much more beneficial in many other respects, the Government ought to explain to the Council and to the country why it is that it is not able to provide for the amount recommended even by the Famine Commission; and if there are any temporary causes which stand in the way, it ought to take steps to remove those causes, so that at the very least the carrying out of irrigation works to the extent of the Famine Insurance grant should be provided for in every year's budget. In March, 1912, my friend the Hon'ble Mr. Mudholkar urged that the allotment for protective irrigation works should be increased by 50 lakhs. In the course of that debate the Hon'ble Sir Robert Carlyle said: 'I would ask the Council to accept my assurance that while the Government must oppose the resolution, they fully appreciate the importance of the matter, and so long as I fill my present post, I will not relax my efforts to develop irrigation whether protective or productive.'

"The diminishing figures provided every year for irrigation would lead one to think that if there has been no relaxation of effort on the part of the Hon'ble Member, there has not been that keenness which we desire to see to provide for that amount which should be provided for irrigation. I therefore commend this resolution to the consideration of the Government, and I hope that they

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will be able to add at least £100,000, which has been cut down from last year's Budget, to the allotment for irrigation."

The Hon'ble Sir Robert Carlyle :—"Sir, I must begin by explaining that my Hon'ble friend is under a misapprehension as to the recommendations of the Irrigation Commission. The recommendation was not that 220 lakhs should be spent on productive works alone, but on irrigation works of all kinds, and we fully acted up to their recommendations under this head, as I have already mentioned."

The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya :—"May I inquire, Sir, where this is shown in the statement?"

The Hon'ble Sir Robert Carlyle :—"It is shown under various heads, not all under one head. I will show them to the Hon'ble Member after the debate."

The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya :—"I would suggest that—"

The Hon'ble the Vice-President :—"Order! Order! ●"

The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya :—"May I explain—"

The Hon'ble the Vice-President :—"There is no question of explanation; the Hon'ble Member has said that he would explain it later; the matter is therefore disposed of. The Hon'ble Member can reply."

The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya :—"I was going to make a suggestion, if I may with your permission, Sir, that it would save the time of the Council if the allotments for irrigation were all shown in one place; it might then not have been necessary for me to bring up the resolution."

The Hon'ble Sir Robert Carlyle :—"I will consider that suggestion with regard to the next year's budget and will lay on the table at another meeting a statement showing the year's figures. While I welcome the resolution now before us as an indication of the interest taken by the Council in a matter of vital importance to the welfare of India, I cannot accept the additional sum it is proposed to grant as we have already provided in the Budget for the full amount we believe we can spend. We have met the demand of all Local Governments in full; in fact in some cases we have allotted somewhat more than we were asked for. Over and above this we have kept an unallotted sum of 10 lakhs on our hands as a reserve. The only effect of increasing the grant would be a lapse at the end of the year. There are very great difficulties in preparing large irrigation schemes. It is very disappointing, for example, that we are unable to commence work on the Sind scheme which took so many years to prepare. Some of our most distinguished irrigation engineers took part in the preparation and examination of the scheme, and the fact that it has failed to pass the scrutiny of the Secretary of State shows how difficult it is to prepare a completely satisfactory scheme when some of the conditions are unfavourable. I have already to-day, when introducing the budget heads with which my department is concerned, mentioned the unavoidable delays that have occurred in the case of other important projects. While I regret that in 1915-16 we cannot spend more on productive works, I foresee much larger expenditure in future, when the great works still under consideration have been put in hand. Independently of these large projects, other measures, involving heavy expenditure, are very likely to materialise in the near future. Experiments are going on regarding the water-proofing of channels, which, if successful, will lead to a considerable economy of water and enable us to extend largely the scope of our irrigation works. I can assure the Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya that I have done all in my power to spend the largest sum possible on productive irrigation works. In these circumstances the Hon'ble Member may see fit to withdraw the resolution, as we could not spend the money if it were given to us."

[*Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya ; Mr. Porter ; Mr. Sharp ; Mr. Clark.*] [9th MARCH, 1915.]

The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya :—" While I thank the Hon'ble Member for the explanation that he has given and the assurance that all that could be spent is being spent, I think, Sir, it is still my duty to request the Government to see if more money cannot be spent than is being spent on irrigation. We find that so far as railways are concerned, there is no lack of demand for increasing expenditure on railways ; any amount of money that can be secured is, as a rule, utilized during the year. I think, Sir, that if the Department will devote closer attention to finding out whether more money could be spent on irrigation, probably the Hon'ble Member would be able to ask the Council for a larger grant than he has done to-day. I do not think it necessary to press the resolution to a division, but I hope the matter will be borne in mind when the next Budget is prepared."

The resolution was put and rejected.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

SECOND STAGE.

The Hon'ble Mr. Porter :—" Sir, I beg to introduce the following head of the Financial Statement :—

'Medical (Sanitation).'

"As regards Sanitation there is nothing to add to the information contained in paragraphs 105, 106, 109 and 224 of the Statement of the Hon'ble the Finance Member. No fresh grants for Sanitation are being made. The grant of 5 lakhs per annum to the Indian Research Fund continues, and during the year a sum of Rs. 4,42,000 has been expended by the Governing Body on the various inquiries in progress, and on anti-malarial projects."

The Hon'ble Mr. Sharp :—" Sir, I beg to introduce the head 'Education.' It is usual on these occasions to lay on the table statements shewing the distribution of grants during the forthcoming year, principal developments in the past year and figures of progress. This year no statement of new grants is possible because there are no new grants to distribute. It is at least satisfactory that, in a period of stress and strain, so far from any curtailment of our educational expenditure, the total budget estimate for all India in 1915-16 exceeds the revised estimate of 1914-15 by 15 lakhs of rupees. As for progress, it has been thought that the time has come when the general interest evinced in education both by members of the Council and by the public, will best be met by the publication of a short annual report. It is hoped to lay such a report on the table before the session closes. If this cannot be done, it will at least be ready next month.

"It is here necessary only to add that during the past two years the effect of our grants has been visible in statistics. Between March, 1912, and March, 1914, the number of those at school has advanced by 737,426 and expenditure has risen by about 216½ lakhs. The details of improvement will be found in the forthcoming report."

The Hon'ble Mr. Clark introduced the following heads of the Financial Statement for 1915-1916 :—

Revenue.
Salt.
Excise.
Post Office.
Telegraphs.
Stationery and Printing.
State Railways.
Subsidised Companies.

Expenditure.
Salt.
Excise.
Customs.
Post Office.
Telegraphs.
Stationery and Printing.
Protective Works, Railways.
Subsidised Companies.
Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure.
Capital outlay on State Railways.

He said :—" Sir, I have to introduce the heads of Excise, Customs, the Post Office and Telegraphs, Stationery and Printing, and Railways. The

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only subjects which require any remarks from me, over and above what appears in the memorandum explaining the details of the estimates, are Customs, the Post Office and Telegraphs and Railways.

“As regards the first of these, my Hon'ble Colleague the Finance Member has already explained the effects of the war upon our customs revenue and the various causes underlying the serious diminution of receipts under this head. At the present moment the specially prominent factor is the lack of shipping and the consequent high level of freights. Government have endeavoured to remedy this by the utilization of enemy vessels to carry private cargoes, and I think I am right in claiming that India was the first country in the Empire to employ detained vessels in this manner. While there has been this decline in business at the ports and a decline therefore in the normal work of the Customs Department, new duties have fallen upon the officers of the Department of a specially onerous and responsible kind. As soon as hostilities broke out, a strict watch had to be maintained over enemy vessels and over their cargoes which happened to be in port. The Department has now been relieved of this responsibility, but a great deal of other novel work has been thrown upon it through the necessity for the supervision of exports, in order to prevent supplies reaching the enemy not merely directly but also through neutral countries. Various prohibitions and restrictions of trade have had to be imposed in this connection and also to ensure the retention in this country of military and medical stores of which abnormal supplies are required in time of war. It has also been necessary to prohibit or restrict the export of certain commodities, especially wheat and wheat flour, which are necessary for local consumption and which might be tempted abroad by the high prices offered elsewhere. The duty of seeing that effect is duly given to the various notifications concerned falls upon the officers of the Customs Department, and I am very glad of this opportunity of paying a tribute to the efficient manner in which this work has been carried out. I can speak with personal knowledge of the admirable way in which control has been maintained at the ports, while at the same time the fullest possible consideration has been shown to the mercantile public, who, on their side, have accepted the various restrictions in a very willing and patriotic spirit.

“As regards the Post Office and Telegraphs, the scheme of amalgamation, the most important administrative measure ever undertaken in the Post Office, or Telegraph Department, has now been fully introduced. Thanks to the able administration of my Hon'ble friend Mr. Maxwell, and to the thorough and tactful manner in which he has dealt with the question, this great change has been effected without any dislocation of departmental business or inconvenience to the public, and the new system is now in satisfactory operation. As a natural result of the amalgamation, the Budget Revenue heads 'XIII—Post Office' and 'XIV—Telegraph' have been replaced by the head 'XIII—Posts and Telegraphs,' and the Expenditure heads '15—Post Office' and '16—Telegraph' by the head '15 Posts and Telegraphs'. The total revenue for the year 1913-14 was £3,432,600. According to the Revised Estimate the amount for the current year will be £3,436,400, and for the coming year we cannot expect to realise more than £3,464,300. This is exclusive of the rebate of £69,000 which is to be allowed to India in respect of the payments due under the P. & O. contract. The very small increases represented by these figures are attributable entirely to the general depression caused by the war. The total expenditure for the year 1913-14 was £3,142,000 and the Revised Estimate for 1914-15 is £3,209,700. For next year we have budgetted for a sum of £3,276,300. For the year 1913-14 the Revenue exceeded the expenditure by £290,600, and if our predictions are fulfilled the corresponding amounts for 1914-15 and 1915-16 will be £226,700 and £257,000 respectively. In the matter of Capital outlay on the telegraph service the Budget Estimate for 1915-16 is £179,000, exclusive of the share of establishment charges, as compared with a Revised Estimate of £174,600 for the current year and a sum of £174,200 actually spent during 1913-14. The revenue of the Department is a matter that we cannot control, but every effort has been, and will continue to be, made to keep the

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working charges as low as possible. No increase of expenditure that is not urgently necessary in order to maintain the services at an efficient standard will be incurred.

"The war has imposed a great deal of extra work on the Post Office and the Telegraph Department in regard to censorship, the provision of staff to accompany the forces, and the sorting of mails for the various expeditions. These additional duties have been performed in a thoroughly efficient manner.

"On the engineering side, considerable progress has been made during the current year in extending the wireless system throughout India, the stations at Madras, Rangoon, Secunderabad and Diamond Island being completed. By the opening of the two first named installations, a ship in practically any part of the Bay of Bengal is in wireless communication with India. I should also like to draw attention to the enterprise of the Department in introducing automatic telephones into India. These were brought into use in Simla in the beginning of the year and have worked with complete success. In view of this it is under consideration to extend this system to other parts of India when prices are favourable. Another most successful engineering undertaking has been the re-erection of the Simla-Delhi trunk telephone connection, which has been of the greatest service to the Government of India and especially to those Departments upon whom abnormally heavy work has been imposed by the war.

"Turning now to Railways, my Hon'ble Friend, the President of the Railway Board, would in ordinary circumstances have shared with me the task of rendering some account of our administration during the year. I regret to say that he is prevented by illness from attending Council, and I must therefore deal myself with the subject on which it was proposed that he should address Council to-day, namely, the question of railway working expenditure charged to revenue during the current and the coming official year. I may say that in so doing I shall follow very closely the lines on which Sir Henry Burt had proposed to speak. But I will first mention a few other matters which I hope will be of interest to Council.

"During the first few months of the war the railways of India were subjected to a very severe test in being called upon at extremely short notice to concentrate at the ports of Bombay and Karachi troops of all arms with their full equipment and supplies, for the despatch overseas of by far the largest expeditionary force that has ever left this country. That the task thus entrusted to the Railways was carried through without a single hitch and to the entire satisfaction of Government, testifies to their preparedness for an emergency and to the resources at their command. Material assistance in respect of warlike operations was also rendered by individual Railways in certain other directions; notably in making available and facilitating the transport of coal for the purposes of the Royal Indian Marine, who required large quantities of fuel at short notice. Help, too, was afforded by some lines which lent the services of part of their workshop and other staff for special work in the dockyards. Normally a considerable number of Royal Engineers Officers is employed on railway work—mainly in the Engineering, Traffic and Government Inspectors Branches. Forty-five of these have been set free for military duty and in addition to these some thirty civilian officers have also joined the army. The railways, I think, may fairly claim that they have borne their part in this great crisis.

"To turn to finance, I suppose there is no country in the world, whether among the belligerents or the neutrals, in which railway expansion has received less of a set-back than in India. No attempt has been necessary to curtail the programme which we set about carrying out in the year 1914-15. In the year 1915-16 there will be a capital outlay of 8 millions sterling which, though it may compare unfavourably with outlay in the current year, is approximately the amount of capital expenditure annually incurred some 4 or 5 years ago. In certain ways the present falling-off of traffic is not altogether a disadvantage. The increase of the capacity of our railways was a matter of such urgency in recent years that speed as well as economy had to be considered when taking steps to secure it. The best possible way to

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obtain relief is the provision of those open line facilities—additional tracks, yards and so forth—which will make not only for expedition but for economy in future working for more efficient utilisation of rolling stock and for the elimination of unnecessary expenditure when trains are delayed upon their journey. The construction of such additional facilities takes time, however—in many cases a very long time—while the provision of additional rolling stock is an obvious and rapid method of removing the immediate pressure, and for this reason it has been resorted to very freely during the last few years. In the forthcoming year we propose to continue progress on all the open-line works of improvement which have already been taken in hand in addition to beginning a certain number of new ones, while still making a moderate provision for additional stock. There will remain over a million sterling for expenditure on lines under construction and for new lines not yet begun. This enables adequate provision to be made for all the projects which we have at present in hand, while retaining a reserve to be devoted to certain projects which we have under discussion, should it prove—as I hope that it may—possible to begin work on some of them during 1915-16.

“In connection with the allotment of funds for lines in progress, there is one point which I should especially mention. Now that the Hardinge Bridge, which was opened by His Excellency a few days ago, has been completed, we are left with only one really large project in hand, that is the Itarsi-Nagpur Railway. The northern section from Itarsi to the Pench Valley Coal Field has been completed, but the southern section from Nagpur to Amla is still less than half way towards completion. It is now over 6 years since this large project was begun but the rate of progress has been retarded by the necessity for dealing first with the still more urgent demands on our open lines. This year we propose to devote a sum of no less than 50 lakhs of rupees to the Itarsi-Nagpur Railway. This will not be enough to provide for the completion of the line and the provision of the necessary rolling stock. At the same time it will go a very long way towards making the whole of the project ready for opening to public traffic, and in future years this long and expensive line will cease to be such a heavy drain upon our available resources. This is a matter for sincere congratulation.

“While it is satisfactory that we have been able to arrange for the financing of a very considerable programme from Imperial funds, it is no less satisfactory to find that the war has not put an end to the financing of new lines of railway through the agency of private enterprise. The Hon'ble the Finance Member has informed you of the progress which has been made in this direction during the year. I think that we must all agree that it speaks well for the confidence which the Indian public place in investments in branch railways. Not only has a new company been floated since the declaration of the war, but, in addition to this, further capital has been raised by companies already in existence. We have at present applications for the immediate flotation of several new branch line companies, one of them a very important venture, and I believe that it will be found that any set-back which may have been caused by the war is only temporary and that a progressive increase will occur in the amount annually forthcoming for the construction of new railways outside our ordinary programme.

“The question also of district board railways has in Madras attracted great attention and indeed in one case—in that of the Dindigal-Pollachi-Palghat line—has given rise to an acute controversy. I take this opportunity of saying that on the general question of policy there is no difference of opinion. We recognise the prior claim of District Boards, to which the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart recently gave expression in the Madras Council, and we trust that not only in Madras but in other parts of the country District Boards will take a large and increasing share in the work of railway development. At the same time District Boards—like all other bodies in whom financial responsibility is vested—must cut their coats according to their cloth, and we in the Government of India must depend upon the Local Government concerned for an opinion whether in any particular case the assets and potential

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resources of the District Board, or District Boards interested, are sufficient to justify their undertaking the construction of any particular line.

"The difficulties which have hitherto stood in the way of railway extension in Assam are now, I am glad to say, in a fair way to be overcome. The special conditions of the province have been recognised and a Resolution was lately issued informing the public that the Government of India would in future be prepared to consider the grant of a special subsidy from the Assam Administration, which would for a fixed term of years increase the $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent guarantee offered under the ordinary branch line terms to $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. There is every indication that the liberality of these terms has been appreciated and that within the next few years we shall have a rapid development of railway communication in the province of Assam. Apart from the great benefit which must necessarily result to the country as a whole, this is of special importance in view of the hitherto unremunerative nature of the Assam-Bengal Railway. This line was most expensive to construct and is most expensive to maintain. In a mountainous country, subject to torrential rainfall, this high expenditure on maintenance must necessarily continue, and our only hope of increasing the net earnings so as to show an adequate return upon the capital outlay lies in the direction of increasing the volume of traffic. This increase of traffic can only be brought about by the opening of areas to cultivation, while at the same time bringing them into direct communication with the Assam-Bengal Railway.

"In the various points on which I have touched, I think we find considerable grounds for encouragement. Especially is there cause for satisfaction in the growing interest shown by the public in railway matters, a feature which must be welcomed by all who are responsible for the administration of our railways, and interested in the development of the country in which our railways play so great a part.

"I come now to the subject with which it had been proposed that my Hon'ble Friend the President of the Railway Board should deal, namely, the subject of what we have done and propose to do in regulating our railway business so as to conform with the exceptional conditions which have affected it, and which may be expected to continue to affect it during the forthcoming financial year. I shall take first the current year. As Hon'ble Members are aware, we budgetted this time last year for gross receipts amounting to 56 60 crores of rupees, that is for an improvement of nearly Rs. 30 lakhs over the gross earnings for the year 1913-14, our previous best. We have had to prepare a revised estimate for a decrease in gross earnings of nearly 3 crores of rupees as compared with the total reached in 1913-14. Hon'ble Members will, I think, recognise that in the abnormal circumstances of the year, this serious falling off of earnings, though to be lamented, is not a matter over which the administrations could exercise any effective control. They will desire to be informed rather of the extent to which it has been or will be possible to adopt measures to restrict expenditure on revenue account so that the fall of earnings may be counterbalanced by special economy.

"While we are now compelled to estimate for this very large reduction of earnings in the present year, there was until the beginning of August every indication that our budget anticipations would be fully realised and that record earnings would be secured in the present year. With that prospect in view, railway administrations adopted the policy, which is a perfectly sound one, of pushing forward the repairs of engines and rolling stock during the earlier months of the year, a period during which they were justified on the results of previous experience in supposing that traffic would be lighter than that which might be expected later in the year. Expenditure was therefore freely incurred on renewals and repairs generally so that railways might be in the strongest position to handle the anticipated rush. In a word they concentrated their expenditure into a period when it could be incurred with least detriment to the interests of themselves and of their constituents. Railways, moreover, stood committed to expenditure on new permanent way with a view to the carrying out of the programme of track renewal which had been arranged for. Orders for such

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permanent way have, of course, to be placed in the early part of the year, if not before then, although the actual relaying is ordinarily carried out in the cold weather months.

"When the war came, its full effect upon our railway business was to some extent obscured during the first few months by the large volume of military traffic which railways were called upon to handle. Such traffic is not a source of any considerable profit, while adding comparatively little to receipts, it operated to maintain expenditure at a high figure, not only on account of the actual train mileage run, but also on account of the fact that it was impossible to effect any reduction of establishment at a time when it was impossible to say what urgent military traffic it might be necessary to handle. The causes to which I have so far referred as having operated against the possibility of reducing expenditure are special in the sense that they are dependent on the particular conditions which obtained both prior to, and for some months after, the outbreak of war. But apart from these special causes, whenever there is a sudden large decrease of railway business, it is impossible, as my Hon'ble Colleague the Finance Member pointed out in his recent speech on the Financial Statement, to effect anything approaching a proportional decrease in working expenses. This is a point upon which I desire to lay particular stress, as it is of importance not only in connection with our railway expenditure during the current year, but also during next year. Our railways have been equipped to carry a certain volume of traffic, and our scale of permanent staff and our other arrangements have been framed with a view to carrying that volume of traffic also. If it could be foreseen that for a period of several years a less volume of traffic would have to be handled, we could possibly effect a reduction of working expenses in proportion to the anticipated reduction of earnings. But such is not the present case. The expert advisers of Government on railway matters are confident that a great revival of our railway business will occur immediately upon the restoration of peace, that is after an indefinite period of slack traffic.

"I do not say that on our railways reductions cannot be effected. Some trains may be cut off and some reduction made in the operating staff, where local circumstances permit this, but it is clearly impossible to shut down any of our railways or to permit the maintenance of our way, works and rolling stock to be neglected. Even the alteration and reduction of train services, though it may appear justifiable on the returns of earnings, must be kept within the limits dictated by the convenience of passengers and trade.

"Since the exceptionally heavy military traffic ceased, railways have devoted the greatest attention to effecting economies in operating expenses. They have, where possible, reduced the train mileage and they have also reduced overtime in railway workshops and in certain cases the workshop staff. It would be idle to suggest that these economies have been brought about without causing inconvenience and in some cases hardship to individuals, but at a time such as this it was clearly incumbent on the Railway Board to see that every possible effort was made to reduce expenditure on the working of our railways, and I am glad to say that in this matter the Board have received the loyal co-operation of Railway Administrations, and of the Directors of Railway Companies.

"For the reasons which I have already explained we have only been able to show a reduction of Rs 11 lakhs on the budget figures for expenditure during the current year. Turning to next year you will have observed that, while our gross receipts are estimated at 53 crores on the basis explained to Council by the Hon'ble the Finance Member, a reduction of 45 lakhs on our latest estimates of receipts for the current year, our estimated expenditure exceeds that for 1914-15 by 24 lakhs. I should like to explain to Hon'ble Members the reason why this increase of expenditure is proposed.

"In dealing with railway working expenses it has been found convenient to classify all expenses under two heads, the first ordinary working expenses, the second special expenditure. Under ordinary working expenses is included all expenditure on the operation of trains, the cost of ordinary maintenance,

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repairs and renewals, the salaries of the permanent staff and many miscellaneous items of expense. Under special expenditure is included provision for the revenue portion of all these open line works of improvement upon which capital outlay has been, and is still being, incurred, also the cost of what I may call the heavy renewals, that is the renewals of engines of rolling stock and of the track.

" Notwithstanding what I have said about the difficulty of reducing working expenditure we actually propose to spend 46 lakhs of rupees less under the first head than the revised estimate of expenditure for the current year. We propose in fact to continue all efforts for effecting economy which have been exercised during recent months. In estimating that this reduction will be brought about we have assumed a uniformly low scale of receipts throughout the year, and on this assumption, I think, that we have on the whole been cautious and it may be that if the estimate of the traffic to be carried is not exceeded we may be able to effect a still larger reduction than this.

" The Council will readily understand that a considerable provision for special expenditure has not been made, without a very careful examination of the position. In consultation with the Agents of railways, the Railway Board have lately examined the whole position in detail. It has been found that during recent years, when a special effort was being made to increase the capacity of our railways, the revenue funds which were made available for special expenditure had to be devoted first to the revenue share of these works of open line improvement, which we had sanctioned with a view to removing the very justifiable complaints made regarding the inadequate capacity of our railways. The sum which was left for the renewal of permanent way, rolling stock, bridges and the like was insufficient to meet the demand, which is naturally a growing one by reason of the facts, first, that the rolling stock and the permanent way which reaches a certain limit of age annually is increasing year by year, and, second, that the very heavy traffic handled recently has naturally added to the amount of wear and tear thereby reducing the normal life of track and stock. We are in fact to some extent in arrears with what must be considered to be a normal programme of heavy renewals, and we have decided, therefore, to do our best to continue to put our house in order now, rather than to wait until the strain comes and the machine runs a risk of breaking down. I am convinced—and our technical advisers on the Railway Board are convinced—that it would be the worst possible form of economy to attempt to make a saving under the head of special expenditure, even during a single year ; to do so would be to impair both the capacity and efficiency of the lines and would result in serious difficulty immediately on the revival of traffic. Of course all this, coupled with a cautious estimate of gross earnings, means that the nett return from railways is estimated to be much less during 1915-16 than during recent bumper years. At the same time I would remind the Council that even so the percentage of nett working profit (excluding interest charges) to capital, as quoted a few days ago by the Hon'ble Financial Member, is estimated at just over the respectable figure of 4 per cent, 1 per cent below the corresponding figure for 1913-14, and higher than the percentage of 3.18 calculated on the same basis, for the last year which can be described as a bad one, that is 1908-09. That this is so I do not think the Council can regard otherwise than as a matter for congratulation. "

RESOLUTION *RE* PROVISION FOR AIDING AND ENCOURAGING INDIGENOUS INDUSTRIES.

The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya :—" Sir, I beg to move—

' That this Council recommend that a sum of Rs. 12,00,000 be provided in the Budget for aiding and encouraging indigenous industries.'

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[*Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya.*]

"I need not take up the time of the Council by dwelling upon the importance and the necessity of doing something more than is being done to aid indigenous industries. We had a recent discussion in this Council and the Hon'ble Member in charge of Commerce and Industry accepted a resolution in which it was stated that Government would afford such assistance and co-operation as would be practicable in the promotion of industrial enterprise in India. But I do not see any provision for it in the Budget. If there is, I should like to be corrected at this stage. And I submit, Sir, that the matter is of far greater importance than the language of the resolution to which I have referred would indicate. We have immense raw materials in this country, and we export them in enormous quantities. We have not been developing our industries to the extent that we should have done, considering the numerous other advantages which the country enjoys under the present Government. The Council is aware that the Famine Commission of 1878 reported that in order to guard against the suffering to which the people are exposed during times of famine, it was essential that industrial enterprise should be promoted. Speaking in 1908, Sir John Hewett rightly observed that there is no subject upon which more had been written and less had been done. The Government of India have recognised the duty of promoting industrial enterprise in theory, but, in practice, I regret to say, not much has been done up to this moment. The present war has emphasised the need for it and has also pointed out the advantages which would accrue to the country if the Government were to seize the opportunity. I do not know that there has been any provision made or that there is any intention to take up the matter seriously in order to promote such enterprise. I think in this matter Japan affords us a very instructive lesson. Japan was, like India, till 40 years ago, an agricultural country which used to export its raw produce in enormous quantities. In much less than 40 years its character has changed from an agricultural country into a country which exports manufactures in a larger measure than raw produce. While the percentage of raw produce exported from Japan has been steadily diminishing for the last twenty years, the percentage of manufactured articles exported has been steadily growing. I think, Sir, that no one will question that the Government of India are in a position, if they so desire, to promote as much industrial enterprise and development in this country as the Government of Japan have done for Japan, and it is earnestly to be hoped that in view of all that has been said in this Council on this subject, and of the importance of the subject which is recognised by Government, a serious effort will be made now, not merely to help such industries as may be existing by providing expert advice or by publishing bulletins or other information, for which we do certainly feel thankful, but by finding out whether the Government cannot by a systematic scheme promote such industries as would utilise the enormous quantities of raw products which have to be exported at the present moment. If this is done, Sir, a new era of prosperity will dawn upon India.

"The present War has brought its many evils, but it has shown the great value of wealth. It is expected that the greater wealth of England will in the long run tell against Germany and bring conquest to England. Here in this country we are unfortunately an extremely poor people. Having been under the otherwise excellent administration of Britain for such a long time, India should even now be put in such a position that it should be able to utilize its raw products, and should export only such as cannot be utilized with advantage in this country.

"In this connection, I must draw attention to one portion of the speech of the Hon'ble Mr. Clark, which he delivered on the occasion of the resolution for aiding industries. Speaking of the efforts which were being made in England to form new companies to manufacture dyes and other articles which had ceased to come from Germany and Austria, the Hon'ble Member is reported to have said :—'It is not essential for us, representing India, to make ourselves self-supporting so long as England is able to produce and supply to us the articles which we require.'

"I should be glad to know, Sir, that that report does not correctly represent what the Hon'ble Member said—."

[*Mr. Clark; Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya; Mr. Ghuznavi.*] [9TH MARCH, 1915.]

The Hon'ble Mr. Clark :—" That is quite correct."

The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya resumed :—
 —" But if it does, I must take strong exception to it. India should benefit and not suffer by its connection with England even in the matter of manufactures. It should do so to a greater extent than other countries not so connected with England. We need to be industrially independent in order that we should be able to turn to the best account the produce of our own country. The fact that England is able to produce certain articles is no reason why India should not, if it profitably can, produce the same articles, and that it should remain content to be merely the supplier of raw articles to England. We should not be content with our industrial condition until we are able to produce every manufactured article which our people use and for which nature gives us an opportunity and an advantage in the shape of raw materials. I hope that my Hon'ble friend, and the Government of India as a whole, do not really take that narrow view which was indicated in the remarks to which I have drawn attention, and I hope that, in view of the great need there is of increasing the national income in India and putting down poverty, of making it possible for the people to be able to live in these days of high prices in a better way than they are at present able to with their deplorably low national income, the Government will recognise the great importance of fostering indigenous industries and will provide the means for making a beginning for it in their present budget. The amount that I have asked for is a very small sum, a sum of 12 lakhs only. One might wonder why it is that, when I ask for a systematic scheme for the development of industrial enterprise, I ask for the small sum of 12 lakhs only. My reason is that I know the difficulties of the present year. In fact we fully recognise that, generally speaking, the Hon'ble the Finance Member has done the very best that he could in the circumstances of the year and we all feel deeply grateful to him for it. It is therefore that I have not asked for a larger sum. But I ask for this sum in order to indicate that the Government of India recognise that they should now actively take steps to find out what industries can be promoted, and to set their heart on promoting them and thereby earn the gratitude of the people."

The Hon'ble Mr. Ghuznavi :—" Sir, I have much pleasure in supporting the resolution which has just been moved by my Hon'ble friend Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya. My friend has referred to another resolution which was moved in this Council a short time ago and which was accepted in an amended form. Such being the case, there ought not to be any difficulty in accepting the present resolution moved by my Hon'ble friend. What the Non-Official Members of Council were anxious to impress upon Government was that now or never is the time for giving an impetus to indigenous industrial development and that Government, as the chief custodian of all our interests, should avail themselves of this opportunity to pave the way for our industrial regeneration. On the occasion of the last debate that I referred to just now I particularly laid great stress on the fact that at present we need not worry ourselves with large concerns which require lakhs and lakhs of rupees. Such undertakings unfortunately are still beyond our capacity. It is the small industries to begin with which suit our people best, such as weaving, spinning, sugar manufacture, manufacture of salt, brass or other metallic articles. All of these can be fostered under judicious guidance and with a very small amount of capital. My Hon'ble friend the Panditjee is not asking for a crore of rupees, but he is only making a very modest request, namely, for only 12 lakhs of rupees, and if Government were not prepared to accede to our request for aiding our industries to any very large extent by making large grants, Government might still, for the sake of making an experiment, accept the present resolution which only requests that the small amount of 12 lakhs of rupees may be granted to that end. Sir, Providence has thrown a great opportunity in our way. Imports from foreign countries have ceased and therefore this is just the time when an experiment of the kind should be made. I have therefore very great pleasure in giving my whole-hearted support to this resolution."

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[*Rai Bahadur Sita Nath Ray ; Maharaja Manindra Chandra Nandi ; Maharaja Ranajit Sinha of Nashipur ; Mr. Abbott.*]

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Sita Nath Ray :—“ Sir, I do not wish to take up the time of the Council by repeating the arguments which have been used by the Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, but as a member of the mercantile community it is desirable that I should speak, and I beg to support the resolution of the Hon'ble Member with all the emphasis I can command. As I propose to move a resolution somewhat analogous to the resolution now moved, I do not like to take up the time of the Council by repeating the arguments which I shall have to use on another occasion. But on all grounds, and considering the small amount which has been asked for, it is extremely desirable that Government should accede to our prayer. What can be more unfortunate than that such a large country as India should be dependent for every necessary, for every luxury, upon foreign countries. Even Japan, as has been pointed out by my Hon'ble friend, which was once an agricultural country, has now commenced to export her manufactured articles to India. Formerly India used not only to manufacture all the sugar that it wanted for its own consumption, but it used to manufacture a good deal more and to export it for the use of foreign countries. But what is the position now? Our sugar industry has not only in a manner received a check on account of the cheap sugar imported from Java and other places, but our whole market is glutted with sugar coming from Java, and we are not in a position to compete with the cheaper article of Java. Under all these circumstances it is desirable that something should be done, and, considering the small amount asked for, it is extremely desirable that the Government should do something to promote our industries.”

The Hon'ble Maharaja Manindra Chandra Nandi :—“ Sir, I beg to support this resolution. Inquiries are being already made in view of the discontinuation of trade with enemy countries as to the feasibility of reviving and restoring Indian industries and the exhibitions recently held of foreign articles have the same object. This seems to be an excellent opportunity for giving an impetus to indigenous industries in India and thereby helping to reduce the dependence of this country for a number of articles on countries with which the British Government are at war. There are many Indian industries which if properly guided and encouraged would be in a thriving condition in a few years, and it is fitting that provision for that purpose should be made in this Budget.”

The Hon'ble Maharaja Ranajit Sinha of Nashipur :—“ Sir, I have much pleasure in supporting the resolution which has now been moved by my honourable friend Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya. The question has been fully discussed lately in this Council and the Honourable Member in charge of industries has in a manner accepted the resolution. He promised that the Government would do its best to promote and help indigenous industries as far as practicable.

“ But, Sir, in going through the Budget I have not been able to find any sum provided for this purpose, which has been recognised by the Government to be a most important one. Of course, it is very difficult this year to suggest any large expenditure under any item. The Budget has been very carefully prepared by the Honourable Member in charge of Finance, and we are grateful to him; but I think there will be no difficulty in providing such a small sum as has been recommended by my honourable friend in his resolution.

“ With these few observations, I have much pleasure in supporting the resolution.”

The Hon'ble Mr. Abbott :—“ Sir, I beg to support the Hon'ble Mover.”

[Mr. Clark.]

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The Hon'ble Mr. Clark:—"I would suggest to Council that it is important in the first place in dealing with this resolution to be absolutely clear what we are discussing. The Hon'ble Member has recommended that a sum of Rs. 12 lakhs should be provided in the present budget for aiding and encouraging indigenous industries; in other words that a sum of 12 lakhs of rupees should be spent in the coming financial year on this object. There has been a certain tendency instead of discussing this proposition to debate the much larger question of the general merits of Government providing money for encouraging indigenous industries. I should be the last person to deny the importance of that problem, and it is a question on which it is very natural that Hon'ble Members should hold opinions and on which they should wish to speak in this Council. But I do not think that we ought to be led to-day into a general discussion of the kind. Nor do I propose to follow the Hon'ble Pandit into the seductive vista of controversy as to how far India should be self-supporting, which he opened up by quoting a single remark of mine from a speech which I delivered the other day on the Hon'ble Raja Kushalpal Singh's resolution. I was there referring to the question as to whether, in view of the fact that there is a great shortage of dyes in India, we ought to take very special steps to replace that shortage. I pointed out the measures which had been taken at home for providing dyes there and what the Home Government had done in the matter of furnishing loans, and said that as the British Navy was fully capable of keeping the seas open, it would be most uneconomical for us to do anything of the same kind in India. The larger question of the general promotion of industries seems to me to be a question more for discussion under the rules which provide for debates on matters of general public interest. What is now under consideration is the budget of the year, and more especially, that side of it which deals with the objects on which the revenue of the year is to be expended. That being so, the question brought forward by the Hon'ble Member resolves itself into the proposition either that the 12 lakhs which at present are allocated to other purposes should now be allocated to the purpose of aiding and encouraging indigenous industries, or that my Hon'ble Colleague the Finance Member should raise for this purpose another 12 lakhs in addition to the revenue for which he has already estimated in the coming year."

"The Hon'ble Pandit did not suggest that the 12 lakhs he wishes to be used for indigenous industries should be provided from other sources; and of one thing I feel fairly certain, and that is that my Hon'ble Colleague the Finance Member cannot on its existing basis expand his revenue even by the comparatively small sum of Rs. 12 lakhs. I think I may safely say that any further increase in the demands for expenditure would involve additional taxation. I do not know whether the Hon'ble Pandit would advocate this course, however desirable the objects may be on which the money is to be expended. My Hon'ble Colleague in his Financial Statement has given the reasons why, after very serious consideration, Government have decided against increasing taxation this year. We came to the conclusion that with trade conditions depressed and with the present abnormal rise in food-prices in a large part of the country (I am borrowing my Hon'ble Colleague's own words), we ought not to add to existing taxation, unless it was absolutely necessary to do so. We held that this necessity had not arisen, and much as I wish to see indigenous industries developed in this country, I could not join the Hon'ble Pandit in pressing on my Hon'ble Colleague that additional taxation should be imposed for the purpose."

"Let me turn to another point. The financial year which we have before us will be entered upon under the abnormal circumstances created by a great war. We cannot say how long that war will last, but should it be protracted throughout the year or through a greater part of the year, Government cannot agree with the Hon'ble Member that this is a safe moment for the expenditure of large sums on the promotion of indigenous industries. I need not develop over again the arguments which I have laid before Council in

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[*Mr. Clark; Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya.*]

the debate on the Hon'ble Raja Kushalpal Singh's resolution. I explained then what Government have done in the way of affording finance for the general assistance of trade, and also that Local Governments and ourselves are in other ways affording such help as we can in order to assist Indian manufactures to capture trade which has hitherto been held by German and Austrian competitors. We have not, for the reasons given, gone in for financing industries. We and Local Governments have worked by what seemed to us the sounder method of supplying information and, in some cases, especially in Madras, by Government starting experiments in manufacture to demonstrate that certain industries can be carried on at a profit. Madras and other Provinces are incurring not inconsiderable expenditure for this purpose. The Hon'ble Pandit asked where that was shown in the Budget. It is quite true that it is not shown actually in the Account under that heading: it comes under the heading 'Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments' in the notes to the Budget. The Budget estimate under that head for 1915-16 exceeds the Revenue for the current year by 2.29 lakhs, the increase being mainly for the encouragement of industries in Madras and the Punjab. We do not consider that it would be wise to go further than this at the present time. I am of course aware that many Members of this Council consider that Government should provide capital on a liberal scale for persons who wish to start industries in India. This has not been Government's policy in the past, though in isolated cases and for special reasons Local Governments have from time to time given direct assistance of the kind to particular industries. I would put it to Council that this is not the moment, in the disturbed economic conditions resulting from a great war, for Government to depart from that policy. 12 lakhs sounds a small sum, but how is Government to be sure that expenditure will stop there? If the 12 lakhs of this year are swallowed up and the industries to which they have been handed over still do not flourish, will there not be larger demands in the next Budget or even earlier? We cannot say how long this war will last. So long as that uncertainty remains with us, it is only the commonest prudence to husband our resources and to hesitate over incurring fresh and undefined liabilities. I appeal to any of the representatives of Commerce in this Council to say whether those are not the principles which in such circumstances are maintained by a soundly conducted business. I regret, therefore, that I cannot accept the resolution."

The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya:—"Sir, the first objection of my Hon'ble friend that I have to meet is that I have not indicated where the money is to be found from, and he has put forward the bugbear of additional taxation to silence me. Now, Sir, while we all feel thankful to the Hon'ble the Finance Member for avoiding taxation at a time when there were temptations to resort to it, we must not forget that it became possible for him to avoid additional taxation because the Indian taxpayer has been paying heavily for the past many years. I will not here go into details. It has been pointed out over and over again that the standard at which taxation has been maintained for the past many years has been higher than what was really necessary. Even if it were otherwise, I do not think that my friend can be serious in suggesting that it would be necessary to incur additional taxation in order to provide 12 lakhs. I take a more correct, and if I may say so, a much more complimentary view of the finances of the Government of India, than to feel that to find a sum of 12 lakhs the Government will have to resort to additional taxation. That small sum could be found, if the Hon'ble the Finance Member decided to find it, without any serious dislocation of the other adjustments in the Budget. Then, I have given notice of a resolution that the provision for railways should be reduced by 25 lakhs. My object in doing so, was to meet the objection which has been urged by the Hon'ble Member for Commerce and Industry. I know that, yesterday, a Resolution to the same effect moved by the Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy, that the railway programme should be cut down by 50 lakhs was thrown out. And I know that every resolution will be thrown out unless the Government are prepared to

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accept it. So I shall not be surprised if the same fate befalls my resolution asking for a reduction of 25 lakhs only in the railway programme. But at the same time I have no doubt that if the Government feel that on the merits of the case it is desirable to provide 12 lakhs to promote indigenous industries, the Hon'ble the Finance Member will not say that, even if no reduction is made in the railway programme, the money could not be found.

"As regards the merits of the question, I would invite the attention of the Hon'ble Member and of the Council to the fact that what we desire is to mark the beginning of a serious and systematic endeavour—the initiation by the Government of a principle and a policy of aiding indigenous industries, in order that the people should take heart for the future, and should feel that we shall not always continue to be exposed to the pitiable condition to which we have been found exposed during the present war, when even for glass bangles we have to depend on Austria and Germany, and the cessation of the imports of that petty article should make it impossible for the poor people who use it to find it in the market. That is a state of affairs, Sir, which is not complimentary to the Commerce and Industry Department of the Government of India. I understand—I have not got the figures here, but I understand—that the value of glass bangles imported during the last few years from Austria and Hungary was about 43 (or 65?) lakhs. Now I put forward a definite proposal. I put aside other articles of glass. Is it too much to ask that the Government of India should make up its mind to promote and aid the glass industry, wherever necessary, by money, by expert advice and in other ways, during the next twelve months, so as to enable it to produce some of the articles which used to be imported from the enemy country—at any rate under that one head? There is any amount of facilities in this country for producing glass. There are some glass factories at work here. All that the Government has to do is to make up its mind to find out what it is that hampers the progress of the industry, what it is that is required to enable the people of this country to work it up successfully, and to give the necessary aid to the people in order to do so.

"My Hon'ble friend says this is not the time for us to ask for more money, because this is a period of war, and he appeals to the representatives of Commerce in the Council to support the view that this is not the time to embark on such expenditure as I propose. With due deference to my Hon'ble friend, I submit that this is particularly the time when such an effort should be made. War has thrown lots of our people out of employment; and if by the means I suggest, employment is provided for some people it would be a decided gain to the Government and the people.

"My Hon'ble friend also said that we should confine ourselves to the question that is before us and not go into the larger question of Government aid to indigenous industry. I am quite willing to do so; I thought I had done so. If I referred to the larger question it was only in order to show the necessity of the measure I recommend being adopted, and in order to show how small and modest is the proposal that I have put before the Government.

"In reply to my objection that no expenditure has been provided for in the present budget my Hon'ble friend referred me to page 75 of the Statement, where it is said that 2.20 lakhs have been provided mainly as 'enhanced provision for industrial experiments and for the encouragement of industries in Madras and the Punjab.' Technically my friend is right; but I thought if nothing else, the very smallness of the provision would make my Hon'ble friend hesitate to refer me to that as an answer to my resolution. That sum will undoubtedly be absorbed in some experiments and it is well that it should be. But what we want is 12 lakhs provided in order to see which of the many industries which it has become possible to encourage and foster during the present time could be most effectively pushed forward by the Government during the twelve months before us. I do not think I will be usefully taking

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[*Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya.*]

up the time of the Council by prolonging the discussion ; but I do hope the Government will see their way to accede to this demand, which has been supported by many Members and which will be supported by the country, and find the 12 lakhs for an experiment and a departure of a thoroughly beneficial character."

The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya then asked for a division and the Council divided as follows :—

Ayes—14.

1. The Hon'ble Mr. Ghuznavi.
2. The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya.
3. The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Mir Asad Ali Khan.
4. The Hon'ble Sir Fazulbhoj Currimbhoj.
5. The Hon'ble Maharaja Ranajit Sinha of Nashipur.
6. The Hon'ble Maharaja M. C. Nandi of Kasimbazar.
7. The Hon'ble Raja of Mahmudabad.
8. The Hon'ble Mr. Huda.
9. The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Sitanath Ray.
10. The Hon'ble Raja Kushalpal Singh.
11. The Hon'ble Raja Jai Chand.
12. The Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy.
13. The Hon'ble Sir G. M. Chitnavis.
14. The Hon'ble Mr. Abbott.

Noes—36.

1. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.
2. The Hon'ble Sir Robert Carlyle.
3. The Hon'ble Sir Ali Imam.
4. The Hon'ble Mr. Clark.
5. The Hon'ble Sir Reginald Craddock.
6. The Hon'ble Sir William Meyer.
7. The Hon'ble Mr. Hailey.
8. The Hon'ble Mr. Monteath.
9. The Hon'ble Mr. Cobb.
10. The Hon'ble Mr. Wood.
11. The Hon'ble Mr. Brunyate.
12. The Hon'ble Mr. Wheeler.
13. The Hon'ble Mr. Low.
14. The Hon'ble Mr. Sharp.
15. The Hon'ble Mr. Porter.
16. The Hon'ble Mr. Kershaw.
17. The Hon'ble General Holloway.
18. The Hon'ble Mr. Michael.
19. The Hon'ble Surgeon-General Sir C. P. Lukis.
20. The Hon'ble Mr. Russell.
21. The Hon'ble Mr. Maxwell.
22. The Hon'ble Major Robertson.
23. The Hon'ble Mr. Kenrick.
24. The Hon'ble Mr. Kesteven.
25. The Hon'ble Sir William Vincent.
26. The Hon'ble Mr. Carr.
27. The Hon'ble Mr. Reid.
28. The Hon'ble Mr. Donald.
29. The Hon'ble Mr. Maude.
30. The Hon'ble Mr. McNeill.
31. The Hon'ble Lt.-Col. Brooke Blakeway.
32. The Hon'ble Mr. Maynard.
33. The Hon'ble Mr. Walker.
34. The Hon'ble Lt.-Col. Gurdon.
35. The Hon'ble Mr. Arbuthnot.
36. The Hon'ble Maung Mye.

The resolution was accordingly rejected.

[*Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya.*] [9TH MARCH, 1915.]

RESOLUTION *RE* REDUCTION OF PROVISION FOR WORKING EXPENSES OF RAILWAYS.

The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya :—“ Sir, I beg to move—

‘ That this Council recommends that the Budget allotment for the working expenses of Railways be reduced by R10,00,000. ’

“ I have listened with careful attention to the remarks of the Hon'ble Member for Commerce and Industry on this head in the statement that he has made. I propose to deal with some of the points which bear upon this resolution. In the first place the Hon'ble Member has claimed that over 66 lakhs less has been provided under ordinary working expenses. That is perfectly true, but I submit that that does not entitle the Department to any great credit, because the experience of this year has shown that when there is less traffic the working or operating expenses must necessarily be reduced. They expect less traffic during the coming year, and therefore they have budgeted for a smaller revenue. Necessarily they could not help reducing the operating and working expenses by the amount that they have done. But so far as the other expenses which fall under this head are concerned, namely, what my friend calls ‘ special expenditure ’, that is expenses for improvements, they stand on a different footing. My Hon'ble friend says that it has been found necessary for several years to keep up a normal programme of heavy renewals. I am glad that he does say so, because that is exactly what is supported by the figures, which have been provided for year after year in the Budget for working expenses. But this view somewhat militates against that portion of the speech of the Hon'ble the Finance Member where he said that ‘ We have found it necessary to make considerable additional provision for the improvement of the equipment of the railway lines which was represented to us to have fallen somewhat behind-hand in recent years, and to have become a pressing requirement. ’ I do not understand, Sir, how the equipment of the railway lines can be said to have fallen somewhat behind-hand in recent years and to have pressed itself upon the attention of the Finance Department as a pressing requirement this year, when, as the Hon'ble Mr. Clark rightly says, a normal programme of heavy renewals has been kept up for several years. The history of the working expenses tells a somewhat different tale. We find that before the Railway Board came into existence, that is up to the year 1905, the working expenses averaged about 46 to 48 per cent of the gross receipts from railways. From 1905, when the Board was constituted, the proportion of its working expenses has been steadily going up. We find that in 1906 it rose to 46 or 46½; in 1907, it went up to 57·5; in 1908-09, to 62 per cent, and in 1910 to 55·3 per cent. We find also that in 1911-12, the gross receipts were 50 crores, 36 lakhs and odd, in 1912-13, 55 crores. The working expenses in 1911-12 amounted to 25 crores, 89 lakhs, in 1912-13 to 28 crores. In 1913-14 they amounted to 29 crores, 35 lakhs, and in the revised estimates of 1914-15 they are shown as 29 crores, 63 lakhs; the Budget before us provides for 29 crores, 86 lakhs. It will thus appear that the working expenses have been growing steadily and enormously. I cannot therefore understand how it is that the Finance Department was persuaded this year that our equipment in this matter had somewhat fallen behind-hand in recent years. What I further submit, Sir, is that, in last year's Budget estimate provision was made for 29 crores and 74 lakhs, and the revised estimates show that only 29 crores, 63 lakhs could be utilized. If the provision of last year could not be fully utilized, partly owing, no doubt, to the operating expenses having been low, why add 24 lakhs this year to the working expenses? This is a year of deficit; we are faced with a special situation, and unless it can be shown that there is very great and pressing need for pushing up our equipment in this direction, this certainly does not seem to be a year when an extra sum of 24 lakhs should be added to the working expenses. There is another aspect of this question, Sir. The

[9TH MARCH, 1915.] [Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya; Mr. Clark.]

working expenses of railways, as I have submitted, have been steadily growing since 1905, when the Railway Board came into existence; and as these expenses grow, they necessarily reduce the net profit derivable from the railways. That these profits have come to 53 in the present year and that they are calculated to come to 32 in the following year, is a matter which ought to put the Railway Board somewhat at thinking on this question, ought to induce them to undertake a closer and more strict examination of the requirements of renewals than evidently they have been taking. The general public are entitled to see that the working expenses are not unnecessarily swollen. The railways have cost us a tremendous lot, and we are getting very, very small returns. In order that that return should not come to the vanishing point, it is essential that renewals should only be undertaken where they are actually necessary, and certainly not undertaken in a year when the returns from the railways, owing to the special circumstances of the year, are certain to be much poorer than they were last year. I therefore propose that the amount of working expenses should be reduced by 10 lakhs in the budget before us."

The Hon'ble Mr. Clark:—"Sir, the Hon'ble Member has been rather hard on the Railway Department, if he will permit me to say so. We are to have no credit for the reduction of 46 lakhs under ordinary expenditure, and we are to have a great deal of discredit for the increase of 70 lakhs under special expenditure

"It is a very difficult matter to cut down ordinary expenditure merely because traffic falls off. A great proportion of the working expenses must be fixed expenses, such as wages of the staff, and you cannot largely reduce working costs merely because a few trains have been taken off. I think the Railways have done very well indeed to make such a big saving as has been secured. Then we come to special expenditure. I have already dealt with this matter in my speech introducing the Railway head of the Budget and I need not go over the same ground again. The Hon'ble Member has referred to the reasons which have led to the grant of a larger amount under this head. The main reason is that we have been getting behind-hand in renewals. It is true that in the last three or four years we have been spending larger sums than before, but we are still behind-hand, and it would be a very unwise policy to allow ourselves to get still more in arrears.

"It is very difficult to discuss these three resolutions without, to some extent, connecting them together. The first is that a sum of 12 lakhs should be provided for aiding and encouraging indigenous industries. The second is in effect that Government should neglect to take the steps which seem to them necessary for raising to an adequate pitch of efficiency their railways, by which the products of industries are carried to their markets. The third will have very much the same effect as the second. To my mind there is some significance in the accidental juxtaposition of the second resolution and the first. Hon'ble Members need not carry their minds very far back to recall the acute congestion on railways in the last 2 or 3 years and the complaints which arose on all sides in commercial circles. The injury done to trade was undeniable. A far greater degree of expansion might have been reached had our railways been more adequate to their task. I cannot accept all the blame for the railways. As Hon'ble Members know, the boom was a very sudden one which produced similar effects in nearly every country in the world. But at the same time our railway policy cannot be held to have been entirely free from blame. We had not in the past pursued with sufficient vigour the policy of improving open lines; renewals had been postponed; expenditure had been cut down, and when this great improvement in trade came, I am afraid it cannot be denied that our railways were not as efficient as they should have been. Latterly we have pursued a policy of steady and continued improvement. I have not the faintest doubt that we are right in so doing and that we are acting in the best economic interests of India. It is one of the matters on which I look back with the greatest satisfaction, now that my five years in India are drawing to a close, that I shall leave our railways in a fair way to have drawn level with the demands which may reasonably be expected to be

[*Mr. Clark ; Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya.*] [9TH MARCH, 1915.]

made upon them. But this result has not yet been achieved, and if we were to accept the Hon'ble Member's proposal and reduce the present budget allotment, I can think of no more certain way of preventing, or at least postponing, its realisation. I am afraid in those circumstances I cannot agree to the resolution."

The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya:—"I think, Sir, that the Hon'ble Member should not consider the remarks that I made in the light in which he has taken them; he should not think that I want to keep back from the Railway Board the credit that is due to them for what they have done, or to throw any discredit upon them for what they have not done. We are dealing with a business proposition; the Railway Department of the Government of India is a business Department, and we have to look at the matter from a business point of view. The fact that the ordinary working expenses have been reduced this year has been noted in the statement before us. I have no doubt that every Department deserves credit, but when we point out that something more might have been done, in the way of reduction, for keeping down expenditure so far as it thought it fit to do, we do it not in a spirit of carping but in order that our business should be better attended to and, if possible, better promoted. We have to face the fact that railway working expenses have from 1905 onwards been steadily growing, and that they have grown from 46 per cent to 51 or 52 per cent, and the further fact that during these many years heavy renewals have been made year after year. The coming year will be a bad year for profits, and it therefore seems to me proper that the programme of working expenses, i.e., of renewals, might well be reduced by 10 lakhs. My Hon'ble friend has spoken in a manner that would show that my proposal would put a stop to all renewals. That certainly is not so. When you provide for nearly 30 crores for working expenses of railways, a reduction in these expenses of a sum of 10 lakhs cannot much hamper your work, but it will serve to show that there is a willingness, an earnest desire on the part of the Department to show that they will do with a lesser amount when they can. I would not take up more time. I fear that proposals put forward by non-official members do not receive the consideration which might be shown to them. The programme of expenditure in the different departments is fixed by the Finance Department, in consultation with the various Departments of the Government of India; non-official members are not even informed what is proposed to be done until the financial statement is made; the whole matter is arranged, decided on, and it seems unalterably fixed, when it comes before us for discussion. We put forward some suggestions, some may not be exactly right from the Government point of view; it may be that the Government is generally right, but it is difficult to believe that the Government Departments are always right, precisely to the pie, in the allotments that they have fixed for all the various items in the Budget. When the Government are pleased to give non-official Members an opportunity of putting forward suggestions, it does seem hard that they should not be able to see their way of accepting any suggestion for a change in the Budget."

The resolution was put and rejected.

RESOLUTION *RE* REDUCTION OF CAPITAL EXPENDITURE ON RAILWAYS.

The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya:—"The last Resolution, Sir, was a consequential Resolution, the object of which was to suggest to the Government how money for the different proposals which I have put forward might be found. As those proposals have been rejected, I do not press this Resolution, namely:—

'That this Council recommends that the Budget provision for capital expenditure on Railways be reduced by Rs25,00,000.'

The resolution was by leave withdrawn.

[9TH MARCH, 1915.] [Sir *e g ina*^m Craddock.]

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

SECOND STAGE.

The Hon'ble Sir Reginald Craddock :—"The main heads with which the Home Department are concerned, though most important in themselves, represent the ordinary administrative machinery of the country. They include General Administration, Law and Justice, including Courts of Law and Jails, Police, Medical as apart from Sanitation, and Registration.

"The variations in the figures are explained in the Financial Statements. No resolutions are being moved in regard to any of them, and they have apparently evoked no criticism from Hon'ble Members of this Council.

"We had hoped that in ordinary circumstances, the current year would have seen the promised Jail Commission at work, examining our prison system ; but, as in many other cases, the War has obliged us to postpone this inquiry for the present. I regret exceedingly that this has been necessary, for I had great hopes that much good would result from such an inquiry for which the time had become ripe. The subject was also one in which many Hon'ble Members have taken much interest. We may hope that the postponement will be a short one, though it is impossible now to make any forecast of the probable date at which the matter will be again taken up.

"Under Courts of Law, the buildings for the new High Court at Patna are nearing completion ; the question of strength, personnel and establishment, is under elaboration, while, as the Council is aware, the question of converting the Chief Court at Lahore into a High Court is before the Secretary of State.

"Under Police there is, and must be, as I indicated last year, continuous expansion. Constables must be paid a living wage and it has been found necessary, in some provinces, to increase the pay also of the head constables, while the general scheme of reform following on the Police Commission's recommendations still forms a continuous process.

"I desire once more, on behalf of the Government of India, to give a tribute of praise to the officers and men of the Indian Police. I do not think that India ever properly recognises what she owes to the police. The few cases of serious misconduct that occur—and I am glad to say that they have been becoming fewer each year—are magnified out of all proportion to their numerical importance, while all the excellent work that the police do is for the most part unnoticed or ignored. It falls to me to see many judgments of the higher criminal courts every year, and I can testify to the number of cases in which the work of the police has been pronounced to be good and honest and, in many cases, specially commended, while condemnation is exceedingly rare.

"As I pointed out last year, with the development of the country, police work is daily becoming harder and not easier, and the force requires a degree of support and co-operation from the public which it does not yet receive. If accused persons are acquitted on the benefit of a doubt it is rashly assumed that they ought not to have been prosecuted. Cases in which the Courts find themselves able to say that the accused ought not to have been prosecuted are exceedingly rare. In no country in the world are all the persons sent up for trial convicted. It is the function of the police to lay evidence before the Courts in cases where there is *prima facie* evidence and not to arrogate to themselves a decision. If prosecutions fail, how often can it be said that it is the fault of the police ? How often may it not be due to the indifference of the public ? I repeat once more that if the police is to cope successfully with the increasing volume of the crime of the country, they require the fullest sympathy and encouragement."

[*Sir William Meyer ; The Vice-President.*]

[9TH MARCH, 1915.]

The Hon'ble Sir William Meyer:—"Sir, I beg to introduce the following heads of the Financial Statement for 1915-16.

As regards Revenue :—

Opium.
Interest.
Mint.

Receipts in Aid of Superannuation.
Exchange.
Miscellaneous.

As regards Expenditure :—

Refunds.
Opium.
Stamps.
Assessed Taxes.
Interest on Obligations other than the
Public Debt.

Mint.
Civil, Furlough and Absentee Allowances.
Superannuation Allowances and Pensions.
Exchange.
Miscellaneous.
Reduction or Avoidance of Debt.

"I need add nothing to the comments and explanations already given in regard to these items in my speech introducing the Financial Statement and in the Secretary's supplementary Memorandum."

The Hon'ble the Vice-President:—"The Council will now adjourn till Wednesday, the 17th March, at 11 o'clock."

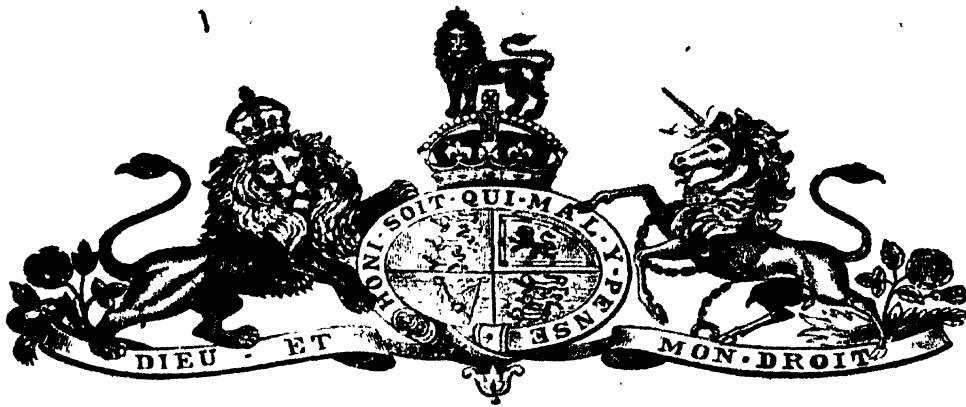
W. H. VINCENT,

Secretary to the Government of India,

Legislative Department.

DELHI;

The 17th March, 1915.



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 12.} DELHI, SATURDAY, MARCH 20, 1915.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time containing such official papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in PART VI of the GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on a payment of five rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight rupees if sent by post. The SUPPLEMENT and PART VI of the GAZETTE can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or rupees nine if sent by post.

No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the CALCUTTA GAZETTE, will be included in the SUPPLEMENT. For such Orders and Notifications the body of the GAZETTE must be looked to.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTICE.

Sale of Andamans timber in 1915.

It is notified for general information that quarterly tenders will be invited during 1915 for shipments of padauk, and of pyinma (*Lagerstræmia hypoleuca*), a wood somewhat resembling jarool, and of koko or siris (*Albizia Lebbek*), in the form of rough-hewn logs or 'squares' to be shipped ordinarily by the Port Blair mail steamer, or as opportunity may offer by other steamers.

It is expected that the following minima quantities will be available during the year :—

Padauk, good and off-coloured	2,600 tons.
Pyinma	500—1,000 „
Koko	500 „

Full particulars can be obtained on application to the Divisional Forest Officer, Andamans, Port Blair.

F. NOYCE,

Under Secretary to the Government of India.

SIMLA ;
The 17th February 1915. }

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTICE.

License to extract and purchase timber from the North and Middle Andaman Islands.

1. Notice is hereby given that the Government of India are prepared to consider tenders for a license to extract and purchase padauk and other timbers from—

- (i) The North Andaman with Interview, Bennett, and all other islands North of Austin Strait.
- (ii) The Middle Andaman excepting that portion to the west of Yoljig and South of the main line cleared from the junction of the Chara-lung-ta and Bom-lung-ta streams westwards to Mount Oldham and on to the sea.

2. Sites for depots, sawmills, residences, and other purposes essential to the carrying out of the terms of the license will be made available at Pott Cornwallis, Stewart Sound, and Long Island at the discretion of the Chief Commissioner of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

3. Tenders may be submitted for either or both of the above areas. The license will be for 20 years from the 1st January 1916, or such later date within six months of the acceptance of the tender as may be agreed upon, with the option of renewal for another 20 years on terms to be notified by the Government of India hereafter; but those persons whose tenders have been accepted will be permitted to clear land for buildings, and other purposes connected with the license, and to start the erection of such buildings, as from the date on which the agreement is signed and the security money deposited.

4. The fellings will be regulated by the working plans sanctioned, or to be sanctioned, by the Government of India. The two areas mentioned in paragraph 1 above will each be divided into three sub-periodic blocks. Felling and extraction of timber and the payment of royalty thereon must be completed in sub-periodic block I by the end of the first seven years of the license, work being similarly completed in sub-periodic blocks II and III by the end of the 11th and 15th years, respectively. Throughout the period of the agreement the Secretary of State for India in Council will retain the right to extract from the licensed areas timber required for local (other than trade) purposes and for local public works, and in any sub-periodic block on the expiry of the period allotted for the working thereof to issue licenses or otherwise provide for the felling, extraction, and disposal of timber which the licensees have omitted or are not bound to extract.

5. The padauk trees to be felled will be marked previously by the Forest Department, and none but marked trees shall be felled. The first sub-periodic block in each area will be located in the neighbourhood of Stewart Sound.

6. The minimum annual outturn of padauk timber for the first fourteen years after which the present working-plan will be revised, is estimated as follows, but the accuracy of the estimate is not guaranteed :—

- (i) From the North Andaman including Interview and Bennett Islands—

1,200 sound trees of and over 9 feet in girth,

1,000 exploitable unsound trees,

which may be expected to yield—

2,100 tons of first class logs.

1,400 tons of second class logs.

2,000 tons of third class logs.

- (ii) From the Middle Andaman—

2,400 sound trees of and over 9 feet in girth,

2,000 exploitable unsound trees,

which may be expected to yield—

4,200 tons of first class logs.

2,800 tons of second class logs.

4,000 tons of third class logs.

The outturn for the last six years of the license will be determined by working plans to be drawn up hereafter.

7. In addition the licensees will be permitted to cut, subject to previous marking, should this in the opinion of the Forest Officer be considered desirable, and to such limits as to area

and number as may be imposed by the Chief Commissioner of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands from time to time, other species as follows :—

Gurjan over 8 feet in girth, *didu* and *pyinma* over 7½ feet in girth, and *koko*, black *chulgam*, white *chulgam*, white *bambwe*, red *bambwe*, and *taungpein* over 6 feet in girth.

8. The timber will, in all cases, be measured in the round log either at the stump or at collecting depots as may be found convenient by the Forest Department. All felled timber will be held to be at the risk of the licensees and to be liable to the payment of royalty which must be paid before removal from the islands or conversion in a sawmill.

9. For the first three years of the license royalty will be payable at the rates agreed on and on the amount of timber felled : but thereafter minima annual royalties will be payable as follows :—

(i) For the North Andaman, Rs. 1,00,000 per annum.

(ii) For the Middle Andaman, Rs. 1,00,000 per annum.

(iii) In case of a combined license for both islands Rs. 2,00,000 per annum.

10. Except with the special permission of the Divisional Forest Officer all padauk trees, sound or unsound, which have been marked by the forest officers as in their opinion worth conversion, must be felled and royalty paid on them.

11. Should the licensees desire to exploit any form of minor produce or any timber other than those species mentioned above they may be permitted to do so on terms to be settled hereafter by the Chief Commissioner of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

12. The licensees will be subject to such restrictions as the Government of India may prescribe to prevent communication between their employes and the convict population in the Andamans.

13. Subject to the general control of the Chief Commissioner of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands the cultivation of field crops solely for the support of the labour force will be permitted free of taxation.

14. Facilities will be provided at Stewart Sound for wireless telegraphy, and as far as may be possible for a weekly steamer or launch connection for postal purposes between this place and Port Blair.

15. Such padauk timber as may be available from departmental working in the areas not included in the first paragraph of this notice, or in sub-periodic blocks in which felling and extraction of timber has been completed by the licensees in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 4 above and as may not be required for local consumption in the islands or for issue to State-worked Railways or other Government departments in India and Burma, will be sold either by public auction or by public tender, provided that the quantity to be so sold annually, commencing from the first of January 1917, shall not exceed 500 tons of squares and 1,000 tons of scantlings. There will be no limit to the quantity of timber other than padauk which may be extracted from the areas under reference, and no restriction as to its disposal.

16. The Inspector-General of Forests, Simla, will answer calls for further information.

17. Tenders must be submitted on forms to be obtained from the Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, and must be accompanied by a receipt for the payment into any Government Treasury of a sum of Rs. 1,500 in cash or in Government securities. This deposit will be returned to unsuccessful tenderers, but in the case of persons whose tenders have been accepted will be subject to forfeiture in the event of their failure to execute, within the time specified, the agreement referred to below.

18. All persons whose tenders have been accepted will be required to execute an agreement in a form approved by the Government of India, copies of which can be obtained on application to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, Simla. This agreement must be signed within three months of the acceptance of the tender.

19. Tenders, marked "Tender for Andamans Timber License," should be submitted so as to reach the Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, Simla, on or before the 1st September 1915. The Government of India do not undertake to accept the highest or any tender either for padauk or for other timbers, or to assign any reasons for the refusal or acceptance of any tender.

20. Without the written sanction of the Government of India no transfer, assignment or sub-letting of their license by the licensees will be valid.

L. J. KERSHAW,

Secretary to the Government of India,
Department of Revenue and Agriculture.

SIMLA ;
The 10th February 1915. }

Nos. 1380-C.—1382-C.
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
HOME DEPARTMENT.
(ESTABLISHMENTS.)

**REORGANIZATION OF THE JUDICIAL SERVICE IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES
AND BERAR.**

Delhi, the 13th March 1915.

RESOLUTION.

In the Home Department Resolution Nos. 934—936, dated the 9th May 1913, it was stated that one post of Deputy Commissioner and one post of Divisional Judge had been placed on the list of appointments open to members of the Provincial Civil Service in the Central Provinces and that the Chief Commissioner had been authorised in addition, with the Secretary of State's approval, to appoint a member of this Service to a third post ordinarily reserved for members of the Commission, which might be either a Deputy Commissionership or a Divisional Judgeship, according to his discretion. It was further announced that in consequence of the amalgamation into one cadre of the Central Provinces and Berar Commissions, three additional posts in the combined cadre should be listed as open to members of the Provincial Civil Service so soon as the three Indian members

Mr. Bhatnagar Faridoonji.
Mr. Muhammad-din Khan.
Mr. Kashinath Sriram Jatar.

of the Berar Commission who are now filling superior appointments retired from the Service of Government and that when effect was given to

these orders the number and nature of the posts listed in the Central Provinces and Berar would be as follows :—

Deputy Commissionerships	3
Divisional Judgeships	2
One additional post of either description, as might be found adminis- tratively convenient	1
	6

The pay of the appointments when held substantively by Provincial Service officers was fixed as follows :—

	Rs.
Deputy Commissioner, 1st grade	1,600
" " 2nd "	1,200
" " 3rd "	1,000
Senior Divisional Judge	1,700
Divisional Judge in the 1st grade of Deputy Commissioner	1,600
	1,200
	1,000

2. The question of the number of the listed posts, their distribution between the judicial and the executive branches of the Service and the pay to be attached to listed posts in the judicial branch has since been reconsidered in connection with the re-organisation of the Judicial Service in the Central Provinces and Berar which has been recently sanctioned by the Secretary of State, and the Governor General in Council is pleased to announce, with His Lordship's sanction, that when effect has been given to the reorganisation scheme the number and nature of the posts listed in the Central Provinces and Berar will be as follows :—

Deputy Commissionerships	3
District and Sessions Judgeships	4
	7

subject to the condition that two Deputy Commissionerships and one District and Sessions Judgeship out of these seven appointments will be only made available to members of the Provincial Service as the three members of the Berar Commission above named retire and vacate their appointments substantively. The Chief Commissioner will be authorised to decide, with reference to the comparative merits of members of the Provincial Service in either line, whether an executive or judicial appointment should be given to that Service, as these officers in turn retire. In the meantime, however, it will be open to the Chief Commissioner, without reference to the Government of India or the Secretary of State, to fill an officiating vacancy caused by the absence on leave of any of these three officers by a member of the Provincial Civil Service.

3. The Secretary of State having sanctioned the creation of four grades of District and Sessions Judges on Rs. 2,750, Rs. 2,500, Rs. 2,250 and Rs. 1,800, His Excellency in Council further directs that the rates of pay for officers of the Provincial Civil Service holding listed appointments of District and Sessions Judge in the different grades substantively shall be as follows :—

District and Sessions Judge, 1st grade	Rs. 1,800
" " 2nd "	1,600
" " 3rd "	1,400
" " 4th "	1,200

Order.—Ordered that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Honourable the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces and the Finance Department, for information, and that it be published in the *Gazette of India*.

H. WHEELER,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

SANITARY.

PLAGUE.

Delhi, the 18th March 1915.

The following preliminary statement of plague seizures and deaths reported in India during the week ending the 18th March 1915, is published for general information :—

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
DELHI	...	Delhi City	...	...
		Delhi-Rural area	...	...
		TOTAL	...	...
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND SIND.	Northern.	Bombay City	14	14
		Kaira District	...	...
		Panch Mahals District	19	6
		Ahmedabad District	...	...
		Broach	30	17
		Bulsar Port	1	2
		Surat Town and Port	2	3
		Surat District	19	13
		Bilwandi Port	13	5
		Bandra	...	...
		Bassein	9	6
		Thana	...	...
		Kalyan	...	...
		Kurla	...	...
	Thana District	42	37	
	Central.	Nasik District	155	90
		Ahmednagar District	21	16
		East Khandesh District	50	27
		Poona Town	13	12
		Poona District	48	39
		Satara	96	56
		Sholapur Town	110	70
		Sholapur District	51	48
	Southern.	Panvel Port	15	9
		Kolaba District	9	4
		Ratnagiri	2	1
		Belgaum	...	...
		Dharwar	94	75
		Habli Town	...	...
	Sind	Bijapur District	14	9
		Hyderabad Town	...	...
		Hyderabad District	...	...
		Karachi Town and Port	4	5
		Karachi District	13	15
		Sukkur	...	...
	Political Charges.	Larkana	...	...
		Nawabshah	15	12
		Baroda State	88	40
		Cutch	5	5
		Mandvi Port	3	1
		Porbandar Port	...	...
		Bhavnagar Port	6	3
		Bewa Kantha Agency	3	...
		Kathiawar Agency	59	43
		Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country	147	100
MADRAS PRESIDENCY.	...	Akalkot State	...	...
		Khairpur	...	...
		TOTAL	1,176	783
		Anantapur District	15	6
		Bellary Town	...	...
		Bellary District	20	17
		Bellary Cantonment	...	...
		North Arcot District	17	11
		Mangalore Town and Port	1	1
		South Canara District	...	...
		Salem District	4	6
		Coimbatore Town	...	...
		Coimbatore District	...	...
		Trichinopoly District	5(b)	5(b)
		Kistna District	1(a)	...
Tuticorin Town	...	...
Vinagapatam Port	...	...
	TOTAL	63	46	

The following corrections should be made in the return for the week ending 6th March 1915.

Sukkur district read 42 cases, 2 deaths or nil.

Khairpur State " 4 " 1 death "

(a) One imported. (b) Two imported.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BENGAL.	Burdwan	Burdwan District	...	...
		Birbhum	...	...
		Bankura	...	...
		Howrah Town	...	...
		Howrah District	...	...
	Presi- denoy.	24 Parganahs	...	...
		Calcutta	4	2
	Dacca	Dacca Town	...	...
		Dacca District	...	...
		Mymensingh District	...	...
		Faridpur	...	...
	Chittagong	Noakhali District	...	...
	Rajahahi	Jalpaiguri District	...	...
		Pabna District	...	...
		TOTAL	4	2
BIHAR AND ORISSA.	Patna	Patna Town	...	...
		Patna District	429	438
		Gaya Town	...	...
		Gaya District	818	209
		Shahabad District	168	122
	Tirhut	Saran District	613	548
		Champaran District	3	3
		Muzaffarpur	33	28
		Palamau	7	1
		Darbhanga Town	...	...
	Bhagalpur	Darbhanga District	122	101
		Monghyr Town	...	...
		Monghyr District	195	161
		Purnea	...	...
		Bhagalpur Town	17	15
	Orissa	Bhagalpur District	96	88
		Sonthal Parganas District	18	9
	Chota-Nag- pur.	Cuttack	...	...
		Hasaribagh District	...	...
		TOTAL	2,014	1,723
UNITED PROVINCES.	Meerut	Saharanpur City	...	...
		Saharanpur District	53	46
		Muzaffarnagar District	43	29
		Meerut City	1	...
		Meerut District	24	7
	Agra	Bulandshahr District	79	76
		Aligarh City	8	4
		Aligarh District	56	56
		Muttra City	1	1
		Muttra District	27	23
	Bohil- khand.	Munpuri	...	...
		Etah	36	30
		Bijnor District	94	94
		Moradabad District	19	17
		Shahjahanpur City	...	...
	Allahabad	Shahjahanpur District	...	...
		Farrukhabad City	24	24
		Farrukhabad District	...	...
		Cawnpore City	2	2
		Cawnpore District	8	8
	Jhansi	Fatehpur	60	89
		Allahabad City	14	11
		Allahabad District	209	181
		Jhansi District	...	...
		Jalaun	...	...
	Benares	Benares City	2	1
		Benares District	50	46
		Mirzapur	2	2
		Jaunpur	112	113
		Ghazipur	257	244
	Gorakh- pur.	Ballia	422	404
		Gorakhpur District	233	126
		Basti	109	100
		Azamgarh	1,113	1,010
		Lucknow City	8	8
	Lucknow	Lucknow District	13	13
		Unao	146	145
		Rae Bareilly	51	87
		Sitapur	145	113
		Hardoi	20	20
	Fyzabad	Kheri	2	2
		Fyzabad City	36	36
		Fyzabad District	72	63
		Gonda	7	7
		Bahraich	64	64
	Fyzabadi	Sultanpur	28	18
		Partabgarh District	13	12
		Bara Banki	49	40
		TOTAL	8,716	8,269

The following corrections should be noted in the return for the week ending 6th March 1915.

Jaunpur district read 97 deaths for 96 deaths.

Ballia " " 294 cases for 295 cases.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
PUNJAB.	Ambala	Hissar District	96	8
		Gurgaon "	68	67
		Rohtak "	83	21
		Karnal "	211	202
		Ambala "	248	150
	Jullundur	Kangra District	10	8
		Hoshiarpur District	699	669
		Jullundur City	86	57
		Jullundur District	852	613
		Ludhiana "	640	339
	Lahore	Ferozepore "	57	23
		Lahore City	4	3
		Lahore District	309	179
		Amritsar City	37	37
		Amritsar District	765	765
	Rawalpindi.	Gurdaspur "	1,194	1,082
		Sialkot "	497	485
		Gujranwala "	758	593
		Shahpur District	143	88
		Gujrat "	671	651
	Multan	Jhelum "	810	663
		Rawalpindi "	63	444
		Attock "	62	54
		Montgomery District	90	45
		Lyalpur District	363	273
BURMA.	Pegu	Jhang "	102	67
		Multan "	1	...
		Nabha State	33	28
		Patiala City	...	...
		Patiala State	395	242
	Native States	Kapurthala State	180	236
		Malerkotla "	149	96
		Jhind State	100	64
		Kalsia State	4	2
		TOTAL	10,488	8,275
	Irrawaddy	Rangoon Town	11	10
		Insein District	...	...
		Hanthawaddy District	...	...
		Tharrawaddy District	2	8
		Pegu District	8	7
	Toungoo	Prome	9	8
		Bassein Town	5	5
		Bassein District	2	2
		Henzada "	11	10
		Myaungmya "	2	2
	Magwe	Maubin "	2	2
		Pyapon "	...	...
		Amherst District	...	...
		Toungoo "	12	11
		Moulmein Town	...	...
	Mandalay	Thayetmyo District	9	9
		Magwe District	1	1
		Mandalay Town	15	15
		Mandalay District	...	...
		Bhamo "	2	2
	Saguing	Katha "	...	...
		Saguing "	...	...
		Kyaukse District	3	3
		Meiktila "	12	10
		Yamethin "	8	6
	Shan States	Myingyan "	18	19
		Northern Shan States	4	2
		TOTAL	183	167
CENTRAL PROVINCES.	Cachar	Goalpara Town	...	...
		TOTAL	...	...
	Nagpur	Nagpur Town	188	174
		Nagpur District	503	325
		Bhandara Town	3	2
		Bhandara District	1	2
		Wardha Town	11	5
	Jubbulpore.	Wardha District	3	2
		Balaghat Town	...	...
		Saugor Town	16	10
		Saugor District	33	39
		Saugor Cantonment	7	7
	Nerbudda	Damoh Town	15	14
		Damoh District	5	1
		Seoni District	30	25
		Hoshangabad District	40	31
		Narsingpur "	58	44
	Berar	Chhindwara "	7	7
		Amraoti Town	9	7
		Amraoti District	...	...
		Buldana "	5	3
		TOTAL	937	699

In the return for the week ending 6th March 1915 against Tharrawaddy district read 27 cases, 26 deaths for 20 cases, 25 deaths.

The following corrections should be made in the return for the week ending 6th March 1915.

Thayetmyo district read 11 cases, 17 deaths for nil.
 Maunmye Town " 30 " 30 " " "
 Yamethin district " 6 " 5 " " "
 Katha " 2 " 1 death " "
 Northern Shan States " 1 case, 1 " " "

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
COORG	...	Coorg	1	...
		TOTAL	1	...
MYSORE STATE.	...	Bangalore Civil and Military Station	38	22
		Bangalore City	6	2
		Bangalore District	22	14
		Mysore City	1	1
		Mysore District	19	17
		Hasan "	17	10
		Kadur "	9	5
		Kolar "	25	20
		Kolar Gold Fields	15	11
		Tumkur District . . . . .	...	...
		Shimoga "	4	2
		Chitaldroog " . . . . .	...	...
		TOTAL	156	104
HYDERABAD STATE.	...	Raichur District	6	3
		Bidar "	51	44
		Medak "	56	45
		Parbhani " . . . . .	...	...
		Gulbarga "	11	10
		Atrafbaidah Sarf-i-Khas . . . . .	...	...
		Hyderabad City and Suburbs . . . . .	...	...
		Bir District . . . . .	...	...
		Adilabad District . . . . .	...	...
		Aurangabad " . . . . .	...	...
		TOTAL	124 (a)	102 (a)
CENTRAL INDIA.	...	Bhopal City . . . . .	...	...
		Bhopal State	54	42
		Gwalior "	12	10
		Indore City	2	2
		Sehore Cantonment	6	6
		TOTAL	74 (b)	60 (b)
RAJPUTANA.	...	Marwar (Jodhpur State) . . . . .	...	...
		Jaipur State . . . . .	...	...
		Bharatpur State . . . . .	...	...
		TOTAL	...	...
N.-W. F. PROVINCE.	...	Peshawar District . . . . .	...	...
		Abbottabad City . . . . .	...	...
		Hazara District . . . . .	...	...
		TOTAL	...	...
KASHMIR	...	Jammu Province	115	79
		TOTAL	115	79
		GRAND TOTAL	19,051	15,809

* Imported.

(a) From the 1st to the 7th March 1915.

(b) For the week ending 6th March 1915.

L. C. PORTER,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Rainfall summary for the seven days ending at 8 hrs. on Thursday, the 18th March 1915, based on the Indian Daily Weather Reports of the period.

1. The disturbance referred to in last week's report continued to affect the weather from the 11th to the 13th. It gave widespread rain in east Baluchistan, the North-West Frontier Province, the Punjab, the United Provinces, Rajputana, Central India and north Bengal. On its disappearance weather was dry except for a few thunderstorms, chiefly in the Peninsula, but at the close of the week a fresh depression from the west was giving light rain in Baluchistan.

2. *Burma.*—There was no rain.

Northeast India, including Orissa.—Nearly general rain fell on the 13th in east Bihar and north Bengal, and local rain in Assam.

The United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces.—Rainfall was nearly general over the whole of the United Provinces on the 12th and in the western districts on the 11th. It was also nearly general on these two days in Central India East. Local showers were given by thunderstorms in the Central Provinces.

Northwest India.—There was nearly general rain on the 11th in the Punjab, Kashmir, the North-West Frontier Province and east Baluchistan; and on the 12th, in the east and north Punjab, east Baluchistan and Rajputana. Local falls occurred in Gujarat.

The Peninsula.—A few scattered falls of rain were reported, chiefly associated with thunderstorms.

3. The principal amounts of rainfall were as follows :—

March 11th—Lahore 1·07", Sialkot 1·28", Murree 1·96", Khushab 0·97", Lyallpur 1·50", Cherat 2·86", Peshawar 1·20", Srinagar 1·52", and Sonamarg 0·90".

„ 12th—Allahabad 1·01", Murree 0·88", Cherat 2·80", Doshi 1·19", Peshawar 0·91", and Jaipur 0·80".

„ 13th—Roorkee 1·19".

„ 14th—Dibrugarh 0·88".

„ 15th—Ootacamund 1·75".

4. The rainfall of the week was 20 per cent. or more in excess in the United Provinces, the Punjab, the North-West Frontier Province, Baluchistan, Rajputana, Gujarat, Central India, the Central Provinces West, Hyderabad South, and the Madras Deccan; and was within 20 per cent. of the normal in Bihar and Mysore. No rain usually falls at this time of year in Berar, the Konkan, and the Bombay Deccan; in the remaining divisions rainfall was 20 per cent. or more in defect.

The rainfall from 4th December to date is 20 per cent. or more in excess in all divisions, except the following :—Assam, Bengal, the Punjab Southwest and Kashmir, where it differs from the normal by less than 20 per cent. and Orissa, Baluchistan and Sind, where it is 20 per cent. or more in defect.

Division.	RAINFALL DATA FOR WEEK ENDING ON 18TH MARCH 1915.			RAINFALL DATA FROM 4TH DECEMBER 1914 TO 18TH MARCH 1915.				
	Actual rainfall in inches.	Normal rainfall in inches.	Excess or defect in inches.	Actual rainfall to date in inches.	Normal rainfall in inches.	Excess or defect in inches.	PERCENTAGE DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL.	
							This week.	Last week.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Bay Islands	0	0.1	-0.1	15.8	7.7	+7.1	+90	+101
Lower Burma	0	0.2	-0.2	2.8	1.4	+1.4	+100	+133
Upper Burma	0	0.1	-0.1	1.9	1.0	+0.9	+90	+111
Assam	0.2	0.7	-0.5	3.8	4.3	-0.5	-12	0
Bengal	0.1	0.4	-0.3	2.5	2.3	+0.2	+9	+26
Orissa	0.1	0.8	-0.2	1.5	2.5	-1.0	-40	-36
Chota Nagpur	0.1	0.2	-0.1	4.6	3.1	+1.5	+48	+55
Bihar	0.1	0.1	0	2.2	1.6	+0.6	+37	+40
United Provinces, East	0.4	0.1	+0.3	3.4	2.0	+1.4	+70	+58
United Provinces, West	0.8	0.1	+0.7	7.0	3.0	+4.0	+133	+114
Punjab, East and North	0.7	0.2	+0.5	6.0	4.1	+1.9	+46	+30
Punjab, South-West	0.6	0.2	+0.4	3.2	2.1	+0.1	+5	-16
Kashmir	0.5	0.7	-0.2	9.0	9.5	-0.5	-5	-8
N.-W. Frontier Province	1.2	0.4	+0.8	4.4	3.2	+1.2	+37	+14
Baluchistan	0.7	0.4	+0.3	2.8	4.7	-1.9	-40	-51
Sind	0	0.1	-0.1	0.6	1.0	-0.4	-40	-33
Rajputana, West	0.1	0	+0.1	1.7	0.7	+1.0	+143	+129
Rajputana, East	0.5	0	+0.5	3.7	1.1	+2.6	+236	+191
Gujarat	0.1	0	+0.1	0.8	0.2	+0.6	+300	+250
Central India, West	0.1	0	+0.1	2.6	0.4	+2.2	+550	+525
Central India, East	0.5	0.1	+0.4	3.4	2.2	+1.2	+55	+38
Berar	0	0	0	4.3	1.4	+2.9	+207	+207
Central Provinces, West	0.3	0.1	+0.2	4.0	1.7	+2.3	+135	+131
Central Provinces, East	0	0.3	-0.3	4.6	2.4	+2.2	+91	+119
Konkan	0	0	0	1.4	0.2	+1.2	+600	+600
Bombay Deccan	0	0	0	2.6	0.6	+2.0	+333	+333
Hyderabad, North	0	0.1	-0.1	3.9	1.0	+2.9	+290	+333
Hyderabad, South	0.2	0.1	+0.1	3.3	0.9	+2.4	+267	+237
Mysore	0.1	0.1	0	1.5	1.0	+0.5	+50	+56
Malabar	0.1	0.3	-0.2	7.1	2.5	+4.6	+184	+216
Madras, South-East	0	0.2	-0.2	7.5	5.9	+1.6	+27	+32
Madras Deccan	0.2	0.1	+0.1	4.1	0.9	+3.2	+355	+337
Madras Coast, North	0	0.1	-0.1	4.0	2.5	+1.5	+60	+67

G. C. SIMPSON,

Offg. Director General of Observatories.

Dated the 18th March 1915.

L. J. KERSHAW,

Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 2572-2622-25.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

STORES.

**ADDITIONAL NOTE ADDED TO RULE 13 OF THE RULES FOR THE SUPPLY
OF ARTICLES FOR THE PUBLIC SERVICE.**

RESOLUTION.

Delhi, the 17th March 1915.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following additional note shall be added to Rule 13 of the rules for the supply of articles for the public service, promulgated with the Resolution in this Department, No. 5829-5876-11, dated the 24th July 1913 :—

“NOTE.—The financial limits imposed under this rule in respect of purchases made under rules 3(a) and 5 do not apply to the purchase of articles required on mobilisation, or during the continuance of military operations.”

ORDER.—Ordered that this Resolution be communicated to all Departments of the Government of India, to all Local Governments and Administrations, to the Comptroller and Auditor General, to all Accountants General and Comptrollers, to all Heads of Departments subordinate to this Department, to the Private and Military Secretaries to His Excellency the Viceroy, to the Secretary to the Imperial Delhi Committee and to the Audit Officer, Delhi.

Ordered, also, that the Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India* for general information.

C. F. LOW,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.
(RAILWAY BOARD.)

Statement of Approximate Gross Earnings of Indian Railways.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total earnings*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

RAILWAYS.	AVERAGE EARNINGS PER MILE PER WEEK.		MEAN MILEAGE WORKED.		TOTAL EARNINGS FOR WEEK ENDING.		EARNINGS PER MILE OPEN FOR WEEK.		TOTAL EARNINGS FROM 1st APRIL TO		Increase.	Decrease.	REMARKS.	
	During official year 1913-14.		1914.		6th March 1914.		1914.		6th March 1914.					
	Rs.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				
State and Guaranteed Railways.														
Bengal-Nagpur (including 2' 6" gauge lines)	312	2,676	2,676	2,676	9,34,478	8,54,000	349	319	8,87,39,038	3,75,38,000	...	Rs. 11,41,088		
Beswada Extension	376	21	21	21	9,996	8,100	476	383	3,66,917	4,09,000	42,088	...		
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	696	998	1,001	1,001	8,56,338	6,64,000	855	663	3,27,62,160	3,08,55,000	...	19,07,150		
Eastern Bengal (including 3' 3 1/2" and 2' 6" gauge lines)	458	1,576	1,570	1,570	6,63,921	6,44,000	421	410	3,51,99,797	3,05,57,000	...	46,42,797		
East India	775	2,571	2,571	2,571	21,68,255	21,45,000	843	842	9,62,99,757	9,57,74,000	...	6,25,757		
Great Indian Peninsula (including Indian Midland)	650	2,537	2,537	2,537	21,05,091	16,05,000	830	629	7,88,62,535	7,06,69,000	...	81,93,525		
Agra-Delhi Chord	352	126	126	126	54,611	75,000	434	525	21,17,496	29,33,000	8,15,514	...		
Baran-Kotah	85	40	40	40	4,826	3,000	120	75	1,60,301	1,28,000	...	32,301		
Bhopal-Itarsi	536	57	57	57	26,055	23,800	460	409	14,96,521	10,91,000	...	4,06,521		
Madras and Southern Mahratta (including 3' 3 1/2" gauge lines)	278	2,553	2,553	2,553	8,05,498	7,81,000	316	306	3,43,20,875	3,40,14,000	...	3,06,875		
North-Western (including 2' 6" gauge lines)	411	4,012	4,012	4,010	17,03,161	13,50,000	425	337	8,03,46,312	7,59,76,000	...	46,70,312		
Oudh and Rohilkhand (including Cawnpore-Barhwa 3' 3 1/2" link)	289	1,600	1,601	1,601	4,40,757	3,55,000	275	222	2,30,24,244	1,89,90,000	...	38,34,244		
Cawnpore-Banda	39	38	38	76	2,046	3,300	62	43	(a) 60,171	1,79,000	1,18,829	...		
Hardwar-Delhi	292	32	32	32	9,877	11,300	303	350	4,39,004	4,25,000	...	14,004		
Assam-Bengal	167	812	851	851	1,60,278	1,40,000	199	165	64,68,929	62,53,000	...	2,10,929		
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	315	1,828	1,828	1,828	6,91,013	5,75,000	378	313	2,75,66,790	2,63,60,000	...	12,01,790		
Burma	306	1,343	1,343	1,343	5,91,801	5,10,000	441	380	2,05,80,492	1,96,71,000	...	9,19,492		
Burma Extensions	...	187	187	187	61,568	42,000	329	225	19,31,897	14,87,000	...	4,44,897		
Southern Shan States	...	23	23	70	1,088	4,000	47	57	29,346	66,000	35,654	...		
Dhoke-Karnool	...	32	32	32	2,837	2,300	89	73	1,14,202	99,300	...	14,902		
Jodhpur-Hyderabad (British Section)	302	124	124	124	23,474	19,200	189	155	12,18,410	9,35,000	...	2,83,410		
Lucknow-Bareilly	161	304	313	313	40,015	30,000	132	117	19,99,939	17,63,000	...	2,37,939		
Mysore (including Kolar Gold Fields 5' 6" gauge lines)	179	411	411	411	77,890	69,400	189	169	35,40,628	33,84,000	...	1,56,638		
South India (including 5' 6" and 2' 6" gauge lines)	371	1,454	1,455	1,455	5,34,322	4,90,000	367	337	2,60,38,969	2,52,66,000	...	7,72,969		
Tamarcree Branch	161	106	106	106	17,098	15,400	158	143	8,41,350	8,23,000	...	18,350		
Tirhoot	251	785	788	788	2,11,241	1,83,000	239	231	95,27,747	89,30,000	...	5,97,747		
Branch-Jambeser (b)	30	30	...	600	...	20	...	12,000	12,000	(b) Opened from 23rd November 1914.
Jorhat Provincial	78	33	33	33	4,323	2,700	130	94	1,21,936	1,10,000	...	11,960		
TOTAL	415	26,276	26,457	26,457	11,22,01,377	1,06,28,000	464	403	52,44,85,737	49,41,65,900	...	2,93,19,837		

	217	79	79	14,984	12,000	190	152	8,36,734	6,67,000	...	1,69,784
Nagda-Ujjain	186	34	34	10,069	7,200	293	212	2,59,808	2,47,000	...	42,808
Nizam's Guaranteed State	370	334	334	1,56,988	1,00,000	470	299	59,77,851	51,74,000	...	8,33,851
Petlad-Cambay	168	34	34	5,994	5,900	176	174	2,75,831	2,86,000	9,169	5,25,533
Rajpore-Bhatinda	362	108	108	40,028	30,000	371	278	18,33,533	13,08,000	...	8,54,659
Southern Punjab	282	425	425	1,30,234	90,000	306	312	53,33,659	49,79,000	...	1,38,997
Southern Punjab—"Ludhiana" Extension	167	155	155	25,648	26,000	165	168	12,40,937	11,12,000	...	68,668
Sataloj Valley	63	208	208	16,675	10,000	75	48	6,14,663	5,51,000	...	2,68,143
Tapi Valley	198	156	156	39,972	35,500	257	255	14,51,143	11,88,000	...	3,131
Ahmedabad-Dholka	70	34	34	2,943	4,100	70	62	1,16,131	1,13,000	...	...
Ahmedabad-Parantij (including Brahmkabad Extension)	87	89	89	10,270	8,200	116	92	3,64,762	3,31,000	16,338	95,216
Bengal and North-Western	166	1,239	1,240	212,630	1,77,000	172	143	98,19,216	93,24,000	...	77,061
Bengal-Dooars	206	153	153	25,634	20,700	168	135	15,47,061	14,70,000	...	...
Beawade-Moolipatan	131	62	62	7,699	8,900	136	171	3,28,111	3,66,000	89,889	...
Bhavnagar (including Dhrangadra)	129	227	246	32,688	35,100	144	143	13,94,398	15,22,000	1,27,602	...
Coch Behar	175	33	33	6,590	5,900	199	179	3,74,157	2,53,000	...	21,157
Dibrn-Sadiya	303	86	86	28,470	24,700	331	264	12,59,892	12,19,000	...	40,803
Geokwar's Mehana (including Vijapur-Kaloi Kadi)	84	184	199	19,283	14,900	105	74	7,33,742	7,56,000	...	...
Gondal-Portbandar (including Jetalar-Rajkot)	124	211	220	32,045	24,900	152	113	12,82,534	12,35,000	2,436	...
Hyderabad-Godavari Valley (including Hingoli Branch)	194	442	442	1,29,490	60,100	293	136	40,39,937	38,89,000	...	1,50,937
Jaipur	82	73	73	7,274	6,300	103	86	2,86,542	2,92,000	...	24,542
Jamunagar	104	54	54	6,844	5,300	123	98	2,77,309	2,72,000	4,691	...
Jodhpur-Bikaner	102	1,080	1,074	1,14,372	74,500	111	69	50,39,171	43,79,000	...	6,60,171
Junagad	105	113	114	14,654	10,500	130	95	5,68,310	5,69,000	690	...
Kolapur	226	29	29	8,326	5,900	287	203	3,11,146	3,75,000	...	36,146
Mirpur Khas-Jhudo (including Khadro Section)	43	100	100	4,918	6,200	48	52	2,06,271	2,08,000	1,729	...
Morvi (including Vankaner-Morvi 2' 6" gauge)	161	93	93	15,111	13,400	162	144	7,23,044	7,07,000	...	16,044
Myensingh-Jamalpur-Jagannathanj	179	55	55	10,890	10,200	197	187	4,71,383	4,72,000	612	...
Rohtak and Kumaon	149	268	268	31,657	32,300	129	121	19,14,071	15,98,000	...	3,16,071
Sangli	163	5	5	900	700	198	140	36,070	33,100	...	2,970
Shoranur-Cochin	195	65	65	13,797	12,500	212	192	6,08,722	6,06,000	...	2,722
Tanjore District Board	183	108	112	18,334	17,700	178	158	9,12,833	8,80,000	...	82,833
Udaipur-Chikorgarh	92	67	67	8,928	6,500	133	97	2,86,373	2,62,000	...	34,373
Bard	219	116	116	37,911	19,500	327	168	11,82,940	9,98,000	...	1,84,940
Bhimore-Kale-Amba (o)	...	...	26	...	400	...	15	...	9,000	...	...
Bowringpet-Kolar (d)	...	11	11	547	500	50	45	4,882	32,800	27,913	...
Champur-Sivrajpur	83	20	20	1,602	1,200	80	60	81,169	57,400	...	23,769
Dhond-Baramati (e)	...	...	27	...	1,200	...	44	...	43,900	...	...
Geokwar's Dabhol	90	142	142	17,536	14,000	124	99	6,03,321	6,27,000	43,800	...
Godhra-Lunavada	...	24	25	1,069	1,100	45	44	9,325	39,600	23,679	...
Jacobabad-Kashmore (f)	...	...	78	...	1,000	...	13	...	15,700	...	...
Kosambi-Zankhrav	19	26	26	541	400	21	15	23,412	22,400	...	1,013
Murtajapur-Ellichpur (including Karanja Sec.)	45	45	68	3,274	5,500	69	81	53,975	2,64,000	2,10,025	...
Nadad-Kapdevraj	71	28	28	2,419	2,300	87	82	94,075	1,09,000	14,295	...
Petlad-Vaso (i)	...	...	15	...	300	...	20	...	4,800	4,900	...
Rajpipla	67	37	37	3,789	2,400	102	66	1,15,817	1,07,000	...	8,817
Derjeeling-Himalayan	452	51	51	16,652	15,000	326	294	11,10,578	10,51,000	...	59,578
Derjeeling-Himalayan Extension (j)	...	...	54	...	1,000	...	19	...	87,000	...	...
Pipar-Bilari	20	25	25	517	200	21	8	24,262	23,500	...	762
TOTAL	166	7,516	7,863	14,16,571	10,84,300	188	138	5,96,28,999	5,60,03,800	...	38,25,099
GRAND TOTAL	359	33,792	34,320	1,36,17,948	1,17,12,300	403	341	58,31,14,626	55,01,69,700	...	3,29,44,926

A. T. STOWELL,
Assistant Secretary, Railway Board.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday 13th March 1915.

Burma.—Slight showers are reported from Tavoy, Mergui and the northern Shan States. Threshing and winnowing of winter rice have been completed in Upper Burma. Cultivation of spring rice and harvesting of miscellaneous crops are progressing normally. Standing crops are in good condition. Cattle are generally healthy. The price of unhusked rice at Rangoon has risen slightly but is below normal.

Assam.—The weather was seasonable. Slight rain has fallen in most districts. Harvesting of rape seed and mustard has been practically finished. Hoeing and pruning of tea and pressing of sugarcane still continue. Ploughing of land for and sowing of rice are going on. The price of common rice is stationary. Cattle disease is reported from five districts.

Bengal.—Light and scattered showers fell in a few districts. Preparation of lands for autumn paddy and jute is in brisk progress and sowings have commenced in parts of the Eastern Bengal. Pressing of sugarcane continues. Standing crops are doing fairly well. Cattle disease is reported from fourteen districts. The average price of common rice has risen by about 1·22 per cent. as compared with that of the previous week.

Bihar and Orissa.—Light to moderate rain fell in Bihar and in some districts of Chota Nagpur. There was no rain in Orissa. Preparation of lands for the next season's crops, pressing of sugarcane and harvesting of spring crops continue. Planting of sugarcane for the next season is going on. Standing spring crops are, on the whole, doing fairly well. The average price of common rice has remained almost stationary as compared with that of the preceding week. The supply of fodder and water is sufficient. Cattle disease is reported from thirteen districts. The condition of standing crops in the Feudatory States of Orissa is good.

United Provinces.—Rain fell during the week throughout the provinces and has retarded agricultural operations in some districts. Crops have been damaged slightly by rain and hail in all but the Himalayan, central submontane and eastern submontane districts. Pressing of sugarcane has been almost completed. Irrigation of *sawan*, sowing of cane, harvesting and reaping of spring crops, extraction of opium and preparation of lands for autumn crops, are in progress. Agricultural stock is in good condition but cattle disease is still reported from sixteen districts. Fodder and water are ample. Stocks are still low in Mainpuri and Hardoi. The level of prices is still high but has a tendency to fall in places.

Punjab.—Heavy rain fell in all the reporting districts and was beneficial to unirrigated crops in parts of the south, east and west. Elsewhere it was not required. The condition and prospects of standing wheat and other spring crops are good both on irrigated and unirrigated lands. Harvesting of rape seed has commenced in the south-east with yield average. Sowings of the extra spring crops are in progress and are normal. Pressing of sugarcane has been completed with yield average to good. Ploughing for and sowing of sugarcane and cotton have commenced and are satisfactory. Cattle are generally healthy and fodder and water for drinking and irrigation are sufficient. Prices are either stationary or fluctuating but are generally above scarcity rates.

North-West Frontier Province.—Rain fell all over the Province but more rain is needed in Bannu for the standing wheat crops. The weather is moderate. Standing crops both on irrigated and unirrigated lands are fairly good. Harvesting of sugarcane in Bannu and pressing for *gur* in Peshawar continue. The extra spring crops are still being sown in Peshawar and Bannu. The condition of cattle is generally good. Fodder and water are procurable. Prices are high and are rising in the case of wheat in Dera Ismail Khan but are falling in the case of barley in Peshawar and in the case of gram and bajra in Dera Ismail Khan.

Jammu.—Slight rain fell during the week. Prices are fluctuating. Wheat ^{is} from 8 to 18 and maize from 10 to 22 seers per rupee. The condition of standing crops is good. There is no cattle disease. Fodder is sufficient.

Kashmir.—Good rain fell in Anantnag and Muzaffarabad and insignificant rain in Baramulla. Cattle are generally healthy. Prices are rising slightly in the Baramulla tahsil and are normal elsewhere. Water and fodder are sufficient.

Rajputana.—General rain fell during the week. The weather is cloudy and cold. Harvesting is in progress. Standing crops are in good condition in western Rajputana, Bund and Tonk. Damage has been caused by hail stones and untimely and excessive rains. The condition of cattle is good except in parts of Dungarpur and Merwar where cattle disease is prevalent. Fodder and water are sufficient. Prices are rising.

Central India.—The rainfall was general in Gwalior, Bhopal and Baghelkhand. Slight showers were received in Indore, the Southern States and Bundelkhand. Harvesting of spring crops is in progress. Crops have been damaged slightly by hail in Gwalior, Bhopal, Baghelkhand, the Panna and Bihat States of Bundelkhand and the Dewas Junior and Jaora States of Malwa. The probable outturn is generally good. Agricultural stock is in good condition except in Indore where cattle disease prevails in some parganas. The supply of fodder and water is adequate. Prices of food grains have fallen slightly in Gwalior and Malwa, are high in Bhopal and Baghelkhand and are steady elsewhere.

Central Provinces.—The weather has been generally cloudy and rain has been received in the north of the Provinces accompanied occasionally by hail in the Satpuras and Jabulpore. Rain has caused damage to the crops lying on threshing floors and hail has done some damage to standing crops. This does not affect the wheat crop of the Provinces but the minor spring crops have suffered slightly. Harvesting of spring crops, preparation of lands for autumn crops and repairs to embankments are in full swing. Water and fodder are sufficient and cattle are in good condition. Prices are falling but very slightly.

Feudatory States.—Reaping of spring crops continues and prospects are generally good. Wheat in Sarangarh and wheat and rice in Jashpur rose from 2 to 3 seers per rupee.

Bombay.—Rain fell during the week in Sind, Ahmedabad, Kaira, Nasik, Ahmednagar, Satara, Mahi Kantha, Rewa Kantha, Savantvadi, and Kolhapur. It was somewhat injurious in Sukkur, Larkana and one taluka of Kaira. Standing crops have been damaged slightly by frost in two talukas of Sukkur, by frost, insects and wind in the Upper Sind Frontier and by rats in one State of Rewa Kantha. Cotton picking is progressing in Gujarat, Satara, the Karnatak, Baroda, Cutch, Rewa Kantha and Kolhapur. Harvesting of spring crops generally continues. The fodder supply is sufficient except in parts affected by floods and in the hilly tracts of Karachi, two talukas of Thar and Parkar and one taluka of Nawabshah. Cattle are in good condition. Agricultural stock is sufficient except in Ahmednagar and Poona. Drinking water is adequate. Water for irrigation is generally sufficient. Prices have fallen slightly in Sind and the Karnatak.

Hyderabad.—Slight rain fell in parts of Mahratwara. The highest fall was 79 cents in Aurangabad. Spring crops are being harvested and have suffered somewhat by rain. The late rice crop is fair to good and is being weeded and irrigated. Cattle disease prevails in seven talukas. Prices of grains are almost stationary. The highest price in districts is 10 seers in Warangal and the lowest 24 seers in Adilabad.

Mysore.—Rainfall nil. The price of *ragi* has fallen in Kolar, Hassan and Chitaldrug. Markets are well supplied. The outturn of the harvested *ragi* and sugarcane is good and that of paddy, wheat, coffee, gram and cotton is fair. Ploughing operations are in progress. Sugarcane and paddy are being sown in parts. Standing crops are in good condition. Prospects of the season are generally good. Cattle are generally healthy. Water and fodder are available.

Coorg.—No rain fell during the week. Prices of food grains are high. The public health is fair. Water and fodder for cattle are sufficient.

Madras.—The rainfall was fair in the Nilgiris and light or nil elsewhere. Standing crops are fair to good but are withering or require rain in parts of three districts. Harvesting of paddy, sugarcane and dry crops is proceeding with outturn fair to normal generally. Sowings of paddy and dry crops are proceeding normally. The condition of cattle is generally good. The water supply is sufficient except in parts of Ganjam, Godavari, Guntur, the Deccan, Nellore, South Arcot, the central parts and Madura. Pasture is sufficient except in Guntur and Kurnool and in parts of eight other districts. Fodder is sufficient. Prices are stationary.

L. J. KERSHAW,

Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

EXTRAORDINARY.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

DELHI, FRIDAY, MARCH 26, 1915.

MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 26th March 1915.

No. 1276-M.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India will leave Delhi Main Station by special train on the evening of the 26th March 1915. His Excellency's departure will be private.

His Excellency will visit Jammu, Gwalior and Dehra Dun and will arrive at Simla on the afternoon of the 1st May 1915. His Excellency's arrival will be private.

Viceregal salutes will be fired to announce His Excellency's departure from Delhi, His Excellency's arrival at and departure from Jammu and Gwalior and His Excellency's arrival at Simla.

The party accompanying His Excellency will be :—

Sir V. Chirol, Kt.

The Hon'ble Mr. J. B. Wood, C.I.E., I.C.S., Political Secretary.

Lt.-Colonel F. A. Maxwell, V.C., C.S.I., D.S.O., Military Secretary.

Lt.-Colonel Sir James Roberts, Kt., C.I.E., I.M.S., Surgeon.

H. A. F. Metcalfe, Esq., I.C.S., Assistant Private Secretary.

Captain W. A. Brown, A.-D.-C.

Captain Viscount Errington, M.V.O., A.-D.-C.

Captain the Hon'ble A. Hardinge, A.-D.-C.

All communications, other than those of an *urgent* nature, should be sent to the Headquarters of the several Offices at Simla.

By Command,

F. A. MAXWELL, *Lt.-Colonel,*

Military Secretary to the Viceroy.



The Gazette of India.

EXTRAORDINARY.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

DELHI, THURSDAY, MARCH 25, 1915.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 25th March 1915.

No. 3195-W.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), as amended by Act XII of 1914, the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit on and from the 1st of April, 1915, up to and including the 31st of March, 1916, the taking by sea of wheat out of British India.

Provided that nothing in this notification shall apply to wheat shipped by or on behalf of the Crown.

No. 3196-W.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), as amended by Act XII of 1914, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that on and from the 1st April, 1915, up to and including the 31st of March, 1916, no wheat flour shall be taken out of British India unless a permit in this behalf signed by the Chief Customs-Officer is produced to the Customs-Collector at the port of export in respect of such wheat flour and such wheat flour is shipped in accordance with the terms of such permit.

C. E. LOW,

Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

EXTRAORDINARY.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

DELHI, TUESDAY, MARCH 16, 1915.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

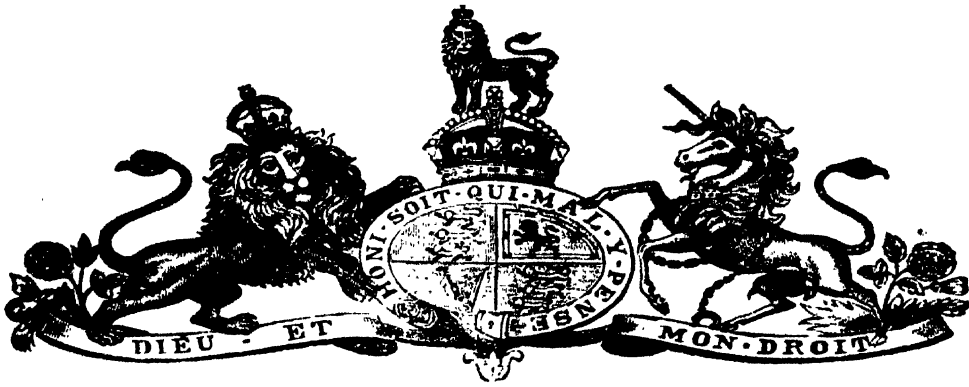
NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 16th March 1915.

No. 14.—In pursuance of the provisions of Regulation XI (1) of the Regulations for the nomination and election of Additional Members of the Legislative Council of the Governor General, the non-official Members of the Council of the Governor of Bombay have elected the Hon'ble Mr. Chimanlal Harilal Setalvad, LL.B., to be an Additional Member of the Legislative Council of the Governor General, *vice* Mr. Gopal Krishna Gokhale, C.I.E., deceased.

W. H. VINCENT,

Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

EXTRAORDINARY.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

DELHI, MONDAY, MARCH 15, 1915.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

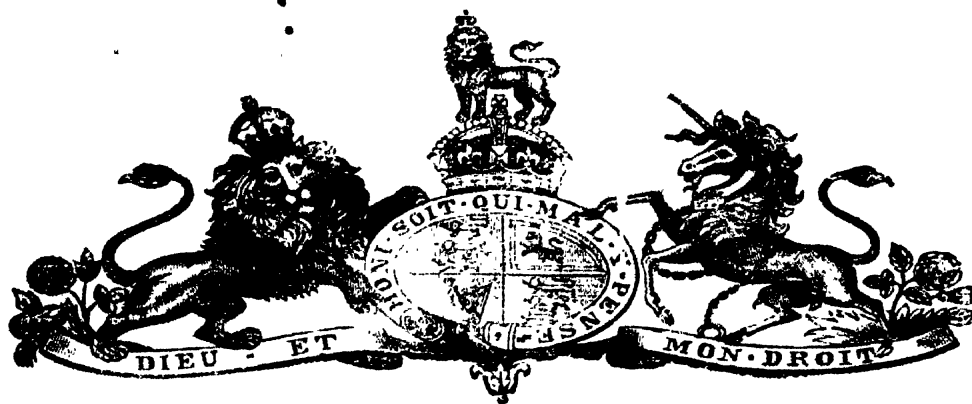
NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 15th March 1915.

No. 13.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 10 of the Indian Councils Act, 1861 (24 and 25 Vict., c. 67) as modified by the Indian Councils Act, 1909 (9 Edw. 7, c. 4), and in pursuance of the provisions of Regulation I. B. of the Regulations for the nomination and election of Additional Members of the Legislative Council of the Governor General, published under Notification No. 61, dated the 14th November, 1912, the Governor General is pleased to nominate the Hon'ble Dr. Sundar Lal, being a non-official, to be an Additional Member of the said Council.

W. H. VINCENT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 13.} DELHI, SATURDAY, MARCH 27, 1915.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, etc.

MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE.**NOTIFICATION.**

Delhi, the 26th March 1915.

No. 1276-M.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India will leave Delhi Main Station by special train on the evening of the 26th March 1915. His Excellency's departure will be private.

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The party accompanying His Excellency will be —

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The Hon'ble Mr. J. B. Wood, C.I.E., I.C.S., Political Secretary.

Lt.-Colonel F. A. Maxwell, V.C., C.S.I., D.S.O., Military Secretary.

Lt.-Colonel Sir James Roberts, Kt., C.I.E., I.M.S., Surgeon.

H. A. F. Metcalfe, Esq., I.C.S., Assistant Private Secretary.

Captain W. A. Brown, A.-D.-C.

Captain Viscount Errington, M.V.O., A.-D.-C.

Captain the Hon'ble A. Hardinge, A.-D.-C.

All communications, other than those of an *urgent* nature, should be sent to the Headquarters of the several Offices at Simla.

By Command,

F. A. MAXWELL, *Lt.-Colonel,*

Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

HOME DEPARTMENT.**NOTIFICATIONS.****ESTABLISHMENTS.**

Delhi, the 22nd March 1915.

No. 1631-C.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to grant, under the Statute 24 and 25 Vict., Cap. 67, section 26, to the Hon'ble Sir Spencer Harcourt Butler, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor General of India, leave of absence on medical certificate for a period of five months with effect from the 11th April 1915, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

JUDICIAL.

The 17th March 1915.

No. 1765-C.—His Majesty the King Emperor has been pleased to appoint the Hon'ble Mr. Charles Porten Beachcroft, I.C.S., a temporary Additional Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, to be a Judge of that Court in the vacancy caused by the death of the Hon'ble Sir Herbert Carnduff, Kt., C.I.E.

No. 1766-C.—In pursuance of section 3 of the Indian High Courts Act, 1911 (1 and 2 Geo. 5, Cap. 18), the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint the Hon'ble Mr. H. Walmsley, I.C.S., at present an acting Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, as temporary Additional Judge of that Court in the vacancy caused by the confirmation of the Hon'ble Mr. Charles Porten Beachcroft as a Puisne Judge of the said Court.

The 24th March 1915.

No. 1767-C.—The Hon'ble Mr. Justice H. R. H. Coxe, having been granted furlough from the 19th March 1915 to the 2nd September 1915, both days inclusive, the Governor General in Council is pleased under the provisions of the Indian High Courts Act, 1861, (24 and 25 Vict., Cap. 104), section 7 to appoint Mr. Babington Bennett Newbould, I.C.S., to act as a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal during the absence of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Coxe, or until further orders.

No. 1768-C.—The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Tennon, having been granted combined leave, with effect from the 15th April 1915, to the 2nd September 1915, both days inclusive, the Governor General in Council is pleased, under the provisions of the Indian High Courts Act, 1861, (24 and 25 Vict., Cap. 104), section 7 to appoint Mr. Francis Reginald Roe, I.C.S., to act as a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, during the absence of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Tennon, or until further orders.

POLITICAL.

The 22nd March 1915.

No. 1095.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 1, sub-section (3), of the Defence of India (Criminal Law Amendment) Act of 1915, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that sections 3 to 11 of the said Act shall come into force with effect from the date of this notification in the districts of the Punjab specified in the schedule annexed hereto.

SCHEDULE.

Lahore Division	{	Lahore District.
		Amritsar District.
		Gurdaspur District.
		Sialkot District.
		Gujranwala District.
Jullundur Division	{	Kangra District.
		Hoshiarpur District.
		Ludhiana District.
		Jullundur District.
		Ferozepore District.
Multan Division	{	Multan District.
		Jhang District.
		Lyallpur District.
		Montgomery District.
		Dera Ghazi Khan District.
		Muzaffargarh District.

The 23rd March 1915.

No. 1107.—Whereas it appears to the Governor General in Council that the pamphlet entitled "The New Era. New Ideals of the New Era" by L. Har Dyal, published in Urdu and Gurmukhi by the Ghadr Press, San Francisco, contains words of the nature described in section 4, sub-section (1), of the Indian Press Act, 1910, (I of 1910), in pursuance of the notification of the Governor General in Council, no. 1008, dated the 1st October 1912, issued in accordance with the provisions of section 3 of the Delhi Laws Act, 1912, (XIII of 1912), and in pursuance of section 12 of the Indian Press Act, 1910, (I of 1910), the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare all copies of the said pamphlet to be forfeited to His Majesty on the ground that, in his opinion, they contain words which may have a tendency to bring into hatred and contempt and to excite disaffection towards the Government established by law in British India.

H. WHEELER,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ECCELESIASTICAL.

Delhi, the 23rd March 1915.

No. 226.—The Reverend Francis Gordon Hill Tambling has been appointed to be a chaplain on probation on the Bengal (Calcutta) Ecclesiastical Establishment to fill an existing vacancy.

GENERAL.

The 24th March 1915.

No. 515.—Mr. L. D. Harrington, Superintendent, 3rd grade, Department of Education, is appointed to officiate as Superintendent, 2nd grade, *vice* Mr. T. M. Smith.

No. 516.—Mr. M. N. Chakrabarti, Curator, Bureau of Education, *sub. pro tem.*, is appointed to officiate as Superintendent, 3rd grade, Department of Education, *vice* Mr. L. D. Harrington.

No. 517.—Mr. G. E. Jackson, Assistant Curator, Bureau of Education, *sub. pro tem.*, is appointed substantively *pro tempore* Curator, *vice* Mr. M. N. Chakrabarti.

L. C. PORTER,

Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 25th March 1915.

No. 11.—With reference to the Public Works Department Notification No. 49, dated the 29th December 1914, Mr. F. C. Rose, Chief Engineer, 2nd Class, temporary rank, reverted to his substantive appointment of Superintending Engineer, 1st Class, with effect from the 19th March 1915.

No. 12-E. A.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to order the following promotions in and to the rank of Chief Engineers with effect from the dates specified :—

Name.	From	To	Date.
Mr. W. G. Wood, C.S.I.	Chief Engineer, Class II	Chief Engineer, Class I, permanent.	25th March 1915.
Mr. D. W. Aikman, C.I.E.	Chief Engineer, Class II, temporary.	Chief Engineer, Class II, permanent.	14th February 1915.
Mr. G. T. Anthony	Superintending Engineer, Class I.	Chief Engineer, Class II, temporary.	25th March 1915.

R. P. RUSSELL,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 19th March 1915.

No. 329-G.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. S. J. Bodaline as Acting Vice-Consul for Russia at Calcutta, during the absence of Mr. W. P. Ampenow.

The 20th March 1915.

No. 343-G.—With reference to Notification No. 2505-G., dated the 29th October 1914, the provisional recognition of the appointment of Senor Don Manuel de Caabeyro as Consul for Spain at Bombay, has been confirmed by His Majesty's Government.

No. 505-Est A.—Major W. G. Hutchinson, of the Political Department, is posted as Second Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan, with effect from the 23rd February 1915.

No. 506-Est A.—Mr. C. H. Gidney, I.C.S., (United Provinces) who has been appointed temporarily to officiate in the Political Department, is posted as Assistant Political Agent and Assistant Commissioner, Quetta Pishin, with effect from the 23rd February 1915.

The 23rd March 1915.

No. 515-Est. A.—Mr. D. H. C. Drake, I.C.S., is posted temporarily as an Additional Assistant Master at the Mayo College, Ajmer, with effect from the 21st February 1915, and until further orders.

The 24th March 1915.

No. 520-Est. A.—The services of the officers named below have been replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India :—

Lieutenant-Colonel T. H. Foulkes, I.M.S.

Major F. D. S. Fayrer, I.M.S.

Delhi, the 25th March 1915.

No. 571-W.—In continuation of the Notification by the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department No. 91-W., dated the 14th January 1915, the following papers having been presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty are published for general information :—

**LETTER OF JULY 31, 1914, FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC
TO THE KING RESPECTING THE EUROPEAN CRISIS, AND
HIS MAJESTY'S REPLY OF AUGUST 1, 1914.**

No. 1.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC TO THE KING.

Paris, le 31 juillet, 1914.

(Translation.)

Paris, July 31, 1914.

Cher et grand Ami,

DANS les circonstances graves que traverse l'Europe, je crois devoir communiquer à votre Majesté les renseignements que le Gouvernement de la République a reçus d'Allemagne. Les préparatifs militaires auxquels se livre le Gouvernement Impérial, notamment dans le voisinage immédiat de la frontière française, prennent chaque jour une intensité et une accélération nouvelles. La France, résolue à faire jusqu'au bout tout ce qui dépendra d'elle pour maintenir la paix, s'est bornée jusqu'ici aux mesures de précaution les plus indispensables. Mais il ne semble pas que sa prudence et sa modération ralentissent les dispositions de l'Allemagne; loin de là. Nous sommes donc, peut-être, malgré la sagesse du Gouvernement de la République et le calme de l'opinion, à la veille des événements les plus redoutables.

Dear and great Friend,

IN the grave events through which Europe is passing, I feel bound to convey to your Majesty the information which the Government of the Republic have received from Germany. The military preparations which are being undertaken by the Imperial Government, especially in the immediate neighbourhood of the French frontier, are being pushed forward every day with fresh vigour and speed. France, resolved to continue to the very end to do all that lies within her power to maintain peace, has, up to the present, confined herself solely to the most indispensable precautionary measures. But it does not appear that her prudence and moderation serve to check Germany's action; indeed, quite the reverse. We are, perhaps, then, in spite of the moderation of the Government of the Republic and the calm or public opinion, on the eve of the most terrible events.

De toutes les informations qui nous arrivent, il résulte que si l'Allemagne avait la certitude que le Gouvernement anglais n'interviendrait pas dans un conflit où la France serait engagée, la guerre serait inévitable, et qu'en revanche, si l'Allemagne avait la certitude que l'entente cordiale s'affirmerait, le cas échéant, jusque sur les champs de bataille, il y aurait les plus grandes chances pour que la paix ne fût pas troublée.

Sans doute nos accords militaires et navals laissent entière la liberté du Gouvernement de votre Majesté, et, dans les lettres échangées en 1912 entre Sir Edward Grey et M. Paul Cambon, l'Angleterre et la France se sent simplement engagées, l'une vis-à-vis de l'autre, à causer entre elles en cas de tension européenne et à examiner ensemble s'il y avait lieu à une action commune. Mais le caractère d'intimité que le sentiment public a donné, dans les deux pays, à l'entente de l'Angleterre et de la France, la confiance ~~entre~~ laquelle nos deux Gouvernements n'ont cessé de travailler au maintien de la paix, les sympathies que votre Majesté a toujours témoignées à la France, m'autorisent à lui faire connaître, en toute franchise, mes impressions, qui sont celles du Gouvernement de la République et de la France entière.

C'est, je crois, du langage et de la conduite du Gouvernement anglais que dépendent désormais les dernières possibilités d'une solution pacifique.

Nous avons nous-mêmes, dès le début de la crise, recommandé à nos Alliés une modération, dont ils ne se sont pas départis. D'accord avec le Gouvernement Royal et conformément aux dernières suggestions de Sir E. Grey, nous continuerons à agir dans le même sens.

Mais si tous les efforts de conciliation partent du même côté, et si l'Allemagne et l'Autriche peuvent spéculer sur l'abstention de l'Angleterre, les exigences de l'Autriche demeureront inflexibles et un accord deviendra impossible entre la Russie et elle. J'ai la conviction profonde qu'à l'heure actuelle, plus l'Angleterre, la France et la Russie donneront une forte impression d'unité dans leur action diplomatique, plus il sera encore permis de compter sur la conservation de la paix.

Votre Majesté voudra bien excuser une démarche qui n'est inspirée que par le désir de voir l'équilibre européen définitivement affermi.

Je prie votre Majesté de croire à mes sentiments les plus Cordiaux.

R. POINCARÉ

From all the information which reaches us, it would seem that war would be inevitable if Germany were convinced that the British Government would not intervene in a conflict in which France might be engaged; if, on the other hand, Germany were convinced that the *entente cordiale* would be affirmed, in case of need, even to the extent of taking the field side by side, there would be the greatest chance that peace would remain unbroken.

It is true that our military and naval arrangements leave complete liberty to your Majesty's Government, and that, in the letters exchanged in 1912 between Sir Edward Grey and M. Paul Cambon, Great Britain and France entered into nothing more than a mutual agreement to consult one another in the event of European tension, and to examine in concert whether common action were advisable.

But the character of close friendship which public feeling has given in both countries to the *entente* between Great Britain and France, the confidence with which our two Governments have never ceased to work for the maintenance of peace, and the signs of sympathy which your Majesty has ever shown to France, justify me in informing you quite frankly of my impressions, which are those of the Government of the Republic and of all France.

It is, I consider, on the language and the action of the British Government that henceforward the last chances of a peaceful settlement depend.

We, ourselves, from the initial stages of the crisis, have enjoined upon our Ally an attitude of moderation from which they have not swerved. In concert with Your Majesty's Government, and in conformity with Sir E. Grey's latest suggestions, we will continue to act on the same lines.

But if all efforts at conciliation emanate from one side, and if Germany and Austria can speculate on the abstention of Great Britain, Austria's demands will remain inflexible, and an agreement between her and Russia will become impossible. I am profoundly convinced that at the present moment the more Great Britain, France, and Russia can give a deep impression that they are united in their diplomatic action, the more possible will it be to count upon the preservation of peace.

I beg that your Majesty will excuse a step which is only inspired by the hope of seeing the European balance of power definitely reaffirmed.

Pray accept the expression of my most cordial sentiments.

R. POINCARÉ.

No. 2.

THE KING TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

Dear and great Friend,

Buckingham Palace, August 1, 1914.

I most highly appreciate the sentiments which moved you to write to me in so cordial and friendly a spirit, and I am grateful to you for having stated your views so fully and frankly.

You may be assured that the present situation in Europe has been the cause of much anxiety and preoccupation to me, and I am glad to think that our two Governments have worked so amicably together in endeavouring to find a peaceful solution of the questions at issue.

It would be a source of real satisfaction to me if our united efforts were to meet with success, and I am still not without hope that the terrible events which seem so near may be averted.

I admire the restraint which you and your Government are exercising in refraining from taking undue military measures on the frontier, and not adopting an attitude which could in any wise be interpreted as a provocative one.

I am personally using my best endeavours with the Emperors of Russia and of Germany towards finding some solution by which actual military operations may at any rate be postponed, and time be thus given for calm discussion between the Powers. I intend to prosecute these efforts without intermission so long as any hope remains of an amicable settlement.

As to the attitude of my country, events are changing so rapidly that it is difficult to forecast future developments; but you may be assured that my Government will continue to discuss freely and frankly any point which might arise of interest to our two nations with M. Cambon.

Believe me,

M. le Président.

GEORGE R. I.

Delhi, the 26th March 1915.

No. 1698-D.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendment shall be made in the Berar Rural Boards Law, 1885, namely :—

In Section 31, Sub-section (1), the words "with the previous approval of the Governor General in Council" shall be omitted.

No. 1699-D.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendments shall be made in the Berar Municipal Law, 1886, namely :—

- (1) In Section 71, Sub-section (1), before the words "the Governor General in Council" the words "the Chief Commissioner subject to the control of" shall be inserted.
- (2) In Section 144, Sub-section (1), the words "with the previous approval of the Governor General in Council" shall be omitted.

J. B. WOOD,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

RAILWAYS.

Delhi, the 24th March 1915.

No. 280-A.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 36, sub-section (a), clause (3) of the Presidency Banks Act (XI of 1876), as amended by section 3 (i) of Act I of 1907, the Governor General in Council is pleased to prescribe the stock or debentures of, or shares in, the undermentioned State-aided railway company as those upon the security of which the Presidency Banks are authorised to advance and lend money and open cash credits under section 36 (a) of the Act :—

1. Pachora-Jamner Railway Company.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

ESTIMATES AND ACCOUNTS.

The 23rd March 1915.

No. 581-F.—Monthly Preliminary Statement of Receipts and Payments at Civil Treasuries in India.

February 1915.

Lakhs of Rupees.

	FEBRUARY.	TO END OF FEB.	WHOLE YEAR.		
	1914-1915.	1913-1914.	1914-1915.	1913-1914.	Budget 1914-1915. Actuals, 1913-1914.
Civil Revenue.					
Land Revenue (including Land Revenue due to Irrigation)	5.14	5.51	25.62	26.52	84.94 34.61
Opium	25	21	2.09	2.12	2.76 2.44
Salt	57	46	5.36	4.68	5.16 5.17
Stamps	63	64	6.71	7.04	8.06 7.96
Excise	1.27	1.20	12.00	12.00	13.74 13.24
Provincial Rates	...	1	6	33	5 27
Customs	83	90	8.70	10.06	10.85 11.24
Assessed Taxes	20	20	2.65	2.51	2.87 2.77
Forest	29	33	2.48	2.78	3.44 3.24
Registration	6	7	66	...	78 78
Tributes from Native States	7	6	50	69	91 13
Other Civil Revenue	52	61	3.84	3.88	5.28 5.30
TOTAL CIVIL REVENUE	9.83	10.26	70.67	73.25	88.64 88.27
Major Irrigation Revenue	60	69	3.73	3.75	3.91 4.13
Other Public Works Ordinary Revenue	4	8	45	52	67 73
TOTAL CIVIL REVENUE (including Ordinary Public Works)	10.47	11.03	74.85	77.52	92.28 93.13
Civil Expenditure.					
Interest on Ordinary Debt and that on Railways and Irrigation Works	-57	-47	-5.26	-4.77	-4.99 -4.78
Opium	-6	-18	-94	-1.43	-99 -1.52
Famine Relief (Civil)	...	1	-33	-5	-16 -17
Other Civil Expenditure	-3.61	-3.75	-39.53	-38.68	-49.88 -46.75
TOTAL CIVIL HEADS	-4.24	-4.41	-46.06	-44.88	-56.02 -53.22
Major Irrigation Working Expenses	-17	-18	-1.61	-1.52	-1.87 -1.82
Buildings and Roads Expenditure	-84	-88	-6.43	-6.01	-8.77 -7.99
Famine Relief (Public Works)	-3	-2	-77	-4	-98 -78
Other P. W. Ordinary Expenditure	-17	-23	-1.17	-1.73	-1.47 -1.32
TOTAL CIVIL EXPENDITURE (including Public Works)	-3.45	-5.72	-56.04	-54.18	-71.69 -65.13
Irrigation Capital Expenditure	-17	-20	-1.38	-1.52	-1.73 -1.83
Delhi Capital Expenditure	-7	-8	-37	-49	-85 -62
TOTAL PUBLIC WORKS CAPITAL EXPENDITURE	-24	-28	-1.73	-2.01	-2.58 -2.45
Receipts into Civil Treasuries from, and issues from those Treasuries to, the following Non-Civil Departments.					
The figures comprise Revenue, Expenditure, and Debt and Remittance transactions.					
Post Office (Net)	-4	+17	-8.31	+1.92	+2.04 +2.52
Telegraph (Net)	-12	...	1.12	-93	+2.29 -1.05
Marine (Net)	-85	-3	-7.07	...	-87 -37
Military Works (Net)	-17	-13	-1.16	...	-96 -1.11
Military Receipts	+12	+10	+2.05	+1.04	+1.32 +1.38
Military issues	-2.23	-1.87	-23.94	-19.08	-21.65 -21.36
Railway Receipts.					
East Indian Railway	+73	+70	+7.69	+7.85	+59.15 +8.61
Other Railways	+3.90	+4.34	+42.05	+45.87	+50.23 +50.23
TOTAL	+4.62	+5.04	+49.74	+53.72	+59.15 +59.43
Railway Issues.					
East Indian Railway	-33	-38	-5.19	-4.37	-78.39 -4.74
Other Railways	-2.29	-2.62	-29.96	-29.47	-32.96 -32.96
TOTAL	-2.62	-3.00	-35.15	-33.84	-85.79 -87.70
TOTAL NON-CIVIL DEPARTMENTS	-1.44	+1.9	-24.96	+1.49	-68 +1.74
Civil Debt and Remittance Transactions.					
Permanent Debt and Special Loans (Net + Receipts more, - receipts less than payments)					
Temporary Loan	...	...	+4.84	+2.86	+4.71 +2.85
Mint Certificates and Bullion Advances (Net as above)	-1.40	...	+10.90	...	...
Currency Transfers for Gold in England	...	-2.84	+14	+34	...
Remittance through Imperial Government	...	...	-1.50	...	...
Deposits of District Funds	...	...	-91	...	...
Loans by Government	-5	+30	+29	+1.26	+18 +6.79
Exchange on Remittance Account	+17	-5	-40	-78	+25 +1.31
Council Bills paid (including Telegraphic) at Rs. 2 per £	...	+4	...	+18	-25 -86
Other Debt Heads	-98	-4.53	-7.96	-29.58	-30.00 -43.58
Sterling bills on Telegraphic Transfers on London	+8	+2.71	-92	+5.86	+1.31 +69
TOTAL DEBT AND REMITTANCE TRANSACTIONS	-2.32	-4.26	+4.43	-30.06	-34.30 -24.24
GRAND TOTAL RECEIPTS AND ISSUES	+1.02	+86	-3.42	-7.53	-3.49 -4.53
Opening Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks	18.97	20.25	23.41	26.94	22.06 22.94
Closing Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks	19.99	21.71	19.99	31.71	18.57 22.41

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

The 22nd March 1915.

No. 356-F. E.—Mr. Gobinda Charan Das has been appointed a probationer to the General List of the Indian Finance Department, with effect from the 4th March 1915 and has been attached to the office of the Comptroller, India Treasuries, with effect from the same date.

The 26th March 1915.

No. 384-F. E.—Mr. R. Sethurama Ayyar, Chief Superintendent, Class II, office of the Accountant General, Madras, has been granted privilege leave for six weeks with effect from the 17th March 1915.

J. B. BRUNYATE,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 25th March 1915.

No. 3195-W.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), as amended by Act XII of 1914, the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit on and from the 1st of April, 1915, up to and including the 31st of March, 1916, the taking by sea of wheat out of British India.

Provided that nothing in this notification shall apply to wheat shipped by or on behalf of the Crown.

No. 3196-W.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), as amended by Act XII of 1914, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that on and from the 1st April, 1915, up to and including the 31st of March, 1916, no wheat flour shall be taken out of British India unless a permit in this behalf signed by the Chief Customs-Officer is produced to the Customs-Collector at the port of export in respect of such wheat flour and such wheat flour is shipped in accordance with the terms of such permit.

The 27th March 1915.

No. 3099-W.—Mr. A. C. McWatters, I.C.S., has been placed on special duty with the Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry, with effect from the forenoon of 22nd March 1915.

COMMERCE AND TRADE.

The 27th March 1915.

No. 2987-W.—The following Royal Proclamation is published for general information :—

BY THE KING.

A PROCLAMATION

RELATING TO TRADING WITH THE ENEMY (OCCUPIED TERRITORY).

GEORGE R. I.

WHEREAS, as a result of the present war, certain territory forming part of the territory of an enemy country, is or may be in the effective military occupation of Us or Our Allies, or of a Neutral State (in this Proclamation referred to as "territory in friendly occupation"), and certain territory forming part of Our territory or of that of an allied or neutral State, is or may be in the effective military occupation of an enemy (in this Proclamation referred to as "territory in hostile occupation"):

AND WHEREAS it is expedient in Our interest and in that of Our Allies that the Proclamations relating to trading with the enemy should apply to territory in friendly occupation as they apply to Our territory or that of Our Allies, and should apply to territory in hostile occupation as they apply to an enemy country:

Now, THEREFORE, We have thought fit, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council, to issue this Our Royal Proclamation declaring, and it is hereby declared, as follows:—

1. The Proclamations for the time being in force relating to trading with the enemy shall apply to territory in friendly occupation as they apply to Our territory or that of Our Allies, and to territory in hostile occupation as they apply to an enemy country.

2. Any references to the outbreak of the war in any Proclamation so applied shall, as respects territory in friendly or hostile occupation, be construed as references to the time at which the territory so became in friendly or hostile occupation.

3. The certificate of any person authorised by a Secretary of State to give such certificates that any territory is in friendly or hostile occupation within the meaning of this Proclamation, or as to the time at which any territory so became or ceased to be territory in friendly or hostile occupation, shall, for the purposes of this Proclamation, be final and conclusive.

4. Nothing in this Proclamation shall be taken to prohibit anything which may be expressly permitted by Our licence or by a licence given on Our behalf by a Secretary of State, or the Board of Trade, or the Lords Commissioners of Our Treasury, whether such licences be specially granted to individuals or be announced as applying to classes of persons, or to prohibit any special arrangements which may be made by any such licence or otherwise with Our authority for special treatment of any occupied territory or persons in any such occupied territory entitled to such special treatment.

5. This Proclamation shall be called the Trading with the Enemy (Occupied Territory) Proclamation 1915.

GIVEN AT our Court at Buckingham Palace, this Sixteenth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and fifteen, and in the Fifth year of Our Reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

CUSTOMS ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 27th March 1915.

No. 3248-1.—On his return from leave on the forenoon of the 15th March 1915, Mr. H. H. Hood, an Assistant Collector in the Imperial Customs Service, is posted to the Bombay Presidency.

GEOLOGY AND MINERALS.

The 27th March 1915.

No. 3263-46-C.—Dr. G. E. Pilgrim, Assistant Superintendent, Geological Survey of India is appointed to officiate as Superintendent with effect from the 13th February 1915, vice Mr. C. S. Middlemiss.

POST AND TELEGRAPH ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 27th March 1915.

No. 3266-73.—The following appointments are made with effect from the date noted against each :—

Mr. R. W. Hanson to be confirmed as Assistant Director-General of the Post Office in the grade of Rs. 800 from the 21st January 1915.

Mr. J. Hogan, Superintendent of Post Offices, 1st grade, to be Deputy Postmaster-General, 3d grade, provisionally from the 21st January 1915, to 30th January 1915, inclusive, and substantively from the 31st January 1915.

C. E. LOW,

Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Delhi, the 26th March 1915.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 290.—The services of Mr. V. C. Parsons, Assistant Superintendent of Police, are replaced at the disposal of the Bengal Government, with effect from the forenoon of the 15th February 1915.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 291.—The date of rank of Lieutenant Malcolm Eccles, Double Company Officer, 119th Infantry (The Mooltan Regiment) is 18th December 1911, and not as stated in Army Department Notification No. 1103, dated 11th December 1914.

INDIAN ARMY.

ARMY RESERVES.

No. 292.—The following gentlemen are appointed to the Indian Army Reserve of Officers, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

To be Lieutenant.

Infantry Branch.

George Scott Darby. Dated 26th March 1915.

*To be Second Lieutenants.**Cavalry Branch.*

Richard Cresswell Baylde . Dated 26th March 1915.

Infantry Branch.

Wilfred Ridout Wills.

Ainsley Marshall Rendall Montagu.

William Drummond Moylan.

Colin Grant Crawford.

Laurence Myers.

Joseph Richard Denzil Rogers.

Leslie Francis Powell.

John Humphrey.

Robert Hugh Neville Baxter.

George William Harris.

John Brown Reid.

} Dated 26th March 1915.

No. 293.—The date of appointment of Dudley Stuart-Prince as a Second Lieutenant in the Infantry Branch of the Indian Army Reserve of Officers, is 18th March 1915, and not as stated in Army Department Notification No. 268, dated the 19th March 1915.

No. 294.—In Army Department Notification No. 1035, dated 20th November 1914 for " Archie Anderson " read " Archie Ripon Anderson ".

PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 295.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

Majors to be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Laurence Lockhart Maxwell, 2nd Lancers (Gardner's Horse).

Frederick Annesley Andrew, 121st Pioneers.

Lambert Alfred Graham Hammer, 21st Prince Albert

Victor's Own Cavalry (Frontier Force) (Daly's Horse).

Reginald George Munn, 36th Sikhs.

Henry Stirling Alexander, 43rd Erinpura Regiment. } Dated 23rd March 1915.

Richard Watkins Burton, Cantonment Magistrates' Department.

Trevor Chichele Plowden, Supernumerary List.

Robert Eaton Travers, 14th Gurkha Rifles

Francis Edward Geoghegan, Supply and Transport Corps.

Thomas Robertson MacLachlan, 33rd Punjabis.

Captains to be Majors.

Cecil John Lyons Allanson, 6th Gurkha Rifles. Dated 23rd March 1915.

Harold Philip Muir White, Supply and Transport Corps. Dated 24th March 1915.

ARMY RESERVES.

Infantry Branch

No. 296.—The following promotion is made, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

Second Lieutenant to be Lieutenant.

Sidney Arthur Ralph. Dated 26th March 1915.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT,

ASSISTANT SURGEON BRANCH.

No. 296.—The undermentioned 2nd Class Assistant Surgeons, having completed five years' service in that class, to be 1st Class Assistant Surgeons, with effect from the 12th March 1915 :—

William Dudley Salt.

Lawrence McCurtis

Eustace Francis Rebeiro.

Alfred Holehouse.

SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT CORPS.

Amalgamated List.

No. 298.—Staff-Serjeant Tom Harris Webb to be Sub-Conductor, *vice* William Collins Maiben deceased ; with effect from the 3rd March 1915.

NATIVE ARMY.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

No. 299.—The following promotions are made :—

33rd Queen Victoria's Own Light Cavalry.

Havildar Gunga Man to be Jemadar, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 30th January 1915.

34th Prince Albert Victor's Own Poona Horse.

Jemadars Sattar Shah and Amar Singh to be Ressaidars and Dafadars Sham Sher Ali Khan and Fateh Haidar Shah to be Jemadars, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 21st December 1914.

Queen Victoria's Own Corps of Guides (Frontier Force) (Lumsden's) (Infantry).

Jemadar Bahadur Khan to be Subadar and Colour-Havildar Saida Khan to be Jemadar, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 25th February 1915.

6th Jat Light Infantry.

Jemadar Tulsa to be Subadar; with effect from the 4th November 1914.
 Jemadar Ratna to be Subadar; with effect from the 10th November 1914.
 Jemadar Lathi Ram to be Subadar; with effect from the 18th November 1914.
 Jemadar Chandgi to be Subadar; with effect from the 24th November 1914.
 Jemadar Harji to be Subadar; with effect from the 24th November 1914.
 Havildar Badlu Singh to be Jemadar; with effect from the 4th November 1914.
 Havildar Mula to be Jemadar; with effect from the 3rd January 1915.
 Havildar Nand Ram to be Jemadar; with effect from the 24th November 1914.
 Havildar Birkha to be Jemadar; with effect from the 21st December 1914.
All the above to complete the establishment.

12th Pioneers (The Kelat-i-Ghilzie Regiment).

Jemadars Hukam Singh and Anup Singh to be Subadars and Colour-Havildars Radha Singh and Shadi and Havildars Hira and Labh Singh to be Jemadars, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 5th January 1915.

Jemadar Bhola Singh to be Subadar, *vice* Nanak Singh, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 9th February 1915.

Havildar Malla Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Sohan Singh, discharged; with effect from the 9th February 1915.

Subadar Udmi Ram to be Subadar-Major and Jemadar Pala Singh to be Subadar, *vice* Jiwan Singh, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 10th February 1915.

20th Duke of Cambridge's Own Infantry (Brownlow's Punjabis).

Jemadar Azim Khan to be Subadar, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 11th November 1914.

21st Punjabis.

Colour-Havildar Allah Din to be Jemadar, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 6th February 1915.

35th Sikhs.

Jemadar Dula Singh to be Subadar and Havildar Dasaundha Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Prem Singh, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 13th January 1915.

Havildar Atar Singh to be Jemadar, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 9th December 1914.

38th Dogras.

Subadar Beli Singh to be Subadar-Major, Jemadar Jai Singh to be Subadar and Havildar Kanshi Ram to be Jemadar, *vice* Thakur Nar Singh Parkash, invalided; with effect from the 18th February 1915.

41st Dogras.

Havildars Labh Singh and Rijha Singh to be Jemadars, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 11th November 1914 and 21st December 1914, respectively.

59th Scinde Rifles (Frontier Force).

Subadar Nasir Khan to be Subadar-Major, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 19th December 1914.

75th Carnatic Infantry.

Havildar Subrahmani Mudali to be Jemadar, *vice* Kottai, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 3rd December 1914.

81st Pioneers.

Colour-Havildar Mangapati Raju and Havildar Muhammad Abdul Munaf to be Jemadars, to complete the establishment ; with effect from the 9th December 1914.

92nd Punjabis.

Subadar Farman Ali to be Subadar-Major, *vice* Basawa Singh, transferred to the pension establishment ; with effect from the 7th July 1914.

94th Russell's Infantry.

Colour-Havildar Shaikh Abdul Karim to be Jemadar, *vice* Shaikh Muhammad Ishak transferred to the pension establishment ; with effect from the 8th September 1914.

112th Infantry.

Jemadar Mirchi Singh to be Subadar and Havildar-Major Tunda Singh to be Jemadar, to complete the establishment ; with effect from the 4th February 1915.

124th Duchess of Connaught's Own Baluchistan Infantry.

Havildar Sher Dil Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Alum Sher, transferred to the pension establishment ; with effect from the 13th February 1915.

129th Duke of Connaught's Own Baluchis.

Havildar Rustam Khan to be Jemadar, to complete the establishment ; with effect from the 19th December 1914.

1st Battalion, 1st King George's Own Gurkha Rifles. (The Malaun Regiment.)

Subadar Bhagatbir Gurung to be Subadar-Major, Jemadars Sasidhar Thapa and Puransing Gurung to be Subadars and Colour Havildars Budhiman Gurung and Kharakbir Thapa and Havildar-Major Lilbir Thapa to be Jemadars, to complete the establishment ; with effect from the 20th December 1914.

2nd Battalion, 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles. (The Sirmoor Rifles.)

Jemadar Dhan Sing Lama to be Subadar ; with effect from the 7th January 1915.

Jemadar Jagbir Thapa to be Subadar ; with effect from the 24th January 1915.

Jemadar Jitbahadur Gurung to be Subadar ; with effect from the 25th January 1915.

Havildars Lal Sing Gurung and Harakbir Thapa to be Jemadars ; with effect from the 23rd December 1914.

Havildar Jit Sing Bohra to be Jemadar ; with effect from the 7th January 1915.

Havildar Dewan Sing Gurung to be Jemadar ; with effect from the 24th January 1915.

Havildar Patiram Pun to be Jemadar ; with effect from the 25th January 1915.

All the above to complete the establishment.

Supply and Transport Corps.

No. 300.—The following promotions are made, with effect from 20th February 1915 to complete the establishment on the expansion of Mule Cadres :—

To be Ressaidars.

Jemadar Mohammad Shah, 5th Mule Corps.

Jemadar Hari Chand, 38th Mule Corps.

Jemadar Karam Khan, 39th Mule Corps.

To be Jemadars.

Quartermaster-Dafadar Kehr Singh, 22nd Mule Corps.

Kot-Dafadar Ghulam Mohammad, 31st Mule Corps.

Kot-Dafadar Tabiat Singh, 22nd Mule Corps.

Kot-Dafadar Sarbuland Khan, 26th Mule Corps.

Quartermaster-Dafadar Ram Ditta, 14th Mule Corps.

Kot-Dafadar Abdul Rasul, 4th Mule Corps.

REWARDS.

INDIAN ORDER OF MERIT.

No. 301.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to sanction the following admissions to the Military Division of the Indian Order of Merit :—

For admission to the 2nd Class of the Order.

No. 4256.—Sowar Sarwar Ali, Kurram Militia, for his conspicuous bravery while under fire during an engagement between the Jagis and the Kurram Militia, which took place at Lakkatigga Post on the 4th October 1914, when he dragged Lieutenant C. A. Boyle, Kurram Militia, who was wounded, for a considerable distance until they were under cover. This act was performed under close fire,

North Waziristan Militia.

No. 262, 1st Grade Dafadar Darim, for his conspicuous courage during the action at Spina Khaisora on 7th January 1915, when, after escaping from an extremely dangerous situation, he stopped half way to a place of safety and took up a position by himself to cover the retirement of his comrades which act proved of the greatest assistance.

No. 286, 1st Grade Dafadar Makhmad Jan (deceased), for his conspicuous bravery during the action at Spina Khaisora on 7th January 1915, when he led his men in the attack under very heavy fire. His widow is admitted to the pension of the 2nd Class of the Order with effect from the date of his death.

INDIAN DISTINGUISHED SERVICE MEDAL.

No. 302.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the award of the Indian Distinguished Service Medal to the following Indian Officers, non-commissioned officer and men of the Northern Waziristan Militia :—

Jemadar Zalim.
Jemadar Zarif Khan.
No. 3025 Naick Khajai.
No. 5042 Sepoy Tor Khan.
No. 5058 „ Amir Khan.
No. 4509 „ Zamir Ullah.

RESIGNATIONS.

INDIAN ARMY.

Army Reserves.

No. 303.—Second Lieutenant John Hedley Summerskill, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, is permitted to resign his commission, subject to His Majesty's approval; with effect from the 5th March 1915.

No. 304.—Second Lieutenant Charles Henry Shanan, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, is permitted to resign his commission, subject to His Majesty's approval; with effect from the 11th March 1915.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

Simla Volunteer Rifles.

No. 305.—Geoffrey Rothe Clarke to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 23rd October 1914.

Great Indian Peninsula Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.

No. 306.—Surgeon-Major James Marr, M.B., V.D., to be Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel. Dated the 6th March 1913.

1st Battalion, The Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Rifles.

No. 307.—Lieutenant-Colonel (Honorary Colonel) William Burgess Wright, V.D., resigns his commission, and is permitted, on retirement, to retain his rank and wear the uniform of the Corps. Dated the 14th January 1915.

1st Battalion, Bengal Nagpur Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.

No. 308.—Surgeon-Captain Arthur Martin Leake, V.C., F.R.C.S., to be Surgeon-Major. Dated the 19th December 1913.

Surgeon-Captain Vivian St. John Croley, to be Surgeon-Major. Dated the 20th December 1913.

JUDICIAL.

No. 309.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 113 of the Indian Army Act, 1911 (VIII of 1911), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the Rules published with the Army Department Notification No. 911, dated the 3rd November 1911, shall be amended as follows, namely :—

To the list of officers enumerated in Rule 160 the following shall be added :—

“The officer commanding in Mauritius.”

B. HOLLOWAY, *Brigadier-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 26th March 1915.

Under clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Dets Act, 1893, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned Commissioned and Warrant Officers, on the dates specified, were received in the Army Department between the 17th and 23rd March 1915:—

Corps.	Rank and name.	Date of Decease.	Place of Decease.	REMARKS.
8th Rajputs, attached to 1st Battalion, 39th Garhwal Rifles.	Captain Richard John Jarke.	10th March 1915.	France.	Killed in action.
38th Dogras, attached to 1st Battalion, 39th Garhwal Rifles.	Captain Wynne Owen.	Do.	Do.	Do.
1st Battalion, 39th Garhwal Rifles.	Captain William George Stanhope Kenny.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Do.	Captain Benjamin Charles Sparrow.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Do.	Lieutenant John Charles St. George Welchman.	Do.	Do.	Do.
47th Sikhs.	Captain Alan Moray Brown.	12th March 1915.	Do.	Do.
52nd Sikhs (Frontier Force), attached to 59th Scinde Rifles (Frontier Force).	Captain Percy Standish Hore.	14th March 1915.	Do.	Do.
59th Scinde Rifle (Frontier Force).	Lieutenant-Colonel Percy Clara Elliott-Lockhart, D.S.O.	13th March 1915.	Do.	Died of wounds.
87th Punjabis, attached to 59th Scinde Rifles (Frontier Force).	Captain Talbot Reed.	11th March 1915.	Do.	Killed in action.
82nd Punjabis, attached to 59th Scinde Rifles (Frontier Force).	Captain Beauchamp Clerk.	11th March 1915.	Do.	Do.
87th Punjabis, attached to 1st Battalion, 39th Garhwal Rifles.	Captain James Eric Murray.	10th March 1915.	Do.	Do.
1st Battalion, 1st King George's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Malaun Regiment).	Captain Gilbert Stuart Kennedy.	14th March 1915.	Do.	Do.
2nd Battalion, 4th Gurkha Rifles, attached to 1st Battalion, 4th Gurkha Rifles.	Major David Coley Young.	Do.	Do.	Do.
1st Battalion, 9th Gurkha Rifles.	Captain John Rowley Lunell Heyland.	12th March 1915.	Do.	Do.
Indian Subordinate Medical Department.	Assistant Surgeon Alfred Ford Collin Edwards.	Do.	Do.	...

B. HOLLOWAY, *Brigadier-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.*Delhi, the 26th March 1915.***PROMOTIONS.**

No. 8.—The following promotion is made in the Royal Indian Marine, with effect from the 25th February 1915 :—

To be Lieutenant.

Sub-Lieutenant Charles Jacomb Nicoll.

B. HOLLOWAY, *Brigadier-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

(RAILWAY BOARD.)

NOTIFICATIONS.*Simla, the 22nd March 1915.*

No. 68.—The undermentioned gentlemen have been appointed by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India as Assistant Locomotive Superintendents in Class III, Grade 3, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, and are posted to the railway noted against their names :—

Name.	Railway.
Mr. George Wilnot Lloyd	North Western Railway.
Mr. Reginald de Vere Irwin	Eastern Bengal Railway.

No. 69.—The services of Mr. B. Stapleton, Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, temporary rank, State Railways, are lent to the Burma Railways Company with effect from the 15th March 1915.

No. 70.—With reference to Railway Board's Notification No. 69, dated the 22nd March 1915, Mr. W. C. Stanton, Executive Engineer, Eastern Bengal Railway, is appointed to officiate as Engineer-in-Chief, Construction, Eastern Bengal Railway, with the temporary rank of Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, with effect from the 15th March 1915 and until further orders.

No. 71.—Mr. A. O. Evans, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, in Class III, Grade 1, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as a District Traffic Superintendent with temporary rank in Class II, Grade 5, of that Establishment with effect from the 12th February 1915 and until further orders.

The 23rd March 1915.

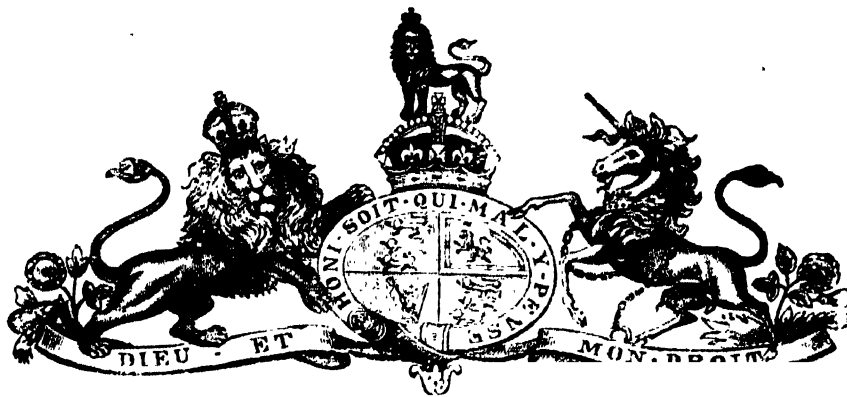
No. 72.—It is hereby notified for general information, that the Railway Board have sanctioned the construction, by the South Indian Railway Company on behalf of the District Board of Salem, of a branch line of railway on the broad gauge from Suramangalam, a station on the South Indian Railway to Salem, a distance of about 4 miles.

2. The line will be known as the Suramangalam-Salem Railway.

The 25th March 1915.

No. 73.—Mr. R. J. Oates, Sub-Storekeeper, North Western Railway, officiated as an Assistant Storekeeper on that Railway in Class III of the Superior Stores Establishment from the 5th to the 20th March 1915, *vice* Mr. F. C. Freeman, Storekeeper, on privilege leave.

T. RYAN,
Secretary, Railway Board.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

DELHI, SATURDAY, MARCH 27, 1915.

 Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of the Governor General on the 22nd March, 1915, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. V OF 1915.

In Act further to amend temporarily the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1910.

WHEREAS it is temporarily expedient further to amend the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1910; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

1. This Act may be called the Indian Paper Currency (Temporary Amendment) Act, 1915.
Short title.

2. During the continuance of the present war and for a period of six months thereafter, section 22 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1910, shall be construed as if for the words "one hundred and forty millions" in that section the words "two hundred millions" were substituted.

3. The Indian Paper Currency Amendment Ordinance, 1915, is repealed.
Repeal of Ordinance I of 1915.

II of 1910.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

THE permanent policy in regard to the investment of the Indian Paper Currency Reserve is awaiting consideration in connection with the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Indian Finance and Currency. Meanwhile, without prejudice to the final decision, which may thus be reached, it was recently decided, as a temporary measure, to take power to increase the maximum investment of Rs. 14 crores authorised by the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1910, up to a total not exceeding Rs. 20 crores, with a view to providing for loans to the Presidency Banks should this be required for the assistance of trade in the conditions arising out of the war, or alternatively to enable Government, if necessary, to obtain additional funds for general purposes. Effect was given to this decision by the Indian Paper Currency Amendment Ordinance, 1915, which was promulgated on the 16th January last, *i.e.*, several days after the passing of the Emergency Legislation Continuance Act, 1915, which extended the operation of all Ordinances in force on the date when it was passed, namely, 12th January, 1915, during the continuance of the present war and for a period of six months thereafter. The Ordinance dealing with the Paper Currency investment is thus excluded from its scope, and a special Bill has accordingly to be introduced to secure its prolongation.

2. This Bill is in the form of an amendment to the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1910, and has the effect of conferring power on Government to increase the investment of the Paper Currency Reserve up to a maximum of Rs. 20 crores during the continuance of the present war and for a period of six months thereafter. The result produced is thus precisely the same as if the Ordinance dealing with this matter had come within the scope of the Emergency Legislation Continuance Act, 1915.

W. S. MEYER.

The 14th March, 1915.

W. H. VINCENT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of the Governor General on the 22nd March, 1915, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. VI OF 1915.

In Act to extend the powers of the Governor General in Council during the continuance of the present war to make rules under the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911.

1. (1) This Act may be called the Indian Patents and Designs (Temporary Rules) Act, 1915.
Short title, extent, etc.

(2) It extends to the whole of British India including British Baluchistan and the Santhal Parganas.

(3) This Act and the rules made thereunder shall be in force during the continuance of the present war and for a period of six months hereafter.

2. In this Act the expression 'subject of any State at war with His Majesty' includes—
Definitions.

(i) any person resident and carrying on business in the territory of a State at war with His Majesty; and

(ii) with reference to a company, any company the business whereof is managed or controlled by such subjects, or is carried on wholly or mainly for the benefit or on behalf of such subjects, notwithstanding that the company may be registered within His Majesty's dominions.

3. (1) The power of the Governor General in Council under section 77 of the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911, to make rules shall include power to make rules—
Power to make rules.

(a) for avoiding or suspending in whole or in part any patent or licence, the person entitled to the benefit of which is the subject of any State at war with His Majesty;

(b) for avoiding or suspending the registration, and all or any rights conferred by the registration, of any design the proprietor whereof is a subject as aforesaid;

(c) for avoiding or suspending any application made by any such person under the said Act;

(d) for enabling the grant, in favour of persons other than such persons as aforesaid, on such terms and conditions, and either for the whole term of the patent or registration or for such less period, as may be thought fit, of licences to make, use, exercise, or vend, patented inventions and registered designs so liable to avoidance or suspension as aforesaid; and

(e) for extending the time within which any act or thing may be or is required to be done under the said Act.

(2) If the rules made under this Act so provide, the rules or any of them shall have effect from the passing of this Act.

(3) All rules made under this Act shall be published in the *Gazette of India*, and on such publication shall have effect as if enacted in this Act.

4. The power to make rules conferred by section 3 (1) (a) and (d) of this Act shall be exercisable in respect of any exclusive privilege acquired under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, as if such exclusive privilege had been a patent granted under the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911; and the power to make rules conferred by section 3 (1) (e) of this Act in respect of anything to be done under the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911, shall be exercisable in respect of anything to be done under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888.
Power in case of exclusive privileges under Act V of 1888.

W. H. VINCENT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of the Governor General on the 22nd March, 1915, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. VII of 1915.

An Act to declare the law in force in certain territory added to the Province of Delhi.

WHEREAS by proclamation published in Notification No. 984-C., dated the 22nd day of February, 1915, the Governor General in Council, with the sanction and approbation of the Secretary of State for India, has been pleased to take under his immediate authority and management the territory mentioned in Schedule I, which was formerly included within the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, and to include the said territory in the Province of Delhi with effect from the 1st April, 1915 ;

And whereas it is expedient to declare the law in force in the said territory ;

It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title and commencement. **1.** (1) This Act may be called the Delhi Laws Act, 1915 ;

(2) It shall come into force on the first day of April, 1915.

2. All enactments (except the enactments specified in Schedule II) for the time being in force in the territory specified in Schedule A to the Delhi Laws Act, 1912, and all notifications, orders, schemes, rules, forms and by-laws issued, made or prescribed under such enactments shall be deemed to be in force in the territory specified in Schedule I in the same manner and subject to the same modifications as they are for the time being in the territory specified in the said Schedule to the said Act.

3. The enactments specified in Schedule III, and all notifications, orders, schemes, rules, forms and by-laws issued, made or prescribed under those enactments shall continue to be in force in the territory specified in Schedule I :—

Provided that in the enactments so continued and in all notifications, orders, schemes, rules, forms and by-laws issued, made or prescribed thereunder, references to a Local Government, the

Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, or the Board of Revenue for the United Provinces shall be read as referring to the Chief Commissioner of Delhi ; references to a High Court or the High Court of Judicature for the North-Western Provinces as referring to the Chief Court of the Punjab ; and references to the official gazette for the United Provinces as referring to the Gazette of India.

4. For the purpose of facilitating the application to the territory mentioned in Schedule I of the enactments referred to in section 3 the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of the Delhi Laws Act, 1912, shall be exercisable in respect thereof. **XIII of 1912.**

5. Save as provided in sections 2 and 3 no enactment which is in force in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh or any part thereof shall continue to be in force in the territory specified in Schedule I.

6. Nothing in this Act shall affect any proceeding which at the commencement thereof is pending in respect of any of the territory mentioned in Schedule I or of anything arising in such territory and every such proceeding shall be continued as if this Act had not been passed :

Provided that the Local Government may, by notification in the Gazette of India, direct that any proceeding, criminal, civil or revenue, other than a proceeding pending before the High Court of Judicature for the North-West Provinces, shall be transferred to, and disposed of by, the corresponding authority of the Delhi Province.

7. In section 7 of the Delhi Laws Act, 1912, for the words "the territory mentioned in Schedule A" the words "the Province of Delhi" shall be substituted. **XIII of 1912.**

8. This Act shall be construed with, and deemed to be part of, the Delhi Laws Act, 1912. **XIII of 1912.**

SCHEDULE I.

TERRITORY ADDED TO THE PROVINCE OF DELHI.

(See section 2.)

Revenue estates of :—

1. Subehpur.
2. Jagatpur.
3. Baqiabad.
4. Beharipur.
5. Saadatpur Mahal Gujran.
6. Saadatpur Musalmanan.
7. Saadatpur Amad Delhi.
8. Wazirabad.
9. Khajuri Paramad.
10. Khajuri Khas.
11. Garhi Mendu.
12. Timarpur.
13. Chandrawal.
14. Usmanpur.
15. Ghonda patti Gujran Khadar.
16. Ghonda patti Chauhan Khadar.
17. Andhavli.
18. Kaithwara.
19. Silampur Amad Delhi.
20. Ghondli Khadar.
21. Jatwara Khurd.
22. Mubarakpur Reti.
23. Shakarpur Khadar.
24. Nagla Manchi.
25. Shampur.
26. Gharaunda Nimka Khadar.
27. Nagli Razapur.
28. Chilla Saraunda Khadar.
29. Qarawalnagar urf Dharauti Kalan.
30. Jivanpur Johripur.
31. Mustafabad.
32. Mirpur Turk.
33. Zianddinpur.
34. Khanpur Dhani.
35. Maujpur.
36. Ghonda patti Gujran Bangar.
37. Ghonda patti Chauhan Bangar.
38. Jafrabad.
39. Udanpur.
40. Babarpur.
41. Siqdarpur.
42. Gokalpur.
43. Sabauli.
44. Mandauli.
45. Taharpur.
46. Jhilmila.
47. Chandavli urf Shadara.
48. Silampur Bangar.
49. Silampur Khadar.
50. Ghondli Bangar.
51. Kakarduman.
52. Khureji Khas.
53. Khureji Paramad.
54. Shakarpur Khas Bangar.
55. Mandavli Fazilpur.
56. Hasanpur Bhuapur.
57. Ghazipur.
58. Khichripur.
59. Gharaunda Nimka Bangar (Patparganj).
60. Shakarpur Paramad.
61. Kotla.
62. Chilla Saraunda Bangar.
63. Dalupura.
64. Kondli.
65. Gharsuli.

SCHEDULE II.

ENACTMENTS IN FORCE IN THE DELHI PROVINCE WHICH WILL NOT BE IN FORCE IN THE TERRITORY ADDED TO THAT PROVINCE.

(See section 2.)

Year.	Number.	Short title.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4
1887	XVI	<i>Acts of the Governor General of India in Council.</i> The Punjab Tenancy Act, 1887.	...
"	XVII	The Punjab Land Revenue Act, 1887.	...
1900	XIII	The Punjab Alienation of Land Act, 1900.	...
"	II	<i>Punjab Acts.</i> The Punjab Land Preservation (Chos) Act, 1900.	...
1912	V	The Colonization of Government Lands (Punjab) Act, 1912.	...
1913	I	The Punjab Pre-emption Act, 1913.	...
"	II	The Redemption of Mortgages (Punjab) Act, 1913.	...

SCHEDULE III.

ENACTMENTS IN FORCE IN THE UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA AND OUDH WHICH WILL CONTINUE TO BE IN FORCE IN THE TERRITORY ADDED TO THE DELHI PROVINCE.

(See section 3.)

Year.	Number.	Short title.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4
1882	IV	<i>Acts of the Governor General of India in Council.</i> The Transfer of Property Act, 1882.	...
"	V	The Indian Easements Act, 1882.	...
1891	VIII	An Act to extend the Indian Easements Act, 1882, to certain areas in which that Act is not in force.	...
1901	II	<i>United Provinces Acts.</i> The Agra Tenancy Act, 1901.	...
"	III	The United Provinces Land Revenue Act, 1901.	...
1904	I	The United Provinces General Clauses Act, 1904.	In so far as it applies to the Agra Tenancy Act, 1901, and the United Provinces Land Revenue Act, 1901.

W. H. VINCENT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

THE following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of the Governor General on the 25th March, 1915, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT NO. VIII OF 1915.

An Act further to amend the Assam Labour and Emigration Act, 1901.

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Assam Labour and Emigration Act, 1901; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

- 1. (1) This Act may be called the Assam Labour and Emigration (Amendment) Act, 1915.
- Short title and commencement.

(2) It shall come into force at once, with the exception of section 7, which shall come into force on such day as the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, appoint in this behalf.

2. In section 2 (1) of the Assam Labour and Emigration Act, 1901 (hereinafter called the said Act), the following amendments shall be made, namely :—

Amendment of section 2 (1), Act VI, 1901.

(a) After clause (c) the following clause shall be added, namely :—

“(cc) ‘Board’ means the Assam Labour Board constituted under Chapter VI-A.

(b) To clause (e) the following Explanation shall be added, namely :—

“Explanation.—If any such native of India, having proceeded from a Native State into such territories, departs therefrom for the purpose aforesaid, he shall be deemed to emigrate within the meaning of this definition.”

(c) After clause (n) the following clause shall be added, namely :—

“(nn) ‘native district’, in the case of a person who, having proceeded from a Native State into territories in which this Act is in force, emigrates therefrom, includes such Native State.”

(d) After clause (t) the following shall be added, namely :—

“and
(u) ‘Supervisor’ means a Supervisor appointed under this Act.”

3. For sub-section (1) of section 64 of the said Act, the following sub-sections shall be substituted, namely :—

Amendment of section 64, Act VI, 1901.

“(1) The Local Government may authorize any Superintendent to grant licenses to suitable persons to be Local Agents, for the purpose of representing employers within a specified area and for a specified period, in all matters connected with the supervision of garden-sardars under this Act.

(2) Any employer, or, on behalf of an employer, any association or firm duly authorized by general or special order of the Governor General in Council for the purpose of this clause, may apply for a license as aforesaid, to be granted to a specified person.

(3) Every such application shall be made to the Board, and the Board shall forward it with its recommendation to the Superintendent, who may thereupon, if he thinks fit, grant a license to such person.”

and the existing sub-section (2) of the same section shall be renumbered (4).”

4. In section 67 (1) of the said Act there shall be substituted for the words “the employer”, the words “his employer or the association or firm

Amendment of section 67, Act VI, 1901.

which has applied in respect of such Local Agent under section 64, sub-section (2)” and for the words from “or if” to the end of the sub-section, the following words, namely :—

• “or if the District Magistrate is satisfied that the conduct of the Local Agent has been such as to render him unsuitable to hold a license.”

5. After section 116 of the said Act the following provisions shall be inserted, namely :—

Insertion of new Chapter VI-A in Act VI, 1901.

" CHAPTER VI-A.

ASSAM LABOUR BOARD.

116-A. (1) There shall be a Board, to be Constitution of Assam called the Assam Labour Labour Board. Board, for the supervision of Local Agents, and of the recruitment, engagement and emigration to labour districts of natives of India under this Act.

(2) The Assam Labour Board shall be a body corporate, and have perpetual succession and a common seal, and may by that name sue and be sued.

(3) The Assam Labour Board (hereinafter called the Board) shall consist of sixteen members, including the Chairman, who shall be an officer in the service of Government, to be appointed by the Governor General in Council by notification in the *Gazette of India*. The remaining members shall be elected by the following bodies, namely:—

(a) eight by the Indian Tea Association, Calcutta, as representatives of that Association and of the Indian Tea Association, London;

(b) four by the Assam Branch, Indian Tea Association; and

(c) three by the Surma Valley Branch, Indian Tea Association.

(4) The election shall be made in such manner as may be determined by the electing bodies, subject to the approval of the Governor General in Council, and the name of every person so elected shall be published in the *Gazette of India*.

(5) If within the period prescribed by rules made under this Chapter any of the aforesaid bodies fails to elect representatives or to elect the full number of representatives to which it is entitled, the Governor General in Council may nominate persons to be members of the Board as representatives of the said bodies.

(6) There shall be an Executive Committee of the Board, with such powers and duties as may be conferred on it by rules made under this Chapter. It shall consist of five members, of whom one shall be the Chairman of the Board, and the remaining four shall be elected in the manner prescribed by such rules, as representatives of the following bodies, namely:—

(a) one of the Indian Tea Association, Calcutta;

(b) one of the Indian Tea Association, London;

(c) one of the Assam Branch, Indian Tea Association; and

(d) one of the Surma Valley Branch, Indian Tea Association.

(7) No act done by the Board or by the Executive Committee shall be questioned on the ground merely of the existence of any vacancy in or any defect in the constitution of the Board or of the Executive Committee, as the case may be.

"116-B. (1) The Governor General in Council may fix the salary of the Chairman of the Board.

(2) Such salary shall be paid in such proportions by the Governor General in Council and the Board, as the Governor General in Council may from time to time determine.

"116-C. (1) The Board may appoint so many persons as it thinks necessary to be Supervisors, with such powers and duties in respect of the supervision of Local Agents and the other matters mentioned in section 116-A(1), as may be conferred and imposed on them by rules made under this Chapter.

(2) Subject to the control of the Governor General in Council, the Board may fix the salary to be paid to Supervisors.

(3) The Local Government may, subject to the control of the Governor General in Council, declare the local area in the Province within which Supervisors shall exercise the powers and perform the duties conferred and imposed upon them by rule under this Chapter.

(4) Every Supervisor shall be deemed to be a public servant within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

LV of 1860.

"116-D. (1) Whenever the Board has reason to believe that the conduct of a Local Agent has been such as to detract from his suitability to hold a license, it may call on him to produce his license, and after hearing any cause that he may have to show to the contrary, may make such endorsement thereon as it thinks fit. A copy of every such endorsement shall be sent to the Superintendent of Emigration in the district for which the Local Agent holds a license, and a copy shall also be sent to the employer or association or firm on whose application the Local Agent's license was granted.

(2) If the Local Agent fails to produce his license when called upon under sub-section (1), he shall be punishable with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

"116-E. (1) Subject to the provisions of rule made under this Chapter, the Board may levy a cess on employers for the purpose of meeting expenditure incurred in carrying out its functions under this Act, and in particular for the payment of the salary of Supervisors and of such proportion of the salary of the Chairman as may be determined under section 116-B.

(2) Such cess shall be payable on every garden-sardar deputed by his employer to engage labourers and on every person recruited or engaged as a labourer or assisted to emigrate under Chapter IV or section 91:

Provided that the rates at which the cess is levied shall not exceed the following, namely:—

Five rupees a year on each garden-sardar so deputed, and

Five rupees on each person so recruited, engaged, or assisted to emigrate.

(3) On the failure of an employer for the space of one month after the receipt of a notice in such form and served in such manner as the Governor General in Council may, by rule under this Chapter, prescribe, to pay any sum due under sub-section (1), the same shall be recoverable from him.

"116-F. (1) The Governor General in Council shall, after previous publication, make rules to carry out the purposes of this Chapter.

(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may, subject to the provisions of this Act, provide—

(a) for the powers to be exercised and the duties to be performed by the Board in carrying out the purposes for which it is constituted, and for the powers and duties of the Executive Committee and of the Chairman ;

(b) for the period within which elections to the Board must be made ; for the election of members of the Executive Committee ; and for the appointment of temporary or acting members of the Board and of the Executive Committee during the absence of any member ;

(c) for the times and places of meetings and procedure of the Board and of the Executive Committee ;

(d) for regulating the rate of the cess, the method of levying and collecting the cess, the purposes to which the cess may be applied, and the accounts to be kept and the audit thereof ; and

(e) for the powers and duties of Supervisors appointed under section 116-C."

6. (1) The following portions of the said Act, are hereby repealed, namely, section 90 ; in section 91, the words "notwithstanding anything contained in section 90," and in clause (b) thereof, the words "or holding permits granted and countersigned under section 90," and the words "or of that section, as the case may be ;" and clause (a) of section 174.

(2) In section 92 of the said Act for the words and figures "sections 90 and 91" there shall be substituted the word and figures "section 91."

7. (1) The portions of the said Act specified in the Schedule to this Act are hereby repealed to the extent mentioned in the second column of the Schedule.

(2) The following amendments shall be made in the said Act, namely :—

(i) In the heading to Chapter V, and in section 92 there shall be substituted for the words and figures "Chapters III and IV" the word and figures "Chapter IV."

(ii) In section 93 (2) there shall be substituted for the words and figures "Chapters II to IV inclusive," the words and figures "Chapter II or IV" and for the words and figures "Chapters VI to X" the words and figures "Chapters VI (except Chapter VI-A) to X".

(iii) For section 172 of the said Act, the following section shall be substituted, namely :—

"172. (1) Whoever, being a garden-sardar holding a certificate under Chapter IV,—
Garden-sardar making holding a certificate under Chapter IV,—
over labourers to unauthorised persons, etc.

(a) makes over to the garden-sardar or Local Agent of any employer other than the employer by whom his certificate was granted, or, without authority from his employer, to any other person, any person whom he has engaged or intends to engage as a labourer or whom he has assisted or intends to assist to emigrate under Chapter IV as modified by any notification issued under section 91 ; or

(b) places any such person as aforesaid in a place of accommodation used in connection with the unlawful recruitment or engagement of labourers ; or

(c) allows any person unlawfully recruited or engaged as a labourer to share the accommodation provided by him under section 62 ;

shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine, or with both, and his certificate may be impounded by the convicting Magistrate.

(2) Any Magistrate impounding a certificate under this section shall send it for cancellation to the Magistrate by whom it was countersigned."

THE SCHEDULE.

PORTIONS OF ACT VI OF 1901 REPEALED.

[See section 7 (1).]

1	2
Chapter or Section.	Extent of repeal.
S. 2 (1)	Clause (c). In clause (d) the words "contractor, sub-contractor, recruiter". In clause (f) the words and figures "section 34 or" Clauses (d) and (e).
S. 12 (1)	Clause (a). In clause (c) the words from "or if the labourer" to the end of the clause.
S. 12 (2)	The whole.
S. 12 (3)	The whole.
Chapter III	The whole.
S. 65	The whole.
S. 91	Clause (a).
S. 163 (2)	In clause (b) the words "contractors or". Clause (f). In clauses (m) to (r) the word "contractors", wherever it occurs.
S. 163 (3)	The word "contractor", in both places where it occurs.
Ss. 165 to 168	The whole.
S. 171	The words and figures "section 55 or"
S. 174	Clause (a).
S. 175	The whole.

W. H. VINCENT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

THE following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of the Governor General on the 25th March, 1915, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. IX OF 1915.

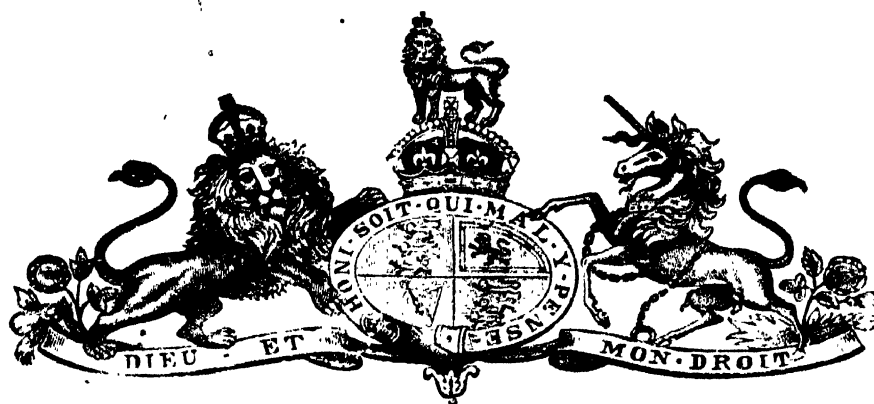
*An Act further to amend the Sea Customs Act,
1878.*

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Sea Customs Act, 1878; It is hereby enacted as VIII of 1878. follows :—

1. This Act may be called the Sea Customs
Short title. (Amendment) Act, 1915.

2. In the proviso to section 37 of the Sea
Amendment of section 37, Customs Act, 1878, for VIII of 1878.
Act VIII of 1878. the words "on which
application is made to clear such goods from
the warehouse for home consumption" the
following shall be substituted, namely, "of the
actual removal of such goods from the ware-
house in the case of goods delivered out of a
warehouse for home consumption, and in the case
of goods delivered out of a warehouse for removal
under bond to be re-warehoused where the duty
is paid on such goods without their being
re-warehoused, the rate and valuation (if any)
in force on the date on which duty is paid."

W. H. VINCENT,
Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

DELHI, SATURDAY, MARCH 27, 1915.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for making Laws and Regulations, Reports of Select Committees presented to the Council, and Bills published under Rule 23.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA. LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 22nd March, 1915.

No. 9 of 1915.

A Bill to establish and incorporate a teaching and residential Hindu University at Benares.

WHEREAS it is expedient to establish and incorporate a teaching and residential Hindu University at Benares and to dissolve the Hindu University Society, a society registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860, and to transfer to, and vest in, the said University all property and rights now vested in the said Society; it is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title and commencement. 1. (1) This Act may be called the Benares Hindu University Act, 1915.

(2) It shall come into force on such date as the Governor-General in Council may direct by notification in the Gazette of India.

2. In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,

- Definitions.
- (a) "Constituent College" means any college or institution maintained or admitted to privileges by the University;
 - (b) "Council" means the University Council;
 - (c) "Court" means the University Court;
 - (d) "Faculty" means a Faculty of the University;

(e) "Regulations" means the Regulations of the University for the time being in force;

(f) "Senate" means the Senate of the University;

(g) "Statutes" means the Statutes of the University for the time being in force; and

(h) "University" means the Benares Hindu University.

3. (1) The persons mentioned in Schedule I being the First Chancellor, Pro-Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, Pro-Vice-Chancellor, and the first members of the Court and Senate and all persons who may hereafter become or be appointed as such officers or members, so long as they continue to hold such office or membership, are hereby constituted a body corporate by the name of the Benares Hindu University.

(2) The University shall have perpetual succession and a common Seal, and shall sue and be sued by the name first aforesaid.

(3) The University shall be deemed to have been incorporated for the purposes, among others, of making provision for imparting education, literary, artistic and scientific as well as

agricultural, technical, commercial and professional, of furthering the prosecution of original research and of giving instruction in Hindu theology and religion and of promoting the study of literature, art, philosophy, history, medicine and science and of imparting physical and moral training.

4. (1) The University shall, subject to the Regulations, be open to persons of all castes and creeds, but provision shall be made for religious instruction and examination

University open to all castes and creeds save as regards religious instruction. in Hindu religion only.

(2) Instruction in Hindu religion shall, in the case of Hindu students, be compulsory and shall be confined to them.

(3) Special arrangements shall, if funds are provided for this purpose by the Jain or Sikh communities, be made for the religious instruction of Jain or Sikh students.

5. The Governor-General of India for the time being shall be the Patron of the University ; and such persons as may be specified in the Statutes shall be the Vice-Patrons thereof.

6. (1) The Lieutenant-Governor for the time being of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh shall be the Visitor of the University.

(2) The Visitor shall have the right of inspecting the University and its constituent Colleges generally and for the purpose of seeing that the proceedings of the University are in conformity with this Act and the Statutes and Regulations. The Visitor may, by order in writing, annul any such proceeding which is not in conformity with this Act and the Statutes and Regulations.

7. The following shall be the authorities and officers of the University :—

- I.—The Chancellor,
- II.—The Pro-Chancellor,
- III.—The Vice-Chancellor,
- IV.—The Pro-Vice-Chancellor,
- V.—The Court,
- VI.—The Council,
- VII.—The Senate,
- VIII.—The Syndicate,
- IX.—The Faculties and their Deans,
- X.—The Registrar,
- XI.—The Treasurer, and
- XII.—Such other authorities and officers as may be provided for by the Statutes.

8. Subject to the provisions of this Act Powers and duties of the officers, terms of office and of the officers of the filling of casual vacancies. University, the term for which they shall hold office and the filling up of casual vacancies in such offices shall be provided for by the Statutes.

9. (1) The Court shall be the supreme governing body of the University in administrative matters, and shall have power to review the acts of the Senate (save when the Senate has acted in accordance with powers conferred on it under

this Act, the Statutes or the Regulations) and shall exercise all the powers of the University not otherwise provided for by this Act or the Statutes :

Provided that, save in the case of the first Court, no person not being a Hindu shall become or be appointed a member of the Court.

10. (1) The Council shall be the executive body of the Court and shall consist of not more than thirty elected members :

Provided that five members shall be members of the Senate elected by the Senate.

(2) The Council shall exercise such powers and perform such duties as may be vested in it by the Statutes.

11. (1) The Senate shall be the academic body of the University and, subject to the Act, the Statutes and Regulations, shall have entire charge of the organization of instruction in the University and the constituent Colleges, the curriculum and the examination and discipline of students and the conferment of ordinary and honorary degrees.

(2) The Senate shall ordinarily consist of not less than fifty members.

12. (1) The Syndicate shall be the executive body of the Senate and shall consist of seventeen members :

Provided that ten at least of the members of the Syndicate, other than *ex-officio* members, shall be University Professors, Principals or Professors of constituent Colleges.

(2) The Syndicate shall exercise such powers and perform such duties as may be vested in it by the Statutes.

13. (1) The accounts of the University shall be audited once at least in every year and at intervals of not more than fifteen months be audited by auditors appointed by the Court :

Provided that no person shall be appointed an auditor in the exercise of this power unless he is qualified in accordance with the provisions of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, to audit accounts of companies under that Act.

(2) The accounts when audited shall be published together with the auditor's report and a copy thereof shall be submitted to the Visitor.

14. The University shall invest and keep invested in securities in which trust funds may be invested, in accordance with the provisions of the law relating to trusts in British India, a sum of fifty lakhs of rupees as a permanent endowment to meet the recurring charges of the University :

Provided that the sum in question may be temporarily reduced during any year by such sum as represents the capital value ascertained at a rate of interest of 3½ per cent on the amount received by the University in the previous year as annual grants from the revenues of any Native State

Provided further that for the first year after the commencement of this Act such sum may be

reduced by such sum calculated as aforesaid as represents the capital value of the amount received by the Hindu University Society from such annual grants in the year prior to the commencement of this Act.

15. (1) The Central Hindu College, Benares, shall be deemed to be a college maintained by the University, and the University may found and maintain colleges and institutions in Benares for the purposes of carrying out instruction and research.

(2) With the approval of the Senate and the sanction of the Visitor and subject to the Statutes and Regulations the University may admit colleges and institutions in Benares to such privileges of the University, subject to such conditions, as it thinks fit.

16. The degrees, diplomas, certificates and other academic distinctions granted by the University shall be recognized by the Government to the same extent and in the same manner as the corresponding degrees, diplomas, certificates and other academic distinctions granted by any other University incorporated by an Act of the Governor-General in Council.

17. (1) Subject to the provisions of this Act the Statutes may provide for any or all of the following matters, namely :—

- (a) the constitution, powers and duties of the Court, the Council, the Senate, the Syndicate and such other bodies as it may be deemed necessary to constitute from time to time ;
- (b) the election and continuance in office of the members of the said bodies, including the continuance in office of the first members and the filling of vacancies of members and all other matters relative to those bodies which it may be necessary or desirable to provide ;
- (c) the appointment and duties of the necessary officers of the University ; and
- (d) all other matters relating to the administration of the University.

(2) The first Statutes shall be those set out in Schedule II.

(3) The Court may from time to time make new or additional Statutes or may amend or repeal the Statutes.

(4) The Council shall have power to draft or propose to the Court Statutes to be made by the Court, and it shall be the duty of the Court duly to consider the same.

(5) All new Statutes or additions to the Statutes or amendments or repeals to Statutes shall require the previous approval of the Visitor, who may sanction, disallow, or remit for further consideration :

Provided that no Statute making a change in the constitution of the Court, the Council, the Senate or the Syndicate as provided for in the first Statutes, shall be made without the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council.

18. (1) Subject to the provisions of this Act and the Statutes the Regulations may provide for any or all of the following matters, namely :—

- (a) the payment and amount of fees to the University or in relation to the enjoyment of privileges therefrom ;
- (b) the degrees, diplomas, certificates and other academic distinctions to be awarded by the University, the qualifications for the same and the means to be taken relating to the granting and obtaining of the same ;
- (c) the withdrawal of degrees, diplomas, certificates and other academic distinctions ;
- (d) the tenure of office and terms and manner of appointments and the duties of the examiners and examining boards, the discipline to be enforced in regard to the graduates and under-graduates ;
- (e) the removal from membership of the University of graduates and under-graduates ;
- (f) the admission of students to the University and their examination ; and
- (g) all such other subjects as are required or authorised by the Act or Statutes to be prescribed by means of Regulations.

(2) The first Regulations shall be framed as directed by the Governor-General in Council and shall receive his previous approval.

(3) The Senate from time to time may make new or additional Regulations, or amend or repeal Regulations.

(4) The Syndicate shall have power to draft or propose to the Senate Regulations to be made by the Senate, and it shall be the duty of the Senate to consider the same.

(5) All new Regulations or additions to the Regulations, or amendments or repeals to Regulations, shall require the previous approval of the Visitor, who may sanction, disallow or remit for further consideration :

Provided that no Regulation making a change in the first Regulations as to the admission of students to the University shall be made without the sanction of the Governor-General in Council.

19. (1) If at any time the Governor-General in Council is of opinion that special reasons exist which make the removal of any member of the teaching staff desirable in the interest of the University, or that as a special measure the appointment of certain examiner or examiners to report to him is desirable to maintain the standard of University examinations, or that the scale of staff of the University is inadequate, or that in any other respect the affairs of the University are not managed in the furtherance of the objects and purposes of the University or in accordance with this Act and the Statutes and Regulations, he may indicate to the Council any matter in regard to which he desires explanation and call upon that body to offer such explanation as it may desire to offer, with any proposals which it desires to make, within such time as he may prescribe.

(2) If the Council fails to offer any explanation within the time prescribed, or offers an explanation or makes proposals which in the opinion of the Governor-General in Council is or are unsatisfactory, the Governor-General in Council may issue such instructions as appear to him to be necessary and desirable in the circumstances of the case, and the Court shall give effect to such instructions.

20. (1) From the commencement of this Act the Hindu University Society shall be dissolved and all property, moveable and immoveable, and all rights, powers and privileges of the Hindu University Society which, immediately before the commencement of this Act, belonged to or were vested in the said Society, shall vest in the University and shall be applied to the objects and purposes for which the University is incorporated.

(2) Any will, deed or other document, whether made or executed before or after the commencement of this Act, which contains any bequest, gift or trust in favour of the Central Hindu College or the said Society shall, on the commencement of this Act, be construed as if the University were therein named, instead of the said College or Society.

SCHEDULE I.

[SEE SECTION 3.]

The first Chancellor.

The first Pro-Chancellor.

The first Vice-Chancellor.

The first Pro-Vice-Chancellor.

The first Court.

The first Senate.

SCHEDULE II.

[SEE SECTION 17 (2).]

First Statutes of the University.

Definitions. 1. (1) In these Statutes —

“The Act” means the Benares Hindu University Act, 1915.

(2) All words and expressions used herein and defined in the Act shall be deemed to have the meanings respectively attributed to them by the Act.

2. (1) The following persons shall be members of the University, namely :—

(i) The officers of the University.

(ii) The members of the University authorities.

(iii) The members of the teaching staff.

(iv) The Graduates.

(v) The Under-graduates.

(2) Membership of the University shall continue so long only as one at least of the qualifications above enumerated shall continue to be possessed by the individual member.

3. (1) The successors to the first Chancellor shall be elected by the Court.

(2) The Chancellor shall hold office for three years.

4. (1) The Chancellor shall, by virtue of his office, be the head of the University.

(2) The Chancellor shall, if present, preside at the Convocation of the University for conferring degrees, and at all other meetings of the University.

(3) The Chancellor may, on the recommendation of the Senate, appoint Rectors, being persons of eminent position or attainment.

5. (1) The successors to the first Pro-Chancellor shall be elected by the Court from among its own members.

(2) The Pro-Chancellor shall hold office for one year.

(3) Casual vacancies in the office of the Pro-Chancellor shall be filled up by the Chancellor on the recommendation of the Council. The person so appointed shall hold office till the next annual election.

6. The Pro-Chancellor may, in the absence of the Chancellor or pending a vacancy in the office of Chancellor, exercise the functions of the Chancellor, except the conferring of degrees, and preside at any meetings of the Court and Council.

7. (1) The successors to the first Vice-Chancellor shall be elected by the Court from among its own members. Such appointment shall be subject to approval by the Visitor.

(2) The Vice-Chancellor shall hold office for three years.

(3) Casual vacancies in the office of Vice-Chancellor shall be filled by election by the Court subject to approval by the Visitor. Until the election of a new Vice-Chancellor the Pro-Vice-Chancellor shall perform the duties of the Vice-Chancellor.

8. (1) The Vice-Chancellor shall take rank in the University next to the Chancellor and the Pro-Chancellor and shall be *ex-officio* Chairman of the Council, the Senate and the Syndicate. He shall be the principal Executive and Academic Officer of the University and shall, in the absence of the Chancellor, preside over the Convocation and confer degrees.

(2) It shall be the duty of the Vice-Chancellor to see that the Act, the Statutes and the Regulations are faithfully observed:

(3) The Vice-Chancellor shall have power to convene any meetings of the Court, the Council, the Senate and the Syndicate and to perform all

such acts as may be necessary to carry out or further the provisions of the Act, the Statutes and the Regulations.

(4) If any emergency arises which, in the opinion of the Vice-Chancellor, requires that immediate action should be taken, the Vice-Chancellor shall take such action as he deems necessary and shall report the fact to the authority which in the ordinary course would have dealt with the matter.

9. (1) The successors to the first Pro-Vice-Chancellor shall be elected by the Court. The appointment shall be subject to approval by the Visitor.

(2) He shall hold office for such period and under such conditions as shall from time to time be determined by the Court.

(3) Casual vacancies in the office of the Pro-Vice-Chancellor shall be filled by the Vice-Chancellor with the approval of the Chancellor and the Visitor. The person so appointed shall hold office till the next meeting of the Court.

10. The Pro-Vice-Chancellor shall be *ex-officio* Secretary of the Court and the Council. He shall, in the absence of the Vice-Chancellor, preside at meetings of the Senate and the Syndicate. He shall be the executive assistant of the Vice-Chancellor in all matters affecting the discipline of the students.

11. (1) The Registrar shall be a whole-time paid officer of the University. He shall be *ex-officio* Secretary of the Senate and the Syndicate.

(2) He may be a member of the Senate, but shall not be a member of the Syndicate.

(3) He shall be appointed in such manner and on such terms and conditions, and shall have such powers and perform such duties, as may be prescribed by the Statutes.

12. (1) The Treasurer shall be appointed by the Court. He shall hold office for the term of one year.

(2) If the office of Treasurer become vacant by his death or resignation or any other cause, before the expiration of his period of office, the Council shall forthwith elect a Treasurer in his place for the remainder of such period.

(3) The receipt of the Treasurer for any money payable to the University shall be sufficient discharge for the same.

13. Subject to the provisions of the Act the Court shall consist of the following persons, namely:—

Class I.—Donors and their representatives.

(a) Every Indian Prince or Chief contributing a donation of three lakhs of rupees or upwards, or transferring property of the like value, shall be a life-member from the date of the receipt of the donation or of the transfer, and, after his decease, his successor for the time being holding his position as such Prince or Chief shall be a life-member.

(b) Every person contributing to the University a donation of one lakh of rupees or upwards, or transferring property of

the like value, shall be a life-member from the date of the receipt of the donation or of the transfer.

(c) Every person contributing to the University a donation of R10,000 or upwards, or transferring property of the like value, shall be a member for a period of ten years from the date of the receipt of his donation or of the transfer.

(d) Every person who is a life-member in virtue of clause (a) may from time to time nominate one member. The member so nominated shall continue in office for such period as the nominator may specify to the Registrar, provided that his membership shall determine on the death of the nominator.

(e) One person to be appointed by each donor, mentioned in clause (b), shall hold office for five years.

(f) One person appointed by or under the will of a donor who makes a bequest of R10,000 or upwards shall be a member for a period of five years from the receipt of the bequest.

Class II.—Elected Members.

(a) Ten persons to be elected by the registered graduates of the University from such date as the Court may fix.

(b) Thirty persons to be elected by registered donors of R500 or upwards, but under R10,000.

Provided that when the number of such donors falls below one hundred there shall be no election.

(c) Ten persons to be elected by the Senate.

(d) Fifteen representatives of Hindu religion and Sanskrit learning to be elected by the Court.

(e) Ten persons to be elected by the Court to represent Jain and Sikh communities.

(f) Ten persons to be elected by the Court to represent the learned professions.

(g) Such other persons, not exceeding twenty in number, as may be elected by the Court.

(2) When any electoral body entitled to elect a member or members fails to do so within the time prescribed by the Court, the Court may appoint any qualified person of the class from which such electoral body was entitled to elect.

(3) Save when otherwise expressly provided, members shall hold office for five years:

Provided that as nearly as may be one-fifth of the total number of the members of the first Court shown in each of the heads of Class II of Schedule I to the Act shall retire by ballot at the end of each year for the first four years.

(4) All casual vacancies among the appointed or elected members shall be filled as soon as conveniently may be by the person or body who appointed or elected the member whose place has become vacant, and the person appointed or elected to a casual vacancy shall be a member for the residue of the term for which the person in whose place he is appointed or elected, was a member.

14. The Court shall exercise control over the Senate through the Exercise of control by Council and not otherwise, and over the Faculties through the Council and Senate and not otherwise, and over the Council by means of Statutes and Resolutions passed at a meeting of the Court and not otherwise.

15. As soon as may be after the commencement of the Act, the first Meetings of the Court. Court shall assemble in order to make the necessary appointments and elections for the purpose of the Act and Statutes.

(2) An annual meeting of the Court shall be held during the month of October in each year, unless some other month be fixed by resolution at a previous annual general meeting, on such day and at such hour as shall be appointed by the Council. And at such yearly meeting a report of the proceedings of the Council and of the University, together with a statement of the receipts and expenditure and the balance sheet as audited shall be presented by the Council to such meeting, and any vacancies among the officers of the University or among the members of the Court or Council which ought to be filled up by the Court shall be filled up.

(3) A copy of the statement of receipts and expenditure and of the balance sheet referred to in clause (2) shall be sent to every member of the Court at least seven days before the date of the yearly meeting and shall be open to the inspection of all persons at the office of the University during the year following such yearly meeting, at such reasonable hours and under such conditions as the Council may determine.

(4) Twenty members of the Court shall form a quorum.

(5) Special General Meetings of the Court may be convened by the Council at any time.

16. The Council shall consist of the following persons, namely :—

(i) The Vice-Chancellor and the Pro-Vice-Chancellor for the time being.

(ii) Not more than thirty elected members, of whom five shall be members of the Senate elected by the Senate, and the remainder members of the Court elected by the Court.

(2) Not less than five of the members to be elected by the Court shall be residents of places outside the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

(3) At the first election of members of the Council by the Court, it shall proceed in the first place to elect twenty members. The Court shall, as soon as the result of the election is declared, proceed to determine the province, or provinces or States, from among the residents of which the remaining five members are to be elected, and assign to each province or State the number of member or members to be elected.

(4) At each subsequent election, as nearly as may be, four-fifths of the vacancies shall be first filled up. The remaining one-fifth of the vacancies shall then be filled up to secure representation of Provinces and States, on the same lines *mutatis mutandis* as provided in sub-section (3).

(5) The elected members of the Council shall hold office for the term of three years :

Provided that at the first yearly meeting of the Court, and at the second yearly meeting of the Court, as nearly as may be, one-third of the elected members shall retire by ballot.

(6) All casual vacancies among elected members may be filled up by the body which elected the member whose place has become vacant.

(7) Seven members of the Council shall form a quorum.

17. The Council shall, subject to the control of the Court, have the management and administration of the whole revenue and property of the University and the conduct of all administrative affairs of the University not otherwise provided for.

(2) Subject to the Act, the Statutes and any Regulations made in pursuance thereof the Council shall, in addition to all other powers vested in it, have the following powers, namely :—

(i) To appoint from time to time Principals of constituent Colleges and such University Professors, Professors, Assistant Professors, Readers, Lecturers and other members of the teaching staff, as may be necessary, on the recommendation of the Board of Appointments.

(ii) In the case of other appointments, to delegate, subject to the general control of the Council, the power of appointment to such authority or authorities as the Council may, from time to time, by general or special resolution, direct.

(iii) To manage and regulate the finances, accounts, investments, property, business and all other administrative affairs of the University and, for that purpose, to appoint such agents as it may think fit.

(iv) To invest any moneys belonging to the University, including any unapplied income in such stocks, funds, shares, or securities, as it shall from time to time think fit, or in the purchase of immoveable property in India, with the like power of varying such investments from time to time.

(v) To transfer or accept transfers of any moveable or immoveable property on behalf of the University.

(vi) To provide the buildings, premises, furniture, and apparatus, and other means needed for carrying on the work of the University.

(vii) To enter into, vary, carry out, and cancel contracts on behalf of the University.

(viii) To entertain, adjudicate upon, and, if thought fit, redress any grievances of the officers of the University, the Professors, the Teaching Staff, the Graduates, Under-graduates and the University Servants, who may, for any reason, feel aggrieved, otherwise than by an act of the Court.

(ix) To maintain a register of donors to the University.

(x) To select a Seal for the University, and provide for the custody and use of the Seal.

18. The Senate shall ordinarily consist of not less than fifty members, of whom not less than three-fourths shall be Hindus, and shall include the following persons, namely :—

I. *Ex-officio members.*

(a) The Chancellor, the Pro-Chancellor, the Vice-Chancellor and the Pro-Vice-Chancellor for the time being.

- (b) The University Professors.
- (c) The Principals or heads of constituent Colleges of the University.

II. Elected members.

- (a) Five members to be elected by the Court.
- (b) Five members to be elected by the registered graduates of the University from such date as the Court may fix.
- (c) Five representatives of Hindu religion and Sanskrit learning to be elected by the Senate.
- (d) Should the Vice-Chancellor declare that there is a deficiency in the number of members required in any faculty or faculties, then five or less persons elected by the Senate, eminent in the subject or subjects of that faculty or those faculties.

III. Nominated members.

- (a) Five members to be nominated by the Visitor.
- (2) The elected and nominated members of the Senate shall hold office for five years :

Provided that, as nearly as may be, one-fifth of the total number of the members of the first Senate shown in each of the heads under Class II and of those shown in Class III of Schedule I to the Act shall retire by ballot at the end of each year for the first four years.

(3) All casual vacancies among elected members may be filled up by the body which elected the member whose place has become vacant.

(4) Fifteen members of the Senate shall form a quorum.

19. The Senate shall be the academic body of the University and, subject to the Act, the Statutes and Regulations of the University, shall have entire charge of the organization of instruction, the curriculum and the examination and discipline of students (save so far as matters of discipline rest with the Pro-Vice-Chancellor and the heads of colleges) and the conferment of ordinary and honorary degrees.

(*) Subject to the Act and the Statutes and any Regulations made in pursuance thereof the Senate shall, in addition to all other powers vested in it, have the following powers, namely :—

(i) To report on any matter referred to or delegated to them by the Court or the Council.

(ii) To discuss and declare an opinion on any matter whatsoever relating to the University.

(iii) To make recommendations to the Council or to the Board of Appointments as to the removal of any Professor or Teacher of the University, or as to the appointment of additional Professors or Teachers.

(iv) To formulate and modify or revise schemes for the organization of Faculties of the University, and to assign to such Faculties their respective subjects, and also to report to the Council as to the expediency of the abolition, combination, or sub-division of any Faculty.

(v) To fix, subject to any conditions made by the Founders which are accepted by the Court, the times and mode of awarding the conditions

of competition for Fellowships, Scholarships, and other Prizes, and to award the same.

(vi) To promote research within the University and to require, from time to time, reports on such research.

(vii) To maintain a register of graduates.

20. (1) The Syndicate shall be the executive body of the Senate and shall consist of the Vice-Chancellor, the Pro-Vice-Chancellor and fifteen persons elected by the Senate, of whom not less than ten shall be University Professors or Principals or Professors of constituent Colleges.

(2) The elected members of the Syndicate shall hold office for three years :

Provided that, as nearly as may be, one-third of the elected members of the first Syndicate shall retire by ballot at the end of each year for the first two years.

(3) All casual vacancies among elected members may be filled up by the Senate.

(4) Five members of the Syndicate shall be a quorum.

21. It shall be the duty of the Syndicate, subject to the revision and control of the Senate,—

(i) to order examinations in conformity with the Regulations, and to fix dates for holding them ;

(ii) to appoint Examiners, and, if necessary, to remove them, and, subject to the approval of the Council, to fix their fees, emoluments and travelling and other allowances, and to appoint Boards of Examiners and Moderators ;

(iii) to appoint whenever necessary Inspectors or Boards of Inspectors for inspecting constituent Colleges and Colleges applying for admission to the privileges of the University ;

(iv) to declare the results of the various University Examinations, and to recommend for degrees, honours, diplomas, licences, titles and marks of honour ;

(v) to award stipends, scholarships, medals, prizes and other rewards, in conformity with the Regulations and the conditions prescribed for their award ;

(vi) to consider and make such reports or recommend such action as may be deemed necessary on proposals or motions brought forward by the members of the Senate and Faculties, for consideration by the Senate ;

(vii) to publish lists of prescribed, or recommend, text books and courses of study ;

(viii) to prepare such forms and registers as are, from time to time, prescribed by the Regulations ; and, generally,

(ix) to perform all such duties and to do all such acts as may be necessary for the proper carrying out of the provisions of the Act, and the Statutes and Regulations or the resolutions of the Senate.

22. The University shall include the Faculties of—(1) Oriental learning, (2) Theology,

(3) Arts, (4) Science, Pure and Applied,

(5) Law; and, as soon as the Visitor is satisfied that sufficient funds are available for the purpose, of (6) Technology, (7) Commerce, (8) Medicine and Surgery, (9) Agriculture, and other Faculties.

(2) The Senate shall annually assign its members to the different Faculties:

(3) The method of assignment of members to the Faculties, the meetings of the Faculties, and their power of co-opting additional members shall be provided for by Regulations;

Provided that the members assigned to the Faculty of Theology shall all be Hindus.

23. The Faculties shall have such powers, and shall perform such

Powers of Faculties. duties, as may be assigned to them by the Statutes and the Regulations, and shall, from time to time, appoint such and so many Boards of Studies, in different branches of knowledge as may be prescribed by the Regulations. They shall also consider and make such recommendations to the Senate on any question pertaining to their respective sphere of work as may appear to them necessary, or on any matter referred to them by the Senate

(2) Five members, in the case of the Faculty of Arts, and three members, in the case of the other Faculties, shall constitute a quorum.

24. Convocations of the whole University for the conferring of degrees, or for other purposes, shall be held in a manner to be prescribed by Regulations.

25. The Court, Council, Senate, Syndicate and the Faculties may, from time to time, appoint such and so many standing and special Committees or Boards as may seem to them fit, and may, if they think fit, place on them persons who are not members of the appointing bodies. Such Committees may deal with any subject delegated to them, subject to subsequent confirmation by the appointing body.

26. The Board of Appointments shall consist of—

- (i) The Vice-Chancellor.
- (ii) The Pro-Vice-Chancellor.
- (iii) Two members to be elected by the Court.
- (iv) Two members to be elected by the Council.
- (v) Two members to be elected by the Senate.

(vi) Two members to be elected by the Syndicate.

(2) The elected members shall hold office for the term of two years. One member from each electing body, to be determined by ballot, shall retire at the end of the first year.

(3) The Vice-Chancellor shall preside at the meetings of this Board or, in his absence, the Pro-Vice-Chancellor, and, in the absence of both, the members present shall elect one of their number to preside at the meeting.

(4) The meetings of the Board shall be convened by the Vice-Chancellor, Pro-Vice-Chancellor, or by the Registrar, when so directed by the Syndicate.

(5) The Board shall consider and submit recommendations as to all appointments referred to it.

27. No act or resolution of the Court, the Council, the Senate, the Syndicate or the Faculties or any other authority shall be invalid by reason only of any vacancy in the body doing or passing it, or by reason of any want of qualification by, or invalidity in, the election or appointment of any *de facto* member of the body, whether present or absent.

28. Every officer of the University and every member of any University authority whose term of office or of membership has expired shall be eligible for re-appointment or re-election, as the case may be.

29. Any member of the Court, the Council, the Senate or the Syndicate or any other University authority may resign by letter addressed to the Secretary in the case of the Court, and to the Registrar in all other cases.

30. A member of the Court or the Senate may be removed from office on conviction of what in the opinion of the Court or the Senate, as the case may be, is a serious offence:

Provided that a resolution for the removal of any such member is approved by not less than two-thirds of the members present at the meeting of the Court or the Senate, as the case may be, at which such a resolution is proposed;

And provided further that such a resolution is confirmed by a like majority at a subsequent meeting of the Court or Senate, as the case may be.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The Hindu University Society having requested the foundation of a University and funds having been collected to this end, it is proposed to dissolve the said Society and to transfer its property and rights to a new body called the Benares Hindu University. The present Bill is designed to incorporate this University, to indicate its functions, to create its governing bodies and to define their functions. It also secures to the University the assurance of a permanent endowment and to Government the necessary powers of control. It permits the University to found and control colleges in Benares (in addition to the present Central Hindu College) and also to extend its privileges to other colleges in Benares. These colleges will be the constituent colleges of the University. The degrees conferred will be recognised by Government. Special features of the University will be the imparting of Hindu religious education to Hindus and the inclusion of faculties of oriental learning and Theology.

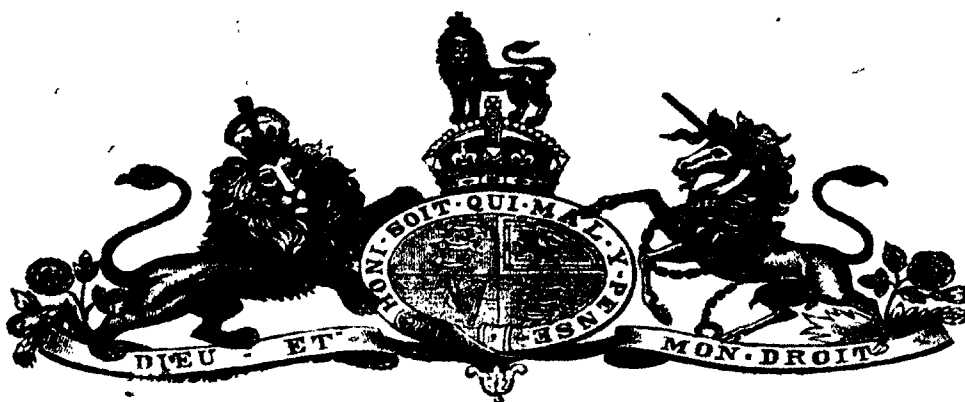
2. The Bill also provides for the making of Statutes and Regulations. The first statutes are scheduled to the Bill and consist of those which are necessary in order that the University may commence its work when the conditions necessary to its inception have been fulfilled.

3. The general terms of the Bill and the Statutes are the outcome of long negotiations and were finally discussed with a sub-committee appointed by the Hindu University Society.

HARCOURT BUTLER.

The 11th March, 1915.

W. H. VINCENT,
Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

DELHI, SATURDAY, MARCH 27, 1915.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART VI.

Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA
ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS
UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE INDIAN COUNCILS ACTS, 1861 to 1909
(24 & 25 Vict., c. 67, 55 & 56 Vict., c. 14, AND 9 Edw. VII, c. 4).

The Council met at the Council Chamber, Imperial Secretariat, Delhi, on
Wednesday, the 17th March, 1915.

PRESENT :

The Hon'ble SIR HARCOURT BUTLER, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., Vice-President, *presiding*,
and 54 Members, of whom 47 were Additional Members.

OATH OF OFFICE.

The following Additional Members made the prescribed oath of allegiance to the Crown :—

The Hon'ble Mr. Robert Woodburn Gillan, C.S.I.

„ „ **Mr. Robert Graham.**

STATEMENT LAID ON THE TABLE.

The Hon'ble Mr. Sharp :—“ Sir, I lay on the table the information* promised in the Hon'ble Sir Harcourt Butler's reply to the Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Mir Asad Ali Khan on the 8th September, 1914. The figures as explained in the footnote can be regarded only as an approximate estimate. The collection of figures at this time involves considerable difficulty.”

* Vide Appendix, page 239, post.

[Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy; Sir Reginald Craddock; Mr. Ghuznavi; Mr. Sharp.] [17TH MARCH, 1915.]

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

The Hon'ble Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy asked :—

representa-
tion at the
next
Imperial
Conference.

1. " Will Government be pleased to consider, and to press upon the Imperial Government, the desirability of Indian representation at the Imperial Conference to be held in England next year ? "

The Hon'ble Sir Reginald Craddock replied :—

" From Reuter's telegrams it would appear to have been stated by Mr. Harcourt in the House of Commons that no Imperial Conference will be held this year, and until the future intentions of His Majesty's Government are known it is impossible to answer the Hon'ble Member's question."

The Hon'ble Mr. Ghuznavi asked :—

Matricula-
tion age
limit.

2. "(a) Is it a fact that in some of the Presidencies and Provinces of India, the Matriculation age limit is fixed at 15? If so, will the Government be pleased to state in which of the Provinces this is the case?

(b) Is it a fact that in the case of the Presidency of Bengal the present Matriculation age is fixed at 16?

(c) Is the Government aware that at a meeting of the Senate of the Calcutta University held in January last, to consider the question of the Matriculation age limit, the recommendation of the Syndicate, namely, that in Section 3, Chapter 30, of the University Regulations, the words 'the last day of the year' be substituted for the words 'the last day of the month' was accepted by the Senate?

(d) If so, will the Government be pleased to state whether they will consider the desirability of accepting the recommendation of the Senate?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Sharp replied :—

"(a) Yes. The age limit for Matriculation is 15 in the Madras and Punjab Universities. This rule would, therefore, apply to pupils studying within the territorial limits of those universities.

(b) Yes.

(c) The Government of India have seen in the newspapers an announcement to this effect. The present rule prescribes the attainment of the age limit on the first day of the month.

(d) When the matter comes before the Government of India officially, they will consider it."

The Hon'ble Mr. Ghuznavi asked :—

Substitu-
tion of

3. "(a) Is it a fact that in all examinations held by the Civil Service Commissioners in England the Roll numbers of candidates only are written on the answer papers of the examinees and that their names do not appear?

papers.

(b) Is it a fact that in the examinations for Mukhtyarships, and in all examinations held by the Calcutta University the names of the examinees appear on their papers?

(c) If so, will the Government be pleased to state whether they will consider the desirability of substituting candidates' Roll numbers in place of their names?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Sharp replied :—

"(a) The statement is true of the examination for the Indian Civil Services, but otherwise the facts are not known.

(b) No definite information is available.

[17TH MARCH, 1915.] [Mr. Sharp; Mr. Ghuznavi; Mr. Gillan.]

(c) Assuming that the question relates to conditions in Bengal, the Calcutta High Court and the University of Calcutta are the authorities which control the Mukhtyarship and University examinations respectively. The Government of India will send copies of the question and answer to these bodies for information."

The Hon'ble Mr. Ghuznavi asked :—

4. "With reference to the answer given by the Hon'ble Sir T. R. Wynne to my question put on the 17th September, 1913, will the Government be pleased to state what progress has now been made with the construction of the following Railway lines :—

Progress in the construction of certain Railway lines.

- (a) Mymensingh to Tangail.
- (b) Mymensingh *via* Gouripur to Bhairab Bazar.
- (c) Gouripur *via* Shamganj to Bhagmara.
- (d) Shamganj to Netrokona."

The Hon'ble Mr. Gillan replied :—

"No decision has yet been arrived at regarding the construction of a railway from Mymensingh to Tangail. A survey party is at present carrying out a further examination of the area in which this line would lie, with a view to determining what alignment it will be best to adopt in view of proposals for further railway development in the same area.

A detailed survey for a line of railway from Mymensingh to Bhairab Bazar, with a branch from Gouripur to Bhagmara *via* Shamganj and a branch from Shamganj to Netrokona, has been completed and it has been decided with the approval of the Secretary of State that a concession may be granted to float a company for the construction of these lines on the Branch Line terms subject to certain conditions. Negotiations with a private Syndicate are now proceeding."

The Hon'ble Mr. Ghuznavi asked :—

5. "(a) Will the Government be pleased to state, with regard to the Mymensingh-Tangail Railway, whether the southern route has now been considered as the most suitable ?

Mymensingh-Tangail Railway

(b) Will the Government be pleased to state whether the Railway line to Tangail will eventually be extended to find an outlet on the Brahmaputra ?

(c) Will the Government be pleased to state whether a survey has been made from Tangail to Elashin and whether another survey has been made from Tangail to Aricha, a point opposite to Goalundo ?

(d) If so, will the Government be pleased to consider the proposal of finally extending the Railway line from Tangail to Aricha and connecting the same by a steamer ferry to Goalundo ?

(e) Will the Government be pleased to state whether they propose to make over some of these branch lines to the Assam-Bengal Railway for construction ?

(f) If so, will the Government be pleased to state which branch lines they so propose to make over ?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Gillan replied :—

"No decision has yet been arrived at regarding the route to be adopted for the proposed Mymensingh-Tangail Railway, nor regarding the advisability of extending the line to some point on the Brahmaputra. A reconnaissance survey of the area in which this railway would lie is at present being carried out with a view to deciding what scheme of railway extensions will best meet the interests of the district as a whole. Pending a consideration of the results of this inquiry, the Government of India are unable to consider the question of a ferry service between Aricha and Goalundo.

The question of the agency to be employed for the construction of railways in this area has not yet been considered."

[*Mr. Ghuznavi ; Mr. Gillan.*] [17TH MARCH, 1915.]

The Hon'ble Mr. Ghuznavi asked :—

Construction
of a branch
line between
Aricha and
Tengi
(Dacca).

6. "Is it a fact that if Aricha is connected by railway with Tengi and a steamer ferry kept at Goalundo, a considerable saving of time will be effected in the journey between Calcutta and Dacca ?"

(b) If so, will the Government be pleased to state whether they propose to construct a branch line between Aricha and Tengi (Dacca) ?

(c) Will they also be pleased to state whether a survey to Tengi from Aricha has been made ?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Gillan replied :—

"The reply to (a) is in the affirmative.

The information asked for in (b) and (c) is afforded by the reply given to the Hon'ble Member's previous question."

The Hon'ble Mr. Ghuznavi asked :—

Construction
of certain
Railway
lines

7. "Have the Government now taken into consideration the construction of the following lines :—

(a) Faridpur to Bhaga.

(b) Balgachi or its vicinity to Boalmari.

(c) Noyapara to Barisal.

(b) If so, has any decision been arrived at with regard to all or any of these lines; if not, when may such decision be expected ?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Gillan replied :—

"Reconnaissance surveys of the area in which the proposed lines from Faridpur to Bhaga and from Balgachi to Boalmari would lie, and a detailed survey for a line from Noyapara to Palerdi with branches to Barisal and Madaripur, have recently been carried out. Reports regarding the results of the former, but not of the latter, have been received. Until full information is available, the Government of India are not in a position to say when a decision regarding the construction of railways in this area is likely to be arrived at."

The Hon'ble Mr. Ghuznavi asked :—

Connection
of the
Northern
Section
of the
Eastern
Bengal
State
Railway
with the
Katihar-
Godagiri
Section.

8. "(a) With reference to my question and the answer given by the Hon'ble Sir T. R. Wynne on the 17th September, 1913, in this Council, will the Government be pleased to state whether they are still considering the question of the best alignment to adopt to connect the Northern Section of the Eastern Bengal State Railway with the Katihar-Godagiri Section, or whether the question has already been decided ?

(b) Is it a fact that local public bodies, the Commissioner of the Rajshahi Division, and the late Commissioner Mr. F. C. French, all favour the Nattore-Godagiri line in preference to the Rajshahi Gopalpur or Sara line, the connection with the Northern Section being made at Nattore ?

(c) Will the Government be pleased to state what progress has been made in connection with this line; or if no decision has been arrived at, when such decision may be expected ?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Gillan replied :—

"The question of the best route for the proposed connection between the Northern Section of the Eastern Bengal Railway and the Katihar-Godagiri Section has not yet been decided, and the Government of India are not at present in a position to say when a decision will be arrived at, or to add to the information given in the Hon'ble Sir T. R. Wynne's answer to the question referred to by the Hon'ble Member."

[17TH MARCH, 1915.] [Pandit Bishan Narayan Dar; Mr. Porter;
Sir Reginald Craddock; Mr. Clark.]

The Hon'ble Pandit Bishan Narayan Dar asked :—

9. "Will the Government be pleased to state when their orders may be expected on the recommendations made by the Royal Decentralization Commission with a view to increase the powers and resources of local bodies and to develop a system of village self-government?"

Village self-government.

The Hon'ble Mr. Porter replied :—

"The Government of India will shortly issue a resolution relating to the matters referred to by the Hon'ble Member."

The Hon'ble Pandit Bishan Narayan Dar asked :—

10. "Will the Government be pleased to publish for general information the minutes of the evidence taken by the Committee of Investigation into the voyage of the 'Komagata Maru' and the riot at Budge Budge?"

Publication of the minutes of the evidence taken by the Budge Budge Riot Committee.

The Hon'ble Sir Reginald Craddock replied :—

"The Government of India do not consider that the publication of the minutes of evidence taken by the 'Komagata Maru' Committee would be to the public advantage, and are not prepared to adopt the Hon'ble Member's suggestion."

* THE INLAND STEAM-VESSELS (AMENDMENT) BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Clark :—"Sir, I move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Inland Steam-vessels Act, 1884. This is purely an administrative measure. Experience has shown that certain amendments are necessary in the existing Act, and especially in regard to the provisions for the issue of certificates of competency and service to Masters, Engineers, etc., of Inland Steam-vessels. These and other points are dealt with in the Bill. It is not proposed to proceed further with it at present. The Bill will be introduced now and circulated to Local Governments, and the Committee stage will be taken in September. At the same time we hope to consolidate the existing legislation on this matter."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. Clark :—"Sir, I beg to introduce the Bill and to move that the Bill, together with the Statement of Objects and Reasons relating thereto, be published in English in the *Gazette of India*, and in the local official Gazettes, except the *Fort St. George Gazette*, in English and in such other languages as the Local Governments think fit.

The motion was put and agreed to.

THE ASSAM LABOUR AND EMIGRATION (AMENDMENT) BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Clark :—"Sir, I move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Assam Labour and Emigration Act, 1901.

"The object of this Bill is to secure a closer and more adequate supervision of recruitment of labour for the tea gardens in Assam. It provides, in the

[Mr. Clark.]

[17TH MARCH, 1915.]

first place, for the complete abolition of recruitment by contractors, a system which has been found in the past to be least susceptible of proper control and to have been the most open to abuse. The major portion of the Bill provides the machinery for the creation and working of a Board, which will assist in the supervision of Local Agents and generally in the supervision of recruitment of labour for the tea gardens in Assam. It is perhaps hardly necessary to point out that the Board is not a recruiting agency: it will have no more to do with the actual recruitment of labour than does the Collector of a district in his capacity of Superintendent of Emigration. Recruitment will, when the contractor and *arkati* have been eliminated, be conducted almost entirely through garden-sardars, working under Local Agents, that is to say, by men employed on the gardens, who come down for recruiting purposes to the recruiting districts and are controlled there by Local Agents. The most important point, then, becomes the supervision of those Local Agents, and it is here, especially, that the Board and its staff will afford a very valuable additional safeguard. One of the great difficulties in securing adequate supervision of recruitment at the present time is the difficulty so common in Indian administration that officers are constantly being moved on from one district to another. The administrative functions in connection with recruitment under Act VI of 1901, the superintendence of emigration, and so on, are generally entrusted to district officers, and it is impossible to secure that a man who may have had no previous experience of the question may not have to be transferred to districts where recruiting takes place. The Board, therefore, will provide the element of permanency in the administration. Its functions will be purely advisory; and, as already explained, it will have nothing whatever to do with actual recruitment, but will have the power of endorsing existing licences of Local Agents, if they have been guilty of any malpractices, or advising on the grant of fresh licences before the application for the licence goes to the Superintendent of Emigration. The Board will be presided over by an officer of Government.

"In addition to the provisions constituting the Labour Board, one important amendment is proposed to be made by this Bill in the Act of 1901, in order to remove a means by which unscrupulous recruiters have been evading the provisions of the Act. Under the Act, as it now stands, Government have no control over a coolie recruited in a Native State, and it has consequently been very easy to evade the provisions of the Act by asserting that a coolie is a resident of a Native State. An explanation is now to be added to the definition of the word 'emigrate' in clause 2 of the principal Act, so as to bring within it any coolie who may have proceeded from a Native State into any part of India in which the Act is in force, and who subsequently departs therefrom for the purpose of labouring for hire in Assam.

"I regret that, owing to the proposals and the draft Bill itself having had to be sent to the Secretary of State for approval, it has been impossible to bring this measure before Council at an earlier stage in the Session. It has, however, been very fully discussed with the tea industry, who originally proposed the creation of the Board and who appreciate as fully as do Government, the necessity for removing all reproaches from recruitment for Assam; and with the Local Governments concerned. These latter have all approved and supported the proposals embodied in the Bill."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. Clark introduced the Bill and moved that the Bill, together with the Statement of Objects and Reasons relating thereto, be published in the *Gazette of India* in English.

He said:—"We propose to take the Bill up at a later date in this Session and to pass it into law."

The motion was put and agreed to.

[17TH MARCH, 1915.] [Mr. Clark; Sir Reginald Craddock.]

THE SEA CUSTOMS (AMENDMENT) BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Clark moved for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Sea Customs Act, 1878.

He said :—“ Sir, this Bill deals only with a single point in our Customs law. Section 37 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878, prescribes that the rate of duty and tariff valuation applicable to imported goods warehoused under the Act are the rate and valuation in force on the date on which application is made to clear the goods for Home consumption. The effect of this prescription of the law is that bonders who may anticipate a change of duty in connection with the budget of the year, are able to apply in advance for clearance of their goods in order thereafter to claim the benefit of the old rates of duty, although they may have no immediate intention of clearing the goods, and it has been shown by experience that where there is any reason for anticipating enhancement of duty, there are large applications for clearance immediately before the presentation of the budget. It is obvious therefore that if any increase in duty were at any time determined upon, there would be a serious loss of customs revenue, while the bonder himself takes no risk in making these applications. Government consider that this state of things should not be permitted to continue, and they propose to amend section 37 so as to bring it into line with the corresponding legislation now in force in the United Kingdom. The effect of this amendment of the law will be to make the duty chargeable on goods in warehouses, the duty in force at the time of their actual removal. This is clearly in itself an equitable arrangement, and Council, I think, will readily agree that the modification of the law in this sense is desirable and is necessary in order to protect our revenue. We propose, therefore, as it is a very simple matter, to put this Bill through before the end of the Session.”

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. Clark introduced the Bill and moved that the Bill, together with the Statement of Objects and Reasons relating thereto, be published in the *Gazette of India* in English.

The motion was put and agreed to.

THE FOREIGNERS (AMENDMENT) BILL.

The Hon'ble Sir Reginald Craddock :—“ Sir, I beg to move that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Foreigners Act, 1864, be taken into consideration.

“ When I introduced this Bill at Simla last September, I explained that the Bill was a small amending Bill intended to meet the difficulty, which had for a long time past been felt, that there was no power given to the officers of Government to detain an undesirable alien during the time required to make a reference to the Government for an order to be passed in his case. Since that time our legal advisers have brought to our notice that the existing definition of the term ‘foreigner’ contained in the Foreigners Act presented certain difficulties of interpretation, and that the opportunity of this amending Bill might be taken to bring that definition, so to speak, up to date. The definition of ‘foreigner’ took us back to the Statute of William IV, which Statute has since been repealed; and if that Statute were further referred to it would be found that the exact meaning and interpretation of the term ‘foreigner’ led us back to delve among ancient Statutes extending several centuries old, and into the English Common Law. Inasmuch as an Act of Parliament was passed so lately as 1914, containing a definition of ‘foreigner,’ it was thought advisable that our own Act

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here should bear reference to that latest legislation and so remove the difficulties of interpretation to which I have referred. That Act is the British Nationality and Status of Aliens Act, 1914, and our definition, as now amended, will define a 'foreigner' as a person who is not a natural born British subject, as defined in sub-sections 1 and 2 of section 1 of the British Nationality and Status of Aliens Act, 1914, or a person who has not been granted a certificate of naturalisation as a British subject under any law in force for the time being in British India. It is not considered that any one is likely to raise any objection to this definition being brought up to date, and the Select Committee have been unanimous in giving their approval to the inclusion of that definition."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Sir Reginald Craddock :—"I now beg to move that the Bill as amended be passed."

The motion was put and agreed to.

At this stage the Hon'ble Sir Harcourt Butler left the Chair, which was taken by the Hon'ble Sir Robert Carlyle.

RESOLUTION *RE* INDIAN VERNACULARS IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

The Hon'ble Mr. Rayaningar :—"Sir, the resolution I beg to place before the Council runs thus :—

'That this Council recommends to the Governor General in Council to have, in consultation with the Provincial Governments and Administrations, steps taken for making the Indian Vernaculars media of instruction and the study of English as second language compulsory for Indian pupils in all secondary schools.'

"Sir, the Resolution deals with an important subject. The suggestion now made has the sanction of principle, practice, and authority. A little examination will reveal the superior advantages of imparting instruction through the vernacular. If any real knowledge is sought to be communicated to an unmatriculated boy the medium of the mother tongue must have undoubted advantages. The mind of the boy is not distracted, there is no diffusion of energy ; it is only the difficulties of the subject which the mind is left free to face. And owing to the concentration of mental energy the difficulties are overcome and knowledge is acquired. But if attention is diverted to the difficulties of a foreign tongue in addition, the immature mind naturally fails to assimilate either the language or the knowledge it is sought to convey. This leads to one result, the mechanical repetition of half understood sentences. In fact cramming is encouraged and the boy learns neither the vernacular nor the foreign language properly. Throughout the course there is no education in the real sense of the word. The defects of the early training endure in all after life. Is it a wonder that, with this defective training, most of our graduates are not able to do anything great in life, and all their energy is spent in unproductive work? The case of those who fail in the Entrance examination is still worse. They are stranded in life. They are not eligible for even the very lowest appointments in public service. They are useless for industrial or commercial careers. They feel unhappy and discontented. Their lot will not be so bad if they had sound secondary education through the medium of vernacular. Then they would have at least gained sufficient general knowledge to help them on in qualifying themselves as skilled artisans or independent traders. A sound vernacular education, again is less likely to divert the students from their hereditary professions than a superficial English education.

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"There is yet another direction in which the present rigid, unimaginative method works a hardship. We are all agreed about the paramount necessity of a wide-spread female education for the amelioration of the country. And can it for a moment be contended that any serious attempt in that direction is possible without providing a vernacular basis for secondary education? How many among our girls can afford to waste their time in the unprofitable pursuit of the present day secondary education? It is obvious that as it is, we cannot make much headway in the matter of female education. If, on the other hand, vernaculars are made the media of instruction in secondary schools, female education will gain ground, not only directly but also indirectly. I say indirectly because when the boys read in vernacular their lessons of general knowledge, their girl relations too will be able to pick up some knowledge of the subjects. Besides vernaculars being used as the channel of instruction vernacular literature will multiply. It is through vernaculars and vernaculars alone that knowledge can reach the masses. Sir, we have in India a good deal of education to a few. We want to have at least a little to many. The spread of knowledge in the country is the only remedy for the existing depressed state of the great majority of our people. Indeed patriots glow warm over the question of mass education.

"It is not that the authorities are not aware of the solid advantages of instruction through the vernacular. Sir, English education in India dates, so to speak, from the celebrated Resolution of the Government of India of 7th March, 1835. Any detailed examination of the educational views of the authorities in the years previous to it is unnecessary. Suffice it to say, that opinion was divided, and the educational policy of Government continued unsettled. It was Lord Macaulay's Minute of 2nd February, 1835, upon which the Government Resolution was based that settled the policy. It was once for all decided that 'the great object of the British Government ought to be the promotion of European Literature and sciences amongst the natives of India,' and that English education alone was to be supported by Government. But even in Lord Macaulay's Minute there is sufficient indication that the final choice was a matter of necessity created by the absence of a proper vernacular literature. Lord Macaulay formulated the case thus: 'How stands the case? We have to educate a people who cannot at present be educated by means of their mother tongue. We must teach them some foreign language.' The reference to the existing circumstances of the country was significant; and any doubt about the importance of vernacular education and the reasons underlying the decisions of the Council of Education over which Lord Macaulay presided, was set at rest by the first annual report of that Council. The Council observed: 'We are deeply sensible of the importance of encouraging the cultivation of vernacular languages The claims of the vernacular languages were broadly and prominently admitted by all parties No reference to the question through what ulterior medium such instruction as the mass people is capable of receiving, is to be conveyed.' The question of the 'ulterior medium' of instruction was thus left unsettled, and it is perfectly open to Government to consider it now without abandonment of the general principles, first adopted by Lord William Bentinck, which have through tradition and practice crystallised into the cardinal principles of British Indian Administration. The Council evidently looked forward to a future when the medium of instruction should be changed and the vernaculars should be substituted for English. It remarked—

'We conceive the formation of a vernacular literature to be the ultimate object to which all efforts must be directed. At present, the extensive cultivation of some foreign language which is always improving to the mind, is rendered indispensable by the almost total absence of a vernacular literature, and the consequent impossibility of obtaining a tolerable education from that source only. The study of English is the first stage in the process by which India is to be enlightened. The natives must learn before they can teach. The best educated among them must be placed in possession of our knowledge, before they can transfer it into their own language.'

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"In the second quinquennial review, Mr. Nash endorsed Sir Alfred's view that it combines the elements of cheapness and soundness is not denied . . .

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but the system is distrusted as tending to retard progress in the English language, and it is therefore advisable that its adoption should be left to the good sense of the people themselves.'

"In the sixth quinquennial review of educational progress the Hon'ble Mr. Sharp has drawn attention to the defects in the existing system of 'the treatment of subjects like history and geography as ordinary reading lessons,' and 'the attempt to impart knowledge through English before the pupils can understand that language.' The Indian Universities Commission of 1902 likewise noted the defect. 'Boys begin to learn as a language and also to learn other subjects through the medium of English, long before they are capable of understanding.' The Government of India, in their Resolution of 21st February, 1913, recorded this weighty opinion:—

'There is much experience to the effect that scholars who have been through a complete vernacular course are exceptionally efficient mentally. The Government of India recommend arrangements on the above lines to all Local Governments and Administrations which have not already introduced them.'

"Dr. Welton, Professor of Education in the University of Leeds, in his recent work 'What do we mean by Education,' speaking of the study of Latin and Greek in English schools goes on to say:—

'That more effort is given to acquiring the elementary use of the instruments of thought than to the study of thoughts themselves: in short, to make school learning preponderatingly verbal and this is antagonistic to the very idea of culture.

'The temptation to verbalism is always present in schools, and it is naturally most potent in foreign languages

Questioned by an Advocate of Education on vernacular basis, Professor Geddes said:—

'The whole trend of my teaching of civic and town planning . . . with its insistence on the value and necessity of growing each plant upon its own roots, and maintaining its original character (while not excluding the introduction of good grafts from elsewhere)—is quite in sympathy with your theme of education in vernacular.'

"And what is still more important from the non-official point of view, the proposed measure has in its favour the weight of public opinion. People with diametrically opposite views about Indian politics are agreed about this reform.

"Sir S. Subramanier of Madras, speaking at the inaugural meeting of the Dravida Bhasha Sangam, said: 'The Rev. Dr. Pope and other English scholars of the vernaculars are convinced that Tamil and Telugu are quite capable of expressing the most important thoughts and yield to the framing of scientific terminology.' The Hon'ble Mr. P. S. Sivaswami Iyer, now a member of the Madras Government, in his capacity as the Secretary to the Council of Native Education in Madras, observed: 'Little boys are made to repeat words and sentences which convey no clear significance to them. They repeat what they are taught, both in the class-room and at the examination . . . Hence it is proposed that in the Lower Secondary classes non-language subjects should be taught in the vernacular, instead of through English. Sir Gurudas Banerji of Bengal, in his 'Educational Problem in India' remarks:

'Sentiment no doubt is in favour of making vernacular the medium of imparting knowledge and reason supports that sentiment to a great extent. . . . I therefore submit that in the secondary course, i.e., up to the Matriculation examination standard, subjects other than English should be taught in the student's vernacular wherever practicable.'

"Again, the Hon'ble Justice Sir Asutosh Mukerji made the following observation in his Calcutta Convocation Address, 1907:—

'At the Matriculation stage the course must be so framed as to include subjects that would train and develop some power of expression, some power of reasoning and some power of observation. To give the students some power of expression unquestionably the best medium is his own language in the first place, with the structure and literature of which he ought to have a tolerable familiarity.'

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“Sir Valentine Chirol in his book on ‘Indian Unrest’ condemns the sole use of English in high schools as the medium of instruction. Mrs. Annie Besant, in an article in the *Indian Review* of May 1914, observed :—

‘On the use of the vernaculars as the medium of instruction in secondary schools there is practically unanimity of opinion. It would be well definitely to lay down the principle that all subjects, other than English as a language, should be taught in the vernacular ; then our Indian boys would be in the same advantageous position as the Japanese, who learn all subjects in their own tongue, and take English as a compulsory second language. If this principle be adopted up to matriculation, the education will be practical, consistent and effective, and English will be known for all useful purposes as well as it is known to-day.’

It may also be noticed that the Lord Bishop of Madras advocated the same change. The Madras Council of Education, composed of distinguished non-official gentlemen, have taken the same common-sense view, and have from the very beginning made earnest efforts to secure the suggested change in the medium of instruction in secondary schools. It is therefore difficult to believe that an attempt on the part of Government to introduce the vernacular in the secondary schools up to the highest class as the medium of instruction will be viewed with disfavour. Besides it is not open to Government to go back upon its declared policy, and we have a right to expect, instead of allowing the idea to remain a pious wish, Government would take vigorous steps to effect the reform.

“Sir the question of ‘a modern side’ has been fairly satisfactorily settled in England ; in the Continental countries the medium of the mother tongue has been adopted with conspicuous success ; it is in India alone that we lag behind. The method recommended in the Resolution before the Council appears to me to inculcate a principle which must redound to the lasting benefit of the country.

“Sir, the objections usually urged against the proposed reform are —

- (1) the pupil's knowledge of English will deteriorate in the new method,
- (2) suitable text-books are not available,
- (3) vernaculars being deficient in technical nomenclature it is difficult to impart instruction in subjects like Geography, Mathematics and Science, through them
- (4) suitable teachers are not available to teach non-language subjects in vernacular,
- (5) in each Province there being several vernaculars it will be extremely difficult, if not impracticable, to make provision for imparting instruction through the media of vernacular, and the attempts will involve larger expenditure as more teachers will be required,
- (6) the proposed measure will interfere with the unification of the Indian peoples.

“So long as English is compulsory and a high standard insisted on there is absolutely no danger of the deterioration of its knowledge. In the new method the energy of the pupil is conserved and is concentrated upon the study of English as a language. Non-language subjects being presented through the medium of his mother tongue, the pupil can learn them much quicker and devote more time to the study of English, and that under specially selected teachers. Surely he will not run the risk of learning bad accent and bad idiom from the teachers in charge of non-language subjects whose pretensions to teach English are often anything but desirable. The adoption of the Berlitz system of teaching language as a complimentary to the reform I advocate will be productive of excellent results. The second objection relates to the non-existence of suitable text-books in vernaculars. Most of the vernaculars have text-books on the subjects taught in the secondary course. If improved texts and more of them are required, they will ere long come into existence. With increase in the prospects the fields of translation and original contribution are not likely to remain unexploited for any

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length of time. Then as to vernaculars being deficient in scientific nomenclature, we have literary institutions already engaged in preparing lists of required scientific terms. English terms may also in course of time become naturalised. The process is easy and may be seen at work even now. The next objection is based on the difficulty of finding teachers to teach non-language subjects through the medium of vernaculars. The objection is more imaginary than real. Most of the teachers who teach non-language subjects through the medium of English are Indians. They know their vernaculars, and if they know the subjects they teach, they must be able to teach them in vernacular. If practice is wanted, it can be acquired in a short time. There is another objection. That is on account of the difficulty and costliness of making provision for imparting instruction to the pupils speaking various vernaculars. The difficulty will occur only in a few places. In such places generally the classes are numerically extra strong and sub-divisions of classes are formed. If the sub-division is effected on the basis of language division, much of the inconvenience will disappear. When any particular sub-division is numerically weak, it will be open to the management of the school either to reject admission of a few boys or put them in a class where a vernacular akin to theirs is used as the medium of instruction. Then there remains the last objection, that the proposed measure will interfere with the unification of Indian peoples. Sir, to my mind, the objection appears to be meaningless. Sometimes people hazard opinions and say that but for different languages, Indians will be one Nation. I very much doubt the soundness of that opinion. What about our different creeds and castes? If all these differences disappear, I daresay the difference of language too will disappear.

"Sir, I have answered argument yet prejudice may remain.

"Sir, what we want is education not merely in words but in thought and in deed.

"With these observations, Sir, I commend the Resolution to the acceptance of the Council."

The Hon'ble Raja Kushalpal Singh.—"Sir, the Hon'ble Mover has urged all that can be said to justify the acceptance of this resolution. He has shown that his educational scheme will promote the study of the vernaculars, which are now often neglected, provide for a deeper study of English, and enable school children, through the medium of the vernaculars, to study other subjects in a more thorough and intelligent fashion. The difficult language of the text-books on subjects other than English and classical and vernacular languages, induces cramming, and impairs the value of these subjects as mental training. It is a well-known fact that many students fail in their examinations in history, and similar subjects, because of their inability to express themselves in English. If, however, the vernaculars be made media of instruction, their literatures would become enriched with works on scientific subjects, and the study of the vernaculars themselves would receive a great stimulus. It would also then be possible to engage vernacular-knowing teachers on less pay than is given to teachers knowing English. The saving thus effected would enable the managers of aided schools to keep such teachers for teaching English as have that language for their mother tongue. Besides if all subjects were taught through the medium of the vernaculars, the students would find more time for the more detailed study of English. It is a matter of common knowledge that students of special classes who commence the study of English after passing the Vernacular Final Examination are more frequently successful in the Matriculation and School Leaving Certificate Examinations than other students.

"The suggestions made by the Hon'ble Mover are not altogether novel ones. In the lower classes of Anglo-vernacular schools in all the provinces the medium of instruction is the vernacular. The Punjab University offers three distinct courses, an Arts, a Science and an Oriental Matriculation. The students appearing at the Bombay School Final Examination

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are allowed to answer questions in History, Geography and the classical language in the vernacular. Finally, in the United Provinces, the Hon'ble Mover's scheme will be but the natural expansion of the system of special classes.

"The lack of text-books on scientific subjects and of the vernacular-knowing teachers competent to teach them will no doubt present a serious difficulty. It will not be insurmountable. In the United Provinces, some years ago, the Aligarh Scientific Society translated several scientific works into Urdu. Some years ago also, Shamsul-Ulma Maulvi Zakaullah and Rai Bahadur Pandit Lakhshmi Shanker Misra translated into Urdu and Hindi most of the standard books then in use in schools.

"The scheme has certain decided advantages. I have therefore no hesitation in according my whole-hearted support to the resolution before the Hon'ble Council."

The Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy :—"Sir, I am sorry I have to oppose my friend's motion on the ground that it is calculated to be prejudicial to the best interests of the country. Not that I am wanting in my appreciation of the motives which have inspired it, or in my admiration for my friend's enthusiasm in the cause of education; but we must not overlook the fact that just at the present moment, through causes which must be patent to all, the public mind is in a state of tension. There can be no doubt that the War has filled the minds of the people with anxiety. Added to this is the distress caused by high prices, unemployment, and the general economic situation. The uncertainties of future developments, again, are powerful disturbing factors. It is certainly unwise to aggravate the difficulties of the situation by starting afresh a controversy about the educational policy of Government over which there is already a considerable amount of feeling in the country. It must be admitted that the resolution deals with a highly controversial subject, and it is a matter of surprise to me that it is moved at a time when Government has very properly held back all matters of a controversial nature. The Hon'ble Mover will realise that we shall not hear the last of his proposal in this Council, and that it will cause perhaps the bitterest of public controversies—the duration of which nobody can foresee.

"Sir, besides its being inopportune, the resolution is harmful in a variety of ways. Official action on the lines laid down in it will have the sure effect of restricting high education in India, and ultimately of retarding that social, political and economic progress of the people which has been the fixed objective of British Indian Rule for more than a century. It would be folly to ignore the marvellous advance we have made in every direction through the development of that English education which the Hon'ble Mover decries. The India of to-day is a very different India from that which Mr. Charles Grant of the Court of Directors described in 1792-97 in such unmeasured terms of condemnation; and there is hardly a department of human activity in which Indians, with their limited opportunities, have failed to make their mark. And is all this progress due to a sound system of vernacular education which the Hon'ble Mover so earnestly advocates, or to our rapid and successful assimilation of European culture and European thought through the English language and English literature? The extravagant suggestion is not inconceivable that our progress would have been better, sounder and economically more productive had we received all our culture through the vernacular medium; but the probabilities are all the other way. The experience of the past also points to the opposite conclusion. The Sanskrit Colleges and the Madrasas have been in existence for a long series of years, and who will deny that the passed scholars of those institutions are at a disadvantage in the hard competition of life, and have not given proof of special brilliance in their post collegiate career? Judged by the standard of mental culture alone, are they any way superior to the graduates of our English Colleges?

"Sir, the Hon'ble Mover indirectly suggests that the communication of European culture through the medium of English has defeated the object of

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English education in India. This is the reverse of the truth. Throughout the long controversy between orientalist and occidentalists over the medium of education until it was settled by Lord William Bentinck's famous Resolution of 1835, the one idea which claimed the largest share of philanthropic solicitude on the part of the advocates of English education and which influenced their decision the most was, that a class of men, thoroughly grounded in European science, European arts and European philosophy, should be created in India who should serve as the communicating medium of Western culture to the general population. Lord Macaulay's celebrated Minute, to which the Hon'ble Mover has referred, puts the matter beyond doubt. Now, has this object been defeated? Have we or have we not such a class among us in India? Except the very lowest strata, the whole Indian society, Hindu or Musalman, is permeated with western ideas. Not to speak of towns, villages too have not been able to resist western influence. It would be wrong to suppose that the educated community has not contributed its share to this slow revolution in popular ideas. The vernaculars also have been more or less enriched, and in some provinces they have attained a perfection which has attracted favourable notice even beyond the limits of India. The great literature of Bengal, which has only recently received the highest tribute of admiration from western savants, is the result of the conjoint labours of at least two generations of distinguished Bengali writers who had all their education at English schools through the medium of English. The greatest Bengali poets Michael Dutt and Banerjea, the greatest Bengali novelist Chatterji, the greatest Bengali dramatist Mitra, the greatest lexicographer Raja Deb, the illustrious antiquarian Raja Rajendralal Mitra, were all English scholars. The Mahratta, the Hindi, the Guzrati, the Urdu, and the Telegu likewise owe a great deal of their present development to the labours of Indian scholars who have had their early training in English schools with English as the medium of instruction. Vernacular journalism, which is rapidly growing into a power and the influence of which is felt in the remotest corners of the country, owes all its inspiration and all its literary quality to western thought and western knowledge, imbibed by the conductors in these much-abused English schools. If scientific terminology has not been translated into the vernaculars so freely, it is because the necessity for such translation has not yet arisen. The Hon'ble Mover has himself noticed the process by which western scientific and technical terms are gradually becoming assimilated into the vernaculars of the country. It is thus wrong to suppose that Indian graduates have, by their failure to enrich the vernaculars, falsified the anticipations of the early advocates of English education.

"Sir, the Hon'ble Mover thinks that English education has failed to stimulate thought and original research. If he had only reviewed the history of the past fifty years, he would have found enough material to modify his views. The period is rendered illustrious by a galaxy of great jurists, great doctors, great engineers, deep political thinkers, distinguished administrators, eminent writers, the most fascinating orators, great educationists, great industrialists, and great religious teachers. The names are too many to mention, but there have been a number of them whose fame has travelled overseas into the distant realms of the West. I just refer to Swami Vivekananda, Kesab Chandra Sen, Pratap Chandra Majumdar, Rameschandra Dutt, Miss Toru Dutt, Lalvihari Day, Ranade, Sir Tanjore Madhava Rao, and last, though not least, Gokhale. Pratap Chandra Majumdar, be it noted, was appointed Lowell Lecturer in the United States of America. In the field of scientific research, how many even in the advanced West have earned the reputation of Drs J. C. Bose and P. C. Ray? Where will you have men like Mr. Dadabhoy Naoroji, Sir Ashutosh Mukherji, Sir Pherozeshah Mehta and Sir S. P. Sinha? We have this moment sitting with us in this very chamber an orator who has even in England charmed, moved and swayed many an English audience with his soul-stirring and compelling eloquence. And in the face of all these facts, can it be justly contended that English education in India has been barren of results?

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"Sir, the Hon'ble Mr. Rama Rayaningar points to the practices of Continental countries and Japan in support of his proposal, but, curiously, he forgets the difference in the local conditions of India. In Japan, Germany or France, a knowledge of English is not at all necessary, except for conversational purposes; whereas here in India a thorough knowledge of the official language is of supreme importance to us. One of the principal objects of English education was, as will abundantly appear from the Despatch of the Court of Directors of 29th September 1830, 'to raise up a class of persons qualified, by their intelligence and morality, for high employments in the Civil Administration of India', 'through a familiarity with European literature and science, imbued with the ideas and feelings of civilized Europe.' And again: 'You are, moreover, acquainted with our anxious desire to have at our disposal a body of Natives, qualified, by their habits and acquirements, to take a larger share, and occupy higher situations in the Civil Administration of their country'. We Indians also are keenly desirous of securing free admission into Government Service. But, without the freest scope for high English education, can this object be attained? We have to compete, it is remembered, with Europeans and the fast-growing Domiciled Community; and unless we are perfectly familiar with English from our early boyhood, can we hope for success in such a competition? It is not conversational English that is required, but a scholarly acquaintance with the language can alone equalise the conditions of the competition. And how is this possible without English being adopted as the medium of instruction in our high schools? And how are correct idiom and pronunciation to be learnt by the boys, and how is their vocabulary to be enriched, if English is not only taught but is also made the medium of instruction even in the lower forms of the secondary schools? The Hon'ble Mr. Sharp, at page 150 of *The Furlough Studies*, speaking of the new method, remarks with great force: 'Onwards from the age of ten (at which a bright boy will enter a secondary school), every word of the English language lesson must, with the reservations just noted, be in English. This is the more important, since at that age mind and mouth can most readily adapt themselves to the idiom and the pronunciation of a foreign tongue; by every year that is lost, the task becomes incalculably more difficult.' In this plan, what becomes of the objection of the advocates of the new method that the practice of teaching English in the lower forms, through teachers who are themselves imperfectly acquainted with the language, has the result of implanting in the boy defects of pronunciation and idiom which are ineradicable in after years? The necessity of teaching the language in the earliest years of the secondary course is admitted. But this is by the way. The whole point is that to ensure successful competition for Government Service the youth must have a thorough grounding in English from his early boyhood. And we have experience to back the proposition that this condition is best fulfilled by adopting English as the medium of instruction in the high schools. Even Sir Alfred Croft stated that the authorities were unanimous in their opinion that English should be the medium from the third form upwards. We know it as a fact that, however 'mentally efficient' they may be, scholars from Anglo-vernacular schools, even though they may be more successful at the University examinations, betray in the majority of cases, a deficiency in the knowledge of English which lingers through life. And this defect places them at a disadvantage in after life. Even B. Sc.'s of the Indian Universities are supposed to be deficient in English. Whatever may be the theory, that is the experience in India, which is not limited to a particular province. It cannot reasonably be expected that further restriction of English in the secondary schools will provide a remedy for this defect. One other consideration will discredit the Hon'ble Mr. Rama Rayaningar's proposal. The University matriculation examination is conducted now in English. The question papers in all subjects are in English. How will it be possible for boys trained according to his ideal to sit at that examination? They being taught every subject in the vernacular, cannot answer questions in them in English. It is not likely that the Universities will introduce vernaculars in the matriculation examination. Such an

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attempt, even if made, would be opposed to the obvious recommendation of the Universities Commission that 'the vernacular languages of India should not be recognised as second languages side by side with the allied classical languages for any of the University examinations above the Entrance'. It follows by implication that the vernaculars should not be recognised by the Universities even at the Entrance examination except as second languages. This precludes the possibility of their recognition in the answer papers in all subjects other than English. The result, therefore, is that the boys cannot appear at the Entrance examination. And could there be any doubt that the contingency will have the surest effect of cutting off the supply of material for colleges? Is this conducive to the interests of high education? Assuming that either the boys do manage to answer in English the questions in the different subjects though these are taught in the vernacular, or the Universities recognise the vernaculars in the answer papers, and that there is no difficulty in the boys getting into the colleges, how will it be possible for them to profit by collegiate instruction in the general subjects which must necessarily be through the medium of English? Would the college students spend a year or two more in learning over again in English all the general subjects before they join the regular college classes? No, Sir, the adoption of the resolution can lead to only one result, and that the most lamentable of all results,—the retardation of the progress of high education.

"Sir, there would be some justification for the Hon'ble Mover's claim if it was backed by a strong public opinion; but that support is entirely lacking. On the contrary, among the general public there is a strong feeling that the system of our secondary education should not be disturbed. High educational authorities also are convinced of the present system. I will quote one opinion only, and that of Mr. Nesfield, some time Director of Public Instruction in Oudh, who was 'convinced that a boy who reads to the upper, or even to the lower, primary standard in a high school and then stops, is better educated than one who reads to the same standard in a primary school. Boys of the former class know their own vernacular quite as well as the others, and they have had their wits sharpened and their sphere of knowledge extended by learning something of English besides, not much indeed, but enough to serve many useful purposes in after life'.

"The feelings of the general public regarding high education, and as a corollary secondary English education, have undergone no change in character since the historic Memorial presented to Lord Almerston by Raja Rammohan Roy in 1823, but have gathered considerable force in the interval. This is a subject about which the people are unanimous. Attempt after attempt has been made to wean them from their passionate liking for English education, but they have stood firm. When English has been made optional in schools, the choice has, in an increasing number of cases, been in its favour. For instance, even in primary schools where English is taught as an optional subject as in the primary schools of Madras, 'the number that bring up English as their second language,' according to the Parliamentary Blue Book on Indian Education of 1898 (No. C.-9190), 'continues to increase'. In the sixth Quinquennial Review also this feature of the Madras primary course is noticed. In secondary schools the pupils learning English are steadily on the increase —".

The Hon'ble the Vice-President:—"Order! The Hon'ble Member's time is up."

The Hon'ble Mr. Ghuznavi:—"Sir, like the last speaker, I equally regret to find myself in complete disagreement with the views which my friend the Hon'ble Mr. Rayanagar seeks to promulgate and see carried into effect by means of the resolution which he has just moved. At the outset, however, I should like to clear the air, for any Indian, who opposes a resolution such as this which superficially might be regarded as a means of increasing the

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importance of the Indian vernaculars, runs the risk of being misunderstood and misconstrued. Therefore, I should like to say at once that the mere fact of making the vernaculars the medium of instruction in the secondary schools will have no effect whatsoever in increasing or lowering the status of Indian vernaculars. I share with all my heart the laudable desire with all right-thinking men to see our vernaculars gradually develop themselves and take their proper place in the literatures of the world. In recent times both Urdu and Bengali have made great strides onwards, and have produced poets, such as Hali and Rabindra Nath Tagore, of whom any nation may be proud. But our vernaculars have to be developed by themselves on their own lines. In Bengal, Urdu and Bengali are compulsory from start to finish in a student's career, from the infant class up to the time when a student graduates. For the development and instruction of our vernaculars we have our *Muktabas*, *Madrasahs*, *Islamia* Colleges, *Tols*, *Patsalas*, and Sanskrit Colleges, where everything is taught in the vernaculars and all general knowledge is imparted in them. Nor does English find a place in the scheme of our primary education. We have further what is known as the Vernacular Continuation Schools. But such is the popularity of English education that in many of the Provinces these institutions have declined. Yet in the whole of India during the last decade, the number of such schools has increased from 2,135 to 2,666 and the scholars from 177,000 to 257,000. From this it will be seen that there is no lack in the cultivation of our vernaculars and that there is no desire either on the part of the Government or of ourselves to substitute English for the vernacular dialects of the country.

"The question therefore is, what advantage is to accrue in further making the vernaculars as the media of instruction in all our secondary schools, for they are already the medium of instruction in our secondary schools up to a certain point.

"I would invite the attention of Hon'ble Members to the diagram which is to be found on page 70 of the quinquennial review published by the Department of Education. From this diagram it will be seen that in the case of Bengal there are the middle vernacular schools where all instruction is imparted in the Vernaculars. Secondly, there are the high and middle English schools, where during the first 6 years of a boy's school life no English is taught at all. From the 7th to the 10th year of his school life he is taught English, and then from his 11th to his 14th year, i. e., from the 4th to his Matriculation class English is supposed to be the medium of instruction. This is true more or less with regard to Bombay, United Provinces, Bihar and Assam, whereas with the exception of Burma in the remaining Provinces and Presidencies English is the medium of instruction during only the last 3 years of a student's course up to his Matriculation examination. Therefore, what my friend advocates is being already done to a very large extent. Now, let us take the case of Bengal. The vernacular scheme of 1901 gradually fell into so much disfavour that it was insisted that English should be taught for a longer period than what was done formerly, in all cases from the 7th B to the 5th. What English therefore is learnt up to the 5th is quite sufficient for giving instruction through it in such subjects as Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Geography, Elements of History and Elements of Mechanics. Now, as regards giving instruction through the medium of vernaculars from the 5th up to the 1st class, opinion is very unevenly divided, the bulk of public feeling being entirely against such a course and that for very good and substantial reasons. The following are amongst some of the reasons against such a proposal. Firstly, there are no suitable text-books in the vernaculars except a few in some of the subjects. Now, the Hon'ble Mr. Venkataranga says that as more encouragement will be given by the reading of the additional subjects through the vernaculars, better and more suitable books will gradually be forthcoming. This is however fallacious for two reasons, namely, first that it is a mere supposition that such will be the case, and, secondly, there is the great impracticability to get really suitable text-books written in all the innumerable vernaculars that exist in India. The next

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reason that I may point out against Mr. Venkataranga's proposal, is that the higher branches of all subjects have necessarily to be taught in English. Therefore, there will be a distinct disadvantage in teaching the elementary parts of the additional subjects in the vernaculars even if we suppose that suitable textbooks will be forthcoming. If this is done a student will, in that case, have to learn first the vernacular technical terms of those subjects and again their English equivalents when he proceeds further in his studies. Now, Mr. Venkataranga's contention that the inconvenience of students' having to learn two sets of technical terms will be more than compensated by the facility with which he will learn the other subjects in his vernacular is likewise fallacious. Further, the contention that a student who learns a subject through the medium of his vernacular learns it in less time and with less labour is beside the point.

"In India, where a knowledge of English is paramount both for the purpose of daily official and non-official business, there can be no question that the learning of that language would be more facilitated if English is made the medium at a suitable point in a student's career, and not merely if English is taught as a second language as a compulsory subject. Nobody would feel inclined to deny that a student who learns a subject through the medium of his vernacular would learn it in less time and with less labour. But this only goes to show that it will be at the expense of his knowledge of English. For suppose Mr Venkataranga's suggestion is adopted. Let us see what will be its effect. It is a well-known fact that there is a great tendency with Indian students to have for their sole object the passing of examinations and not the healthy desire of acquiring a good knowledge of the subjects that they study. Thus, when a student who studies for the Matriculation examination has for his sole object the passing of that examination, while therefore his chances of passing in all other subjects in the Matriculation would be made much easier by following my friend's scheme, he will be inclined consciously or unconsciously to neglect the study of English except to the extent of just being able to obtain pass marks in it, although he may have more time given to him for devoting to English. This point would still better be illustrated if we compare the case of an I. A. student with that of an I. Sc. student. English is compulsory with both these students. But the I. Sc. student has to trouble himself with a knowledge generally of only the technical terms in English of his subjects and though he is supposed to receive theoretically instruction in science through the medium of English, it is a recognised fact that our Indian Professors in all colleges generally do so through the medium of the vernaculars, whereas the subjects which the I. A. student has to master are such that a good knowledge of English is necessary, and the Indian professors are obliged to impart instruction entirely in English. The result is that the majority of I. Sc. students acquire less knowledge of English than their I. A. confreres. But my friend says that if a student learns his other subjects through his vernaculars he will have more time to devote to English. In practice however the reverse is found to be the case.

"Even Sir Gurudas Banerji himself, on whose authority the Mover relies, says in his book on Indian Educational Problem 'that the rule for making a student's vernacular the medium of instruction in the secondary stage can be made compulsory *only where practicable*'. An ardent advocate, such as even he, can only venture to recommend only in the case where it is practicable. The Hon'ble Mr. P. S. Sivaswami Iyer, another authority that has been quoted by my friend, advocated the making of the vernacular as the medium of instruction only in the lower classes of secondary schools, which, as I have already stated, is now being done.

"From the Mussalman point of view the impracticability is still greater. For take the case of the Mussalman boys of Bengal. For a long time there has been a hot discussion as to whether Bengali or Urdu should be recognised as their vernacular. Opinion was very much divided on the subject, and although as a member of the Mussalman Educational Advisory Committee, which is at present sitting in Bengal, I have advocated the adoption of Bengali as the vernacular of Mussalman boys, yet to carry instruction through its medium up

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to the Matriculation class will be opposed by the entire body of Moslem opinion. Supporters of Mr. Venkataranga's views have been known to point to the moral of Poland. They say that the Prussians have insisted on making German, and the Russians the Russian, language as the medium of instruction in their respective spheres of authority in Poland. If this is resented by right-thinking people, why should we wish to make English the medium in India? The answer to this is simple. India is not Poland. If there had been one common vernacular throughout India, no Indian would have opposed the making of that vernacular the medium of instruction not only up to the Matriculation class but right up to the end of a student's college career. In India, where a diversity of language and creed prevails, it is the earnest desire of all patriotic men to push forward the knowledge of English, which is alone the *Lingua Franca* between all sects of her educated sons. English is the medium of communication not only between Indians and the British, but also amongst themselves, both at the Congress and on the Moslem League platforms, as well as on all occasions when Indians from different parts of the country assemble together. Therefore, any step taken to retard its progress must be regarded as a decidedly retrograde measure.

"My friend in a manner has stirred the ashes of the same controversy which arose in the time of Macaulay, when two parties were formed, namely, the Orientalists and the Anglicists. The latter argued that higher education should be imparted through the medium of English because apart from the merits of the language itself it would be a key to the treasures of Western thought. Among their number was the illustrious Raja Rammohan Roy. It was, however, through the ability and determination with which the Law Member of the day, Lord Macaulay, pressed their case that the battle was decided in favour of the Anglicists, and well was it for India that the Anglicists won the day. For it is through English education that India is what she is to-day, and it is English education fostered by the liberal spirit of England that has awakened in us to-day a sense of our rights. My friend would answer that he is not against the employing of English as the medium to impart higher education. But he wants the line of definition between the use of vernaculars and of English as the medium of instruction to be raised to a higher point than what it is at present. Since the time of Lord Macaulay and Rammohan Roy, we Indians have acquired a much greater knowledge of English and it is spreading more and more every day, and therefore the present line of definition is drawn at a sufficiently high point and it would be a culpable mistake to draw it higher. The only issue therefore which is raised by my friend's resolution, namely, whether we should make English the medium of instruction in the three or four upper classes of a high English school, falls to the ground. Having regard to the fact that English has to be the medium of instruction throughout a student's college career, it will be seen from the facts I have already stated that there is a preponderance of advantages in favour of retaining it as a medium at a point where it is at present".

The Hon'ble Mr. Banerjee :—" Sir, I confess to a sense of embarrassment in having to speak upon this resolution. There is much to be said in its favour, and there is a good deal to be said against it. If the resolution was a little less comprehensive in its character, a little less mandatory in its tone, I for one would probably have supported it. If my Hon'ble friend would accept a suggestion which I shall make later on and modify the resolution somewhat, I think it would be more acceptable than it is in its present form. Speaking for my province, I will say this that any proposal involving a curtailment—even a possible curtailment—of the area of English education, will be viewed by my countrymen with misgiving and even with alarm and anxiety. We owe a debt immense of endless gratitude to the noble language and literature of England. English education has brought about in our midst the most stupendous revolution—it may be a silent and bloodless revolution—but one of the greatest revolutions ever witnessed in any age or country. If, to-day, India is instinct with a new spirit and a new life, if new

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ideas have broadened the horizon of our vision, it is all due to English education. And, Sir, if to-day the vernaculars of India have made a marvellous progress, the inspiration and the vitalising influence have come from the ever-living fountains of English literature and language. The great makers, the conscript fathers of the Bengali language—because I can speak only of my own province—men like Ram Mohan Roy, Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar, Michael Madhu Sudan Das, Bunkim Chandra Chatterji, and last but not least Rabindra Nath Tagore were all steeped in the spirit of Western culture.

“ My friend therefore will excuse us if the people of Bengal look with a critical eye upon the resolution which he has brought before this Council. It seems to me, Sir, that the resolution is open to two very obvious objections. It involves a man date being addressed by the Government of India to the Local Governments to use the vernaculars as the media of instruction in secondary schools. I ask—my Hon'ble friend in charge of the Department will probably be able to answer the question—Is the Government of India prepared to take such a step without reference to the Local Governments, without consulting local opinion? It has been the steady policy of the Government of India to give in an increasing measure larger and larger authority to the Local Governments, and I am sure the Government of India will not be prepared to embark upon an important experiment of this kind without consulting the local public and the Local Governments. Furthermore, Sir, the resolution is open to the objection that it proposes the issuing of a mandate to the provincial Governments without reference to local conditions and local environments. I should like to put a question to my Hon'ble friend: There are about 300 vernaculars in India—if I am wrong, my Hon'ble friends over there will correct me, I think I am at least approximately correct, at any rate the number is very large. In Bengal I have been told by a responsible authority that there are about 20 vernaculars. Now, does my Hon'ble friend wish to contend that all these vernaculars are in the same uniform stage of progress and development, and that they are all sufficiently advanced to meet the requirements which underlie his proposition? Again, referring to the Bengali language, I find myself confronted with this difficulty. In mathematics, in mechanics, in modern geography as we understand it, we have no books in the language which would be suitable for candidates in the higher forms of secondary schools. I suppose what is true of the Bengali language must be more or less true of other Indian languages. Therefore, apart from the sentimental consideration upon which my friend's resolution is based—and I am in the fullest sympathy with it—it is a patriotic thing that our language should be the media of instruction for our people; apart from the sentimental considerations to which I have referred there are practical arguments of a weighty kind which militate against the acceptance of my friend's resolution in the form in which it has been placed before this Council. My friend has referred to Sir Austosh Mukerjee and Sir Gooroodas Bannerjee—two honoured and respected names in the educational world of Bengal. These two gentlemen have done their very best to stimulate the growth and development of the Bengali language. The University of Calcutta has made it optional in Matriculation students to take up Bengali instead of Sanskrit. Furthermore, candidates going up for the Intermediate in History and Logic are permitted to answer their questions in Bengali. I was having a talk with a high University authority—he has asked me not to mention his name, and therefore I am debarred from using it, but if I were to do so it would command the unstinted respect of all in this Council. I was told that the experiment thus tried in the case of the Intermediary examination has not proved successful. Therefore we have this fact, that we have not got the books. We have this fact, that the experiment so far as it has been tried in some of the higher branches of knowledge has failed. And in view of these considerations I do not think this Council ought to accept the resolution of my Hon'ble friend.

“ There is, however, one point in his favour—in favour of the partial acceptance of this resolution, and I wish to concede to my Hon'ble friend,

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everything that it is possible to concede; and that point is this. Reference has already been made to it by my Hon'ble friend to the left. We have got what is known as the Minor Scholarship examination. Mr. Sharp is perfectly acquainted with it. This is an examination conducted in Bengal based upon Bengali text-books. It is a standard which in the secondary schools corresponds to the 4th and 3rd class standards. Now it is a matter of experience that students who pass Minor Scholarship examinations as a rule do better in the Matriculation examinations than those who have not gone through that course. Therefore it seems to me that if my friend would somewhat modify his resolution and invite the opinions of Local Governments—invite their opinion as to the feasibility of substituting the vernaculars in the first four classes, or, at any rate, substituting the vernaculars to the extent that it is practicable, it seems to me that that would be a resolution which would meet the requirements of the case. Sir, with your permission, I would like to suggest the resolution which I have framed for the consideration of my friend, that is,—

'That this Council recommends to the Governor General in Council to consult the Provincial Governments whether it is feasible, and if so to what extent, to take steps to make the Indian vernaculars the media of instruction and the study of English a second language compulsory for Indian pupils in all secondary schools.'

"That is to say, I should like to suggest that the Provincial Governments should be consulted as to how far it is possible to make the vernaculars the media of instruction in the secondary schools; and if my Hon'ble friend would accept a resolution of that kind, possibly some of us at any rate would see their way to follow him in the matter. But the resolution as it stands does not commend itself to me."

The Hon'ble Mr. Rayaninger:—"I want clearly the amended form of the resolution which the Hon'ble Mr. Banerjee suggests"

The Hon'ble Mr. Banerjee:—"I will read it out again, Sir, if you will allow me—

'That this Council recommends to the Governor General in Council to consult the Provincial Governments and Administrations whether it is possible, and if so to what extent, to take steps to make the Indian vernaculars the media of instruction and the study of English a second language compulsory for all Indian pupils in all secondary schools.'

The Hon'ble Raja Sir Muhammad Ali Muhammad Khan:—"Sir, I rise to oppose this resolution and even the amendment put forward by the Hon'ble Mr. Banerjee. I feel confident that I am right in characterising this resolution as a step highly retrogressive in its character. Since the advent of the British Rule in India, its greatest achievement has been in the field of education, and it is through that education alone that India has under the beneficent guidance of its administrators achieved the consciousness of its being an important unit of the Great Empire. By coming in contact with Western civilisation and all that is ennobling in it, India's standard of life has risen. All these results, Sir, have been achieved because the medium of our education has been a language of Macaulay and Burke. But I am afraid, the reference to Macaulay has been misused by my Hon'ble friend the Mover of the resolution.

"Secondary Education, as understood in this country, may either be an end in itself or only a means to Higher Education. As an end in itself, an Indian boy is better equipped for his admission into the world when he has had to prepare his subjects for examination in the English language than he would be by acquiring a knowledge thereof through the medium of a vernacular. Who can ever dream of learning English History properly

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or Elementary Physical Science by means of imperfect, inaccurate, and often misleading translations of the English books on those subjects? Above all, how is it possible to infuse that intellectual awakening in him which he can never fail to get by a study of those subjects in the language in which they are originally conceived and written.

"Sir, it is obvious that a knowledge of all these subjects which are comprised within the term 'Secondary Education' cannot be imparted by the media of vernaculars unless English books dealing with those subjects now in use were translated into the numerous vernaculars that might be found prevailing in the several provinces. Now this task of translation is, in my humble opinion, an insurmountable difficulty, and, if it be found possible to overcome it, at least half of the virtue of the original is lost in the translation.

"But if Secondary Education is treated as only a means to Higher Education, the consequences of imparting it by the media of vernaculars will be simply deplorable. A young man when he joins a college enters upon his studies with an easy feeling of continuity. He takes up some or other of the subjects, in the language with which he has made himself familiar more or less during his previous career, but imagine the consequences if he were compelled, as he is, to take up two or three more subjects than the English Literature to be taught to him in English language—a smattering of which he acquired in a vernacular.

"Sir, I am afraid that the Hon'ble Mover of this Resolution has, in a certain measure, confused his ideas of Secondary Education with those of Primary. Secondary Education as now imparted in our High Schools, has never been looked upon as education of the masses. The principles upon which the former is based are entirely different from those upon which the latter is founded. The scope and the aim of Primary Education intended for the masses is very limited indeed and it would appear almost absurd to advocate an acquisition of the knowledge of the three R's by means of the English language. But the aim of Secondary Education is, on its completion, as I have said above, either to prepare the boy for the struggle of life or to deliver him a passport for his admission into the sphere of Higher Education.

"Sir, this fateful experiment would not be without some precedents in this country from which we can, to a certain extent, take lessons. It has been tried in the University of the Punjab and, to say the least of it, without success. It was also tried in the early days of the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College, Aligarh, and there, too, it failed as it was bound to.

"Lastly, Sir, I cannot help expressing my feeling of regret that a question of such a controversial nature should at all have been brought before this Council in these days. I have no doubt that any step taken in the direction in which this Resolution asks us to go, will create a highly undesirable state of feeling throughout educated India.

"With these few remarks, I oppose this Resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. Das:—"Sir, the Hon'ble Mover of the resolution has called the graduates of the University an unproductive class. Unfortunately I am one of that class; and I hope that at any rate I will be able to show that I have been productive of an opposition to this resolution, and to a certain extent productive of some reasons for that opposition. The question that is before this Council is not whether vernacular education should be done away with. As a matter of fact in the present system of education which obtains in the schools vernacular is taught, vernacular is the medium of instruction up to a certain standard. But the Hon'ble Mover has brought before this Council a resolution by which it is intended to extend this medium of instruction to secondary schools. In the first part of the resolution he said that the resolution should

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commend itself on the basis of principle, practice, and authority. No doubt he has quoted principles and he has quoted numerous authorities, but I did not see any instance where it has been successfully practised in India. In opposing this resolution I must also say that I am sorry to oppose the amended resolution put forward by the Hon'ble Mr. Banerjee, or his suggestion, if he prefers to call it so; and for the reason, that the Hon'ble Mr. Banerjee has not given any additional reason to show that the time has arrived when a departure from the system of policy that has been followed hitherto by the Government of India is desirable or called for. There is a good deal of force in the argument that vernacular or the mother tongue is always a better medium of instruction to young people. And why is that so? Because the child learns the language from the cradle. Thoughts and objects suggest themselves to the mind first and then come the words. That is the order of sequence in the intellectual development. First come the objects and the ideas; then the words are necessary and are acquired or learnt; the surroundings of life are familiar to the child and consequently with its surroundings the child begins to pick up words which give expression to the daily life; the mother language is nothing but an expression of the daily life of the individual.

"Vernacular, we know, is a term derived from *verna*—a home-born slave.

"Slaves were exiles: they did not know the surroundings of the life of the men who bought them. Therefore a home-born slave was considered valuable because he was familiar from his childhood with the surroundings of life. What do we find here? A child has to learn an altogether foreign civilization, ideas quite foreign to us are taught, the civilization itself is quite foreign to us. The Hon'ble Mover of the resolution admits that everything is deficient, there is a deficiency in nomenclature, want of proper text-books and competent teachers. That being so, we are driven back to the days when Lord Macaulay tried to solve the problem; the British Government had to face this problem then; they had to teach a foreign civilization; these people had not a vernacular rich enough to serve as a medium of instruction and therefore they decided that English should be the language through which this civilization should be taught. Now, are we any better off than we were on that day? It is admitted that the vernacular literature is deficient, it is wanting in nomenclature, it is wanting in books, it is wanting in teachers. Are we therefore any better off than we were in the days of Macaulay? In fact, this resolution, if I may say so, is not a resolution; it is an attempt at a re-solution of the difficulty which Macaulay had to face. Then, again, if we adopt the vernacular as the medium of instruction, we shall be driven to the necessity of importing words from English, either the translation or transliteration will have to be adopted. The transliteration of a word which conveys an idea which is foreign to the people is no more lucid or better than the word itself, with this argument against it that the pronunciation becomes defective. Take for instance the word 'Switzerland.' You cannot teach young boys to pronounce the word correctly. How is the 'Z' to be pronounced? It will be pronounced 'Swijerland.' Take the word 'sanitation,' it would be written as 'saynitation.' Anybody who has attended medical schools where boys are taught through the medium of the vernacular knows that when the rolls are called they often say 'presaint,' and we know that civil medical hospital assistants are trained through the medium of the vernacular; they cannot write a prescription. You cannot write a prescription without the symbol, that medical science uses for the doses of medicine. If my friend the Hon'ble Sir Pardey Lukis were present here, I am sure he would say that we cannot do away with these Roman symbols and abbreviations; no chemist would understand the prescription. Now, the Hon'ble Mover admits there are many vernaculars. There is more than one vernacular in Bombay and Madras. Well, in Madras itself there is more than one vernacular and he suggests that the Province be divided into sub-divisions and he goes the length of suggesting that in certain schools where a particular vernacular is not taught certain students should be excluded. Now where is the necessity for all this? In

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Madras there is Tamil and Telugu and a large proportion of the population is Ooriya too. I believe the next proposition would be to exclude the Ooriyas from the schools. I ask how shall we be better off than we have been hitherto if such a resolution is accepted now? In fact, the Hon'ble Mover's suggestion reminds me of an idea of a luxurious life that a beggar had conceived on seeing a rich man drinking a cup of milk, he was in a hurry and was blowing it with his mouth in order to make it cool. The beggar thought this was the height of luxury on the part of the rich man and he thought he would like to have a cup of milk too when he returned home, but there was no silver cup and he only had his mouth to blow with. These remarks apply to the resolution. What have we, we have no language, we have no nomenclature, we must take the nomenclature of the West. Reference has been made to the practice in European countries of giving instruction through the vernacular of the pupils. We must not lose sight of the fact that the civilisation in these European countries has been the result of evolutionary growth. The civilisation has grown in a country, with it the requisite nomenclature has grown and developed, because man has, as it were from his childhood, his cradle, found the necessity for expressing the surroundings of its life. Here we have altogether a foreign civilisation and foreign ideas. If the mother tongue is not sufficient to give expression to the ideas that the child is required to learn, if the mother stammers or does not speak distinctly enough, it is no use trying to supplement the defects of the mother's language by a gramophone and call it mother-tongue.

"I am sorry, Sir, I cannot support the resolution or the suggestion made by the Hon'ble Mr. Banerjee."

• **The Hon'ble Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy :—**"Sir, representing as I do a province which is remarkable for its great attachment to English education and in which, according to the latest departmental calculation, 99·98 per cent of the boys learn English in Secondary Schools. I must oppose this resolution and the suggestion of my friend Mr. Banerjee. The feeling is very strong in Bombay in favour of the present system of education, and any attempt to introduce into the schools there the Hon'ble Mover's scheme of compulsory vernacular education will cause alarm which might easily develop into discontent. In Madras public feeling is equally strong, as the recent debate on the Hon'ble Mr. B. N. Sarma's resolution in the Provincial Council amply shows. If percentages of English scholars supply any indication of local public opinion, all the provinces, except perhaps the Punjab, are wedded to the present system. The Punjab is the only province where the vernaculars have been given more than their legitimate share of prominence even in the university; but what is the result? According to the Parliamentary Statistical Abstract of 1913 relating to British India, during the decade ending with 1911-12, only 14 students graduated in Oriental Languages and Literature against a total for all India of 19,688 graduates in Arts, and a total of 1,619 Punjabi Arts graduates. The Indian Universities Commission was of opinion that 'this system has not so far borne encouraging fruit, partly through neglect'. Among the witnesses examined by the Commission at Lahore 'some denounce the system in unmeasured terms'. The final conclusion of the Commission was :

'We are not prepared, however, to recommend that the example of the Punjab should be followed by any other University for the present. We look upon the Punjab system as an experiment which has not justified itself by its results.'

"The failure of the vernacular system in the Punjab was at least partly due, it is admitted, to the apathy and indifference of the public. It is not popular even there. But unless the whole Indian university system is to a large extent reorganised on a vernacular basis, I do not see how the Hon'ble Mover's matriculation scheme can be introduced without materially curtailing, if not completely stopping, the supply of college students. The above review of the position will have given an idea of the popular feeling on this

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subject of English education Throughout India, including Burma, the public do not want the vernacular system in our schools and colleges, and only in the Punjab is opinion divided, and even in that province there is a marked preponderance of public opinion in favour of the English system. Will it be just, will it be prudent for the Government to ignore this volume of public opinion in the pursuit of an educational ideal which has yet to justify itself by its results?

"And what is the impelling reason, Sir, for which this Government is asked to interfere with the discretion of the Local Governments? The Hon'ble Mover's complaint is that the existing system of imparting secondary instruction through the medium of the English language—(1) does not secure that diffusion of knowledge among the masses which ought to be the objective of every administration and which is the objective of the declared policy of this Government; (2) circumscribes to an inconvenient degree the scope of female education; and (3) fails to fit the boys for departments of activity in which originality, resourcefulness, and grit are more required than a veneer of European refinement. Now, an analysis of the facts will expose the unsoundness of all these propositions. The Hon'ble Mr. Rayanagar must realise that mass education is something distinct from secondary education. The whole people cannot possibly go in for secondary education. What will happen centuries after it would be idle to forecast; but for the present and for generations to come the masses must remain content with primary education, or, as it is pithily put, a rudimentary knowledge of the three R's, all over the civilised world. In no country, however high its educational development, has any serious attempt been made to impose high school education upon the masses. It will be long, long years before the attendance in primary schools even under a carefully devised system of free and compulsory education, reached the standard level. For mass education in these circumstances we must rely upon the expansion and improvement of primary education. As pointed out by Mr. Montagu in his speech in Parliament on 30th July, 1912, multiplication of good primary schools is the only effective solution of the problem of mass education. And that must be so. With all our recent developments, one secondary school in India serves an average area of 309 square miles. In the most progressive province, Bengal, the mean is 104.3 square miles, and in the most literate of all Indian provinces, numerically speaking, Burma, it is 2,042.8 square miles. In the light of these facts even an enthusiast like the Hon'ble Mover will surely see reason enough to abandon the idea of giving high school training to the masses. It is likewise wrong to assume that English education was meant for the whole population of India. The Indian educational literature of the early period, to which the Hon'ble Mr. Rayanagar has referred more than once, will make it clear that, from the inception, the idea was to educate the few, in other words, the classes. On the Bombay side the controversy was as keen as anywhere else, and the Hon'ble Mr. F. Warden, Member of the Governor's Council, in his Minute of 29th December, 1823, advocated 'giving a good deal of knowledge to the few, than a little to many'. And Mr. Warden's views prevailed in the end. Sufficient indication of this policy will be found in Lord Macaulay's report also. The keynote of the later document, Sir Charles Wood's Despatch of 1854, undoubtedly was that Government would in future apply a larger share of the public funds for the support of vernacular education; but it did not militate against the existing policy of giving a good education to a limited number through high schools and colleges. Indeed, an increase in the number of these institutions was one of the main features of the new policy. The vernaculars were to be used for the extension of elementary education, and nobody questions their fitness for that purpose. The existing method of secondary education is not therefore subversive of the policy of Government. That secondary education is not developed at the expense of primary education will be clear from the proportionately larger additions to our primary schools than to the secondary. In 1912-13 we had 113,955 of the former class and 1,273 of the latter class of schools as against 104,854 and 1,169 in 1907-08. The question of unequal development cannot

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thus arise. Then, for reasons well known to us, there is not much scope for female education in the secondary schools of India as a whole. The medium of education has hardly anything to do with the result. Our social customs interpose a far more powerful barrier, and so long as our social ideas do not undergo a radical change, a rapid progress in female education is impossible. In most parts of India girls are either married or are not allowed to come out by the age at which admission into secondary schools usually takes place. For them therefore primary education is all that is practicable. The other disadvantages of English education to which allusion has been made by the Hon'ble Mover are not inherent in the system. We have at present two classes of secondary schools in many provinces—Anglo-Vernacular and English; and it is quite open for the sons of agriculturists and artisans to join the former instead of the latter schools. If the English schools are more largely patronised, it is because they are more popular, and the guardians of the boys send them there with the object that they should finally go in for a University career. Where through sudden stoppage in the studies the boys become stranded, the difficulties certainly do not flow from any defect in the method of instruction. Industrial, technical and commercial training is best imparted in special schools, and, except the elementary portion, cannot be imparted through the general secondary course. It should never be forgotten that the high schools are designed to furnish only the training ground for boys ambitious of a University career. Their character cannot be changed without abandoning the basic principles of the scheme. The absence of a larger number of industrial and technical schools is certainly deplorable, but the most effective means of removing the want is the creation of such special schools, and not the conversion of the high schools into vernacular schools with just a little English added to their normal courses. Any demand for this class of special seminaries will certainly deserve strong public support. It should be noted that the medium of instruction in the commercial and technical colleges on our side is English. It is necessary therefore that the students should be familiar with the English scientific and technical terminology in the schools before they can profit by the special collegiate education.

“Sir, leaving aside for the moment the question of merit, the Hon'ble Mover's scheme is unworkable. India is a land of numerous vernaculars, and it is frequently the case that boys with different vernaculars read in the same schools and in the same classes. If effect is to be given to my friend's idea, either the teaching staff will have to be multiplied or it will lead to the disintegration of the schools. In either event the total cost will be enormous, and the cost of secondary education will assume proportions which may prove prohibitive in far the greater number of cases.

“It must also be considered that the matriculation under the suggested system will enter the University ill-equipped for a University career in English, and in the result, to make up the deficiency, will have to study general subjects over again in English. Is that a practical idea? And will the scheme improve the vernaculars to a greater extent than the existing method? Opinion is by no means unanimous on the point. In the course of the debate in the Madras Legislative Council, the Hon'ble Dr. T. M. Nair stated: ‘They had a time of compulsory vernaculars from the lowest to the highest. That system had produced a generation of men. Ninety per cent of them could not talk their own vernaculars for five minutes’. In the light of this experience, the scheme under discussion would appear useless so far as the development of the vernaculars is concerned.

“Sir, with English at a discount in our high schools, all hopes of the disappearance of local narrowness based upon linguistic differences of the peoples of this great continent and of their unification into a common hylozoic whole, must be at an end. If ever the various units of the Indian Empire are welded into one nation with common ideas, common feelings and common aspirations, it will be through the widest dissemination of English literature and the adoption of the English language as our *lingua franca*. Upon this great object the distinguished patriots of the past concentrated all

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their energy and all their talent. And when we are about to reach that goal, my hon'ble friend, through well-meaning zeal for the intellectual advancement of the people, proposes a measure which must put back the hand of the clock by at least half-a-century, if not a century. And he consoles us with the assurance that his educational scheme will not impair the knowledge of English of our boys, and, consequently, will not interfere with the unification of India. But the Hon'ble Mover forgets that it is not only the English language, but the literary, historical, philosophical and scientific treasures that are contained in it that have helped our present development. It is ideas, more than the vehicle of thought, that are of paramount importance at the present juncture."

The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya:—"Sir, the resolution before the Council is of great importance, and the sharpness with which opinion is divided as to the wisdom of the change it recommends shows that it is one which has to be dealt with in a very delicate manner. Yet I venture to think that, on a complete review of the arguments which have been urged for and against the proposal, the Council will be in favour of recommending to Government that an inquiry should be instituted to ascertain how far the proposal is a feasible one."

"I wish first to take up the objections which have been urged against the proposal. I join with all my friends, the Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy, the Hon'ble Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjee, Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy and others who have dwelt with fervent gratitude upon the beneficial results which have flowed from the adoption of the recommendation of Raja Rammohan Roy and the advice of Lord Macaulay in 1835. India is indebted beyond expression to them and to all others who advocated the same policy for the good that its sons have derived from a knowledge of the English language and its glorious literature. We feel that our debt of gratitude to our English friends and to the English tongue is such that we can never repay it. We feel that the new pulsation which has awakened us into a new national life has largely been the result of our coming into close contact with English ideas through English literature. We feel that the progress that has been made in many directions, so far as our new national life is concerned, is all, or practically all, the result of that education. We are proud to think of the great names of our countrymen that have been mentioned by Mr. Dadabhoy, by Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjee and others. It is our loving tribute to the good that the English people did us in introducing their language and literature in this country, that we have produced scholars of English literature, of whom even England might well be proud. But, Sir, while we acknowledge, and fully and gratefully acknowledge the good that has come to our country through English education, we feel, those of us at least who are more in favour of the resolution than against it, that the policy of keeping up all the arrangements necessary to enable our youth to acquire a high degree of knowledge of the English language and literature, does not conflict with the policy of promoting to the fullest extent the natural and proper use of the vernaculars of the country for the instruction of the people. The policy which Raja Rammohan Roy advocated, and which Lord Macaulay advocated later on, was not a policy of ignoring the vernaculars altogether. It was not a policy of substituting for all time to come the English language as the language of the country. They advocated the adoption of the English language as the medium of instruction, because, as the Hon'ble Mover of the resolution has pointed out, they felt that, at the time, it was the best means of advancing a knowledge of European arts and sciences among the people of this country, and because the Indian vernaculars were not then sufficiently developed to be a suitable media of instruction of the kind which it was intended to give to the people. They distinctly, in express words, left over the question of the 'ultimate medium' of instruction for consideration at a future time. That was in 1835. Subsequently in 1854, when that great Charter of Education in India, the despatch of Sir Charles Wood, was written, the Court of

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Directors recognised the wisdom and the need of greater attention being paid to the use of the vernaculars, if the blessing of knowledge was to be secured to the great bulk of the people. They noted that it had been necessary till then owing to the want of translations or adaptations of European works in the vernacular languages of India for those who desired to obtain a liberal education of the European kind, to begin by the mastery of the English language as a key to the literature of Europe and they held that a knowledge of English would always be essential to those Indians who aspire to a high order of education. But they said —

‘It is neither our aim nor desire to substitute the English language for the vernacular dialects of the country. We have always been most sensible of the importance of the use of the languages which alone are understood by the general mass of the people. In any general system of education, the English language should be taught where there is a demand for it; but such instructions should always be combined with a careful attention to the study of the vernacular language of the district, and with such general instruction as can be conveyed through that language; and while the English language continues to be made use of, as by far the most perfect *medium* for the education of those persons who have acquired a sufficient knowledge of it to receive general instruction *through* it, the vernacular languages must be employed to teach the far larger classes who are ignorant of, or imperfectly acquainted with, English, at the same time, and as the importance of the vernacular languages becomes more appreciated, the vernacular literatures of India will be gradually enriched by translations of European books or by the original compositions of men whose minds have been imbued with the spirit of European advancement, so that European knowledge may gradually be placed in this manner within the reach of all classes of the people.’

“They concluded by saying :

‘We look, therefore, to the English language and to the vernacular languages of India together as the media for the diffusion of European knowledge’

“That was the wise policy laid down in 1854, from that time, and even from an earlier date, instruction through the medium both of English and the vernaculars has been imparted in our schools. But the policy of using the vernaculars for conveying such general instruction as can best be conveyed through them has not received the amount of encouragement, the amount of attention and encouragement which it deserved. The Education Commission of 1884, as my friend the Mover of the resolution has pointed out, did not make any conclusive recommendations on this point. They practically passed over the subject, and it is deplorable that they did so. Since then the Government have off and on expressed an opinion in favour of greater attention being paid to the use of the vernacular as a medium of instruction in general subjects. But as Sir Fazulbhoj Currimbhoj has pointed out, every time that a suggestion has been made in this direction, a great cry has been raised against it in many directions because of a fear that it might lead to a lowering of the standard of knowledge of English among our educated countrymen. That, Sir, is the position, but the time has come when we ought to look carefully and dispassionately into the results of this system. Education through the medium of English has undoubtedly brought us good and great results; but the direct benefit of it is confined to a handful of persons in the country. The total number of men who know English at the last census in India was a little over one million out of a population of over 300 millions. One out of 300 persons! That was the proportion of those who knew English at the last census! Will my friends who oppose the resolution consider what time it will take to bring a knowledge of European art and literature home to the vast mass of our people through the medium of the English tongue? After the present system of education has gone on for more than half a century only 1 in 300 of our people knew English, and this number included Europeans and Eurasians residing in this country. This consideration alone ought, I submit, to make us reflect a little, and reconsider our views on this question. We ought also to consider the position of our vernaculars to-day. Ever since 1854 the teaching of the principal vernaculars has been going on not only in primary and middle but in all higher schools throughout the country. As my friend who spoke last has pointed out, in every province the position of the principal vernaculars is far better to-day than it was fifty years ago, than it was, I may say, thirty years ago. Every day they are receiving more and more attention in the different schools in the different provinces,

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and there is a fairly large literature now in every one of the principal vernaculars of the country. In this state of affairs the point which is raised by the resolution is whether it is necessary to impart instruction through the medium of English in non-language subjects as they have been styled, that is, excepting languages taught as such whether in mathematics, in history and geography and science, or whether it will be more beneficial to impart instruction in these subjects through the medium of the vernacular of the student, and teach the language that has to be taught as a language. That is the point before us.

"Now, I venture to think that there can be no two opinions on the question that the vernacular of a people, the mother-tongue of a people, is the proper medium of instruction for the people. This is a simple self-evident proposition, which it should hardly be necessary to formulate but for the fact that some remarks which have fallen in the course of the discussion would lead one to think that some people were doubtful even on that point. In no part of the civilized world is a foreign tongue made the medium of national instruction. So far as I know, India is the only country—and a country which has inherited a great and ancient civilization—which employs a foreign tongue for the instruction, not of the select few who have to reach the highest heights of knowledge; but for the many, for the great body of students, whose education comes to an end at the school. I submit that such an arrangement is unnatural and can never be beneficial to the cause of the peoples' education in any country. We recognize that a number of causes have combined to bring about this result. We do not quarrel with the past. We recognize, our predecessors recognized, that at the time the English Government promulgated a scheme of national education for the people of India, our vernaculars had not reached that stage of development when they could be usefully employed as media of instruction of the kind which had been decided upon. But things have greatly changed since. There are hundreds and thousands of books in the various principal vernaculars of the different provinces to-day. My friends who have quoted the names of some of the great authors of Bengal have supplied one of the strongest arguments in favour of education through the medium of Bengali. If the works of Bunkim Chandra Chatterjee and Rabindranath Tagore are considered good enough to be translated into English and French, it is absurd to say that the language in which they are written is not fit to be the medium of instruction even in the secondary schools of the province where it is spoken. Let us see what the history of the vernaculars of other countries teaches us. My reading is very limited, and if I am wrong I hope those who know more will correct me, when I repeat that, I do not know of any civilised country which employs foreign tongue to give instruction to the great mass of its student population. But say my friends: 'We agree with you in principle, but our vernaculars are not yet fitted to be suitable media of instruction for our youth'. I say they never will be suitable until we determine that they shall be so. Do my friends who speak so disparagingly of their own vernaculars, know or remember that the English tongue, which has given to the world a great and glorious literature was at one time regarded in England itself as unfit to be the medium of instruction for English children? Do they remember that it was only in the 14th century that English was recognised as such medium? Might I help their memories with a passage from John Richard Green? Says he:—

'In spite of the efforts of the Grammar schools, and of the strength of fashion, English was winning its way throughout the reign of Edward the Third to its final triumph in that of his grandson'

"Before that time it lay under a ban, it was out of court. Says Green (at page 218 of his *Short History of the English People*)—

'Children in school,' says a writer of the earlier reign, 'against the usage and manner of all other nations, be compelled for to leave their own language, and for to construe their lessons and their things in French, and so they have since Normans first came to England. Also gentlemen's children be taught to speak French from the time that they be rocked in their cradle, and know how to speak and play with a child's toy; and uplandish (or country) men will liken themselves to gentlemen, and strive with great busyness to speak French for to be more told of.'

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"That was the fate through which English had passed. It does not require a very great effort of the imagination to see how deplorable the results to England in particular and to the civilised world in general would have been if that impious policy of disregarding English, of treating it as a vernacular beneath contempt, not fit to be the medium of instruction of those whose mother tongue it was had prevailed in England. English has now become a language of world-wide utility and fame. But when we are extolling, and rightly extolling, its marvellous powers of expression, and its glorious literature, let us reflect that, if the English people had refused to employ it as the medium of national instruction and of public business because, forsooth, it could not then boast of a literature, the English tongue would not have become the glorious tongue that we know and love to speak of. Even so must be the case with our vernaculars. Some of them are more ancient than English. When Caedmon sang the first English song, Hindi had a great poet of its own. The Sanskritic dialects trace through the Prakrit, a more ancient pedigree than many languages of Modern Europe. So also the Tamil and Telugu. If our vernaculars have not attained the development which they should have attained, it has been due to a combination of circumstances which it is not necessary here to discuss. It is sufficient for my purposes to say that every one of the principal vernaculars of India—Hindi, Urdu, Bengali, Maharati, Gujarati, Tamil, and Telugu is sufficiently old, sufficiently widely spoken, and possesses a sufficiently good literature of its own to be a suitable medium for instruction in non-language subjects in the secondary schools of the country.

"It will be unreasonable to argue that these vernaculars, none of which is spoken by less than 10 millions of men, are intrinsically, inherently, unfit to be the medium of instruction for the people who speak them. But there are certain objections to be met."

The Hon'ble the Vice-President :—"The Hon'ble Member's time is up."

The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya :—"May I ask for a few minutes to complete my remarks?"

The Hon'ble the Vice-President :—"I will give you two minutes".

The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya :—"Very well, Sir. I will deal briefly with the objections which have been urged. The first objection is that if the vernacular is adopted as the medium of instruction in non-language subjects in the upper classes of high schools, this will lead to a lowering of the standard of English that prevails in our schools and colleges. I assure my Hon'ble friends that if I thought so, I would not for a moment advocate the change. Facts do not lend support to the apprehension. It is on record that students who have first gone through the vernacular middle course and have then joined a high school, and studied English, have distinguished themselves in competition with their fellow students who had studied from an earlier period through the medium of English. I might mention one instance—it may be known to some of us—that of Mr. Ramapand Chatterjee, the able Editor of the 'Modern Review.' He first went through the Vernacular Middle School course, and then joined an English High School, had a brilliant career both at school and at college and has distinguished himself as a writer and speaker of English. The second objection urged is that if the change proposed is adopted, fewer students will go up to the University. I do not think so. I think that if you enable a larger number of students than at present to get through their school courses with greater thoroughness and therefore with greater success, there must be a greater chance of a larger number going ultimately to the Universities than there is at present. The apprehension that the proposed change will strike at the root of higher

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education is one which I would ask my Hon'ble friends to reconsider. The third objection is that there are not suitable text-books available at present. This cannot be the case every where. A large number of books have been prepared during recent years in every important vernacular. But assuming that this view is not correct, within twelve months text-books enough will be ready, if the Government and the public decide that they shall be used in our schools.

"The last objection that I will notice is that the present time is not opportune for the change proposed. More than one speaker has said that this is a controversial subject and should not be taken up at present. I agree that it is inopportune and it would be unwise to spring a proposal like this upon the people all at once. In educational matters, the Government ought to carry the sympathy of the general public in every important change that is introduced. From that point of view, it is necessary that the matter should be placed before the public, and ample time given for an expression of their opinion upon it. I therefore think that the Resolution should be modified so that it should not appear as a mandate to the Provincial Governments, and should not come like a bolt from the blue upon the public and also, that the leaders of public opinion should be able to examine the pros and cons of the question, and to express their well-considered opinion regarding the important change that is suggested.

"I would recommend that the resolution should be modified as follows :—

"That this Council recommends to the Governor General in Council that he may be pleased to appoint a Committee to consider and report whether the time has come when steps may be taken for making the Indian vernaculars the media of instruction and the study of English as a second language, compulsory for Indian pupils in all secondary schools.

"I hope that the Hon'ble Member for Education will leave one more important mark of his administration by accepting the resolution in the modified form I have suggested—"

The Hon'ble the Vice-President :—" Order! order! "

The Hon'ble Mr. Huda :—" Sir, as far as I recollect, the very scheme embodied in the resolution moved by my friend the Hon'ble Mr. Rayaningar or a very similar scheme for the education of Indian boys was started in our schools during the time of Lord Curzon. I may at the outset say, Sir, that I am speaking of the schools in the Province I belong to and I represent, as I am not intimately connected with the details of the educational system prevalent in other parts of India. But I believe that one and the same principle of imparting education is observed all over India. The scheme proposed by the Hon'ble Mover has already been in practice in Bihar and Orissa for the past few years and I think only with this difference that English is among the optional subjects and not a second language. Those who have personal experience of school studies in India will I hope bear me out when I say that very little difference is made by Indian students between an optional subject and a second language. I am speaking of schools and not of colleges. We have sufficient experience of other second languages that are taught as such in our schools. I have never known a single student who has acquired any appreciable knowledge of Arabic or Persian by reading it merely as a second language in an Indian school.

"Sir, I myself having been a secretary of a secondary school with primary classes for the last 15 years have some personal experience of the working of a similar scheme to that brought up by the Hon'ble Mover. I may mention that in my school I always insisted on the teaching staff and the boys that they should treat English as a second language and not as optional, as required by the Rules of the Educational Department of that Province. But I must confess with regret that I have always met with disappointment. Last year when the Inspector of Schools came to visit my school he complained that the vocabulary of the students was very poor. He was quite justified in his remark

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but the defect was not due to the fault of the teaching staff as he himself could notice. I should add that it was due to the fault of our present system. How can the vocabulary of these students be anything other than poor when only one-fifth of the school working hours is given to such an important subject as English language ?

“ Sir, when Indian boys with such insufficient primary grounding in English language go to higher classes in which they are expected to study such subjects as history and science in English, they find themselves in insurmountable difficulty. This lack of sufficient English knowledge tells upon their college career and this evil they can hardly be expected to throw off even in their after college life. It is true that they manage to scrape through our University examinations, but it is no secret that thanks for such success is due to our old though much abused and deservedly abused friend, the cramming system. If we really desire to uproot this mischievous and ruinous habit of cramming we should give our boys sufficient knowledge of English.

“ The proposed method of education for Indian boys as placed before this Council in this resolution is not only retrograde but something worse than that. It seeks to take us on a wrong path. It wants us to stick to a method which has proved a total failure in experiment. Its path to the goal of education for the Indian boys is unnecessarily long and circuitous. It advises us to teach our boys everything first in their vernaculars and then to repeat the study of the same subjects over in English ; as is done in schools in Bihar at present. A boy, for instance, has to read at least the first book of Euclid in his own vernacular and then he has to do the same thing over again in English when he goes to the higher classes. To my mind it is not the English language which makes it difficult for a boy to understand English. It is the book itself and the substance which a young mind finds difficulty in grasping and assimilating.

“ The resolution we are discussing elicits one fact, that under the prevalent system of school education in this country the teaching of the English language is not up to the required standard or satisfactory. But the question is whether we shall be able to remove this admitted defect by the remedy now suggested. I fear not. Our experience of past years teaches us that a proper knowledge of English cannot be imparted to our boys in this half-hearted manner. If we want to turn out men able to compete in progressing India and Europe, we must give in our secondary schools the first place to the English language.

“ I do not agree that the proposal referred to in the resolution is a matter on which the Local Governments and Administrations need be consulted at all.”

The Hon'ble Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola :—“ Sir, the curious feature of the debate to-day has been not only the large number of high educational authorities that have been quoted, but that in some instances the same authorities have been quoted both by the supporters of the resolution and by those who opposed it. It therefore becomes rather puzzling for laymen to find in what direction authoritative opinion really lies. Sir, there is one aspect of the question about which I do not think there can be the least difference of opinion. Everyone of the non-official Members who has taken part in the debate has recognised the great necessity of promoting English education and I think it is universally recognised that one of the greatest boons which the British connection has conferred upon the people of India is the provision of English education. Therefore any proposal that may have the least semblance of interfering in any way with the rapid advance of English education in this country cannot find support in any quarter.

“ The Hon'ble Mover of the resolution, and the Hon'ble Pandit who supported him, do not for a moment admit that the result of the change which they propose to introduce will be any diminution in the facilities for or the

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lowering of the standard of knowledge of the English language. We have therefore to examine whether the actual result of the change of the media of instruction from English to vernacular in the secondary schools, will be to promote or retard the study of English. The Resolution says that English shall be the compulsory second language in the secondary schools and that all other subjects shall be taught in the vernacular. At present the medium of instruction in secondary schools—at least in higher secondary schools—is English, and there is an obligation of a compulsory second language. I do not know whether the Hon'ble Mover desires that the English language shall in future take the place of the compulsory second language, such as Sanskrit, Latin, Arabic, Persian, French—one of which is now obligatory and that the medium of instruction, which is at present the English language, for the study of all subjects shall in future be one of the vernaculars. If that is really the intention, I do not think that even the most ardent supporters of the vernaculars will feel disposed to support the measure. We know the amount of instruction which students in secondary schools receive at present in compulsory second language; and if that is going, under the resolution, to be the standard of the English education which will be imparted in future, I think that there cannot be found any educated Indian in this country who would for a moment accept the proposal.

“ Sir, as I have already said, one of the greatest boons which the British Government has conferred upon the people of this country is providing them with a common language, which has made possible not only the various provincial and all-India organisations, but also this and other Legislative assemblies to which we come and represent the views of the Indian people in the official language before the highest officials in the land.

“ Sir, I therefore submit that in discussing this subject we should not lose sight of the fundamental fact that our common language must be English, and that anything which militates against the facilities for the study of English ought not to find the slightest support from any quarter.

“ It has been urged that some of those men who devoted their early years to the study of the vernacular have proved more successful in the acquisition of the knowledge of English, and in passing subsequent examinations, but I should like to inquire how much time was spent in the preliminary study of the Vernacular and at what age these students appeared for their university examinations as compared with those who went direct under the present system, to such examinations. At the age at which students attend secondary schools, it is of primary importance to consider the time occupied in study and no unnecessary delay should be allowed in qualifying them to prosecute their studies in collegiate institutions. Sir, I have carefully considered the matter, and if it had appeared to me that by means of this measure the time of the students will be saved and that they would have a better command of the English language, I would have willingly supported it; but as far as I have been able to judge, I am led to the conclusion that in the interests of a speedy acquisition of a knowledge of the English language, qualifying students of secondary schools to enter collegiate institutions, it is desirable that the present system of education through the medium of English should prevail. Students who desire to acquire a higher knowledge of any vernacular need have no difficulty in following their inclinations. But when it is put to us on this, if I may use the expression, rival basis, as to whether higher secondary standards should give instruction through the medium of English or of vernacular, I think there can be only one answer and that is that the present system which has brought about such satisfactory results should not be disturbed. What the country really wants is that more secondary schools should be opened, more collegiate institutions should be provided, and that adequate facilities for the study of English should be made available for the largest number of students possible. I do not propose at this late hour to prolong the discussion further, but in conclusion I will only add that the general feeling throughout the land must

[17TH MARCH, 1915.] [*Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola ; Mr. Sharp ; Rai Bahadur Sita Nath Ray ; Sir Harcourt Butler.*]

be that every encouragement should be provided for the promotion of the study of English."

The Hon'ble Mr. Sharp:—"The Hon'ble Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola at the beginning of his speech spoke of the same persons being quoted on opposite sides in this argument. I noticed that things which I had written at different times were quoted as containing views which would support both sides. I rise merely to say that, if anyone should hereafter bring an accusation of inconsistency against me on this score, I must rebut the charge. In support of this contention, I need only refer Hon'ble Members to the context of the passages quoted. Thus, the passage quoted by the Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy had no reference to general lessons but was written (I think about ten years ago) to advocate the adoption of the direct method of teaching English with young pupils. I did not mean that there should be any neglect of the vernaculars, as the following sentence, which comes immediately after that cited by the Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy, will show. 'Due progress in the vernacular (a matter on which too much stress cannot be laid) will be secured by the parallel study of vernacular texts, and by the conduct of the great bulk of lessons in the mother tongue, to the study of which, indeed, more time may be devoted, in proportion as we adopt methods whereby the attainment of English will be accelerated'. I may also observe that the whole passage was written with reference to pupils under thirteen years of age and to the Government of India's Educational Resolution of 1904."

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Sita Nath Ray:—"Sir, I beg to oppose my Hon'ble friend's resolution with all the emphasis I can command. Does he want to envelop us in that gloom and darkness which prevailed in the country during the time when Lord Macaulay came to this country and which his great educational policy was instrumental in dispelling. It was Lord Macaulay who laid the foundation of that enlightened education policy which has done so much to spread the culture, the enlightenment and the science of the West. We owe a deep debt of gratitude to Lord Macaulay, for his bold and persistent efforts in insisting upon that English, and English alone, should be the medium of imparting education in this country. Where would we have been, where would have been this boasted and enlarged and reformed Council, but for the high education acquired through the medium of the English language? Does my friend wish that the thousand and one languages which prevail in the country should be the media of instruction for learning Science, Mathematics, Engineering, Medicine and Law of the West, which can only be learned through the medium of English? Does my friend want to produce a Babel of confusion? It is a surprise to me that, in this twentieth century, such a resolution could have been conceived, far less, seriously brought forward for acceptance in this august assembly. However, as this is a highly controversial question, sure to stir up public feelings, this is not the proper time for its discussion. Finally, I beg to ask my friend, has he seriously thought what would be the results of his resolution? I have heard complaints from high authorities connected with education that Indian boys in the secondary schools do not acquire sufficient knowledge of English to understand the lectures given in English in the college department. Would not the result of the resolution be to discourage the study of the English language? Does my friend want that *zols* and *muktars* should replace the present colleges? The proud results of English language have been that the different races, inhabiting this vast continent, have, after shaking off the torpor of ages, become as one nation, conversing in a common language and interchanging thoughts with one another."

The Hon'ble Sir Harcourt Butler:—"The debate has been very interesting, but it has travelled far beyond the terms of the Resolution and has included a discussion of the advantages of Western culture and of English education. Now I may say at once that no proposal to dethrone Western

[*Mr. Harcourt Butler.*] [17TH MARCH, 1915.]

culture or to restrict English education would commend itself either to the Government or to this Council. Upon that I think we are all unanimous. And I think also that there has been some misunderstanding on matters of fact. It is the accepted policy—the policy accepted for many years and last expressed in the Resolution on educational policy in 1904—that vernacular should be the medium of instruction for boys up to 13 years of age, and that vernacular should be a compulsory subject after that age during the whole of the school course. The present position is shown as accurately as it can be in the diagram which I have in my hand and which will be found opposite page 71 of Mr. Sharp's Quinquennial Review. I wish the Council clearly to understand that vernacular is already the basis of instruction in secondary English schools until the three or four high classes are reached. Now the only question, as I understand, which is before this Council is—should it be adopted as a medium of instruction in those higher classes or in some of them? I would ask that, in considering this question, we should remember that only about $\frac{1}{10}$ th of those who enter secondary schools enter a University. That is a fact which is frequently ignored in discussing questions about schools. It is not the fact, as stated by one Hon'ble Member, that every boy who goes to an English secondary school is destined for the University. I think we are all agreed that there should be more and better English education rather than less English education. My friend the Mover of this Resolution is, I believe, not less anxious than any other Member of Council to see an extension and improvement of English education. The point is this. There are many criticisms of the existing system: that the boys are over-strained, that they do not understand English sufficiently to follow their instruction in history, science, geography and the like, that it is a constant strain on their minds and that they lose to a large extent the faculty of what I might call biting ideas and connecting words with facts. And the alternative proposed is not, as I understand, to reduce English education but to teach English by the modern method, the direct method as it is called, as a language, while at the same time lightening the strain on the mind by introducing the vernacular, the language of the people as a medium of instruction. This is a question not of educational policy but of educational economy, and is a question which would require many minds to solve. I can only tell you that in my own experience and in the experience of many competent educationists with whom I have discussed the question, there is a markedly greater intelligence in the boy whose education has been conducted through the medium of the vernacular until the highest classes of the school are reached than the boy who has had his education conducted in English in what used to be called in some provinces the Upper Middle School. That also was the conclusion which the Education Commission of 1882 came to in regard to Bengal. But I am far from thinking that my own experience in the matter is at all conclusive. It is a matter which requires a large amount of experience before we can come to any conclusion. We must also remember that the supply of education is to a large extent governed by the demand for it. Every educational system in the world is beating itself against this bed-rock fact that A is not willing to learn what B is eager to teach. Many modern theories on education have come to grief from ignoring this bed-rock fact. My own idea is that it is essentially a case for experiment, and that it is a condition of the experiment being successful that the teaching of English as a compulsory second language should be of the very highest order in the hands of very good teachers; and the number of these is limited in India at present. The Hon'ble Pandit suggests a committee. I think that a committee for all India would be out of the question. The subject is one in which different views may very well be taken in different provinces and even in different parts of a province with reference to local conditions. I think myself that there is sufficient demand in this Council for inquiry to refer the matter as an open question to Local Governments drawing attention to this debate, and suggesting for their consideration whether the time has come to appoint provincial committees to

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inquire into the subject. But, in view of the opposition which the Resolution has excited in this Council, I think it better to say that this reference to Local Governments will not be made until after the war. I wish to emphasise again the fact that Government has absolutely no idea in its educational policy except to improve and extend education. I think that we are all agreed that the best that can be given for the money available at any time should be given, and that no difference in aim really separates us."

The Hon'ble Mr. Rayaningar:—"Sir, I have been listening to the observations which the Hon'ble Members have made in opposing my resolution, and all the time that I was listening to I kept an open mind so that I might, if necessary, modify my views upon the subject. But Sir, I confess that my conviction remains unchanged. I do not for a moment deprecate the learning of English, nor do I suggest that the standard of English knowledge should be lowered, either in the middle, secondary, or collegiate course. On the contrary, I am for improving it. I advocate the compulsory study of English as a language in all the secondary schools. I fully realise the importance of an English education, and I am aware, as the Hon'ble Member to the left has said, that but for English education we should not have been debating in this Council. I am likewise aware that the present system of education has produced eminent men; but that does not mean that the system is perfect. Nobody will say that because Newton and Milton were products of the old system of education in England, therefore that system should continue. The present system, though it has produced eminent men, is capable of improvement. I would have up-to-date methods. As the Hon'ble Education Member has suggested, I would have economy in teaching. What do we do now? We try to teach boys all subjects through the medium of a foreign language. Boys of immature minds experience the difficulty of understanding the language and the difficulty of understanding the subject, and the result is that they neither understand the subject nor the language. Therefore, instead of making English the medium of instruction at the 7th class, or three classes below the Matriculation ~~class~~, I would make it the medium of instruction in the beginning of the intermediate course, by the time the boys enter the 1st intermediate class they would have acquired sufficient proficiency in English and they would be capable of understanding the subjects taught in English. One Hon'ble Member made a reference to the opinion of Mr. Warden, expressed, I believe, in 1828. Is that opinion to be our guide to-day? The opinion was after all one expressed in a dissenting minute, and there was the opinion of Sir John Malcolm against it. Sir John held that vernaculars should be made the media of instruction, because he said, that by making vernaculars media of instruction not only would instruction be easier imparted, but also vernaculars would be improved. Improvement of vernaculars would be absolutely necessary. It is only through the vernaculars that knowledge can filter down to the people of the country. Another Hon'ble Member inquired if the measure I propose is in practice. Yes, it is in practice. In many schools non-language subjects are taught in English only in the highest three classes in Bengal. I understand history and logic can be answered in vernacular even in the intermediate examination. As to the other points in the objections I anticipated most of them in my opening speech and answered them. I am quite agreeable to the Hon'ble Sir Harcourt Butler's proposal. I thank him for his sympathetic treatment of the resolution. I have no objection to the matter being referred to the Provincial Governments after the war."

The Hon'ble the Vice President:—"Does the Hon'ble Member withdraw his resolution?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Rayaningar:—"Yes, Sir. In view of Sir Harcourt's assurance I withdraw the resolution."

The Resolution was by permission withdrawn.

The Hon'ble Sir Harcourt Butler then resumed the Chair.

[*Rai Bahadur Sita Nath Ray.*] . [17TH MARCH, 1915.]**RESOLUTION *RE* INDIAN SUGAR INDUSTRY.**

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Sita Nath Ray:—"Sir, it may seem superfluous, after what was said by the Hon'ble Member for Commerce and Industry the other day in reply to the observations made in connection with the resolution of my Hon'ble friend Raja Kushalpal Singh, to bring forward a resolution of the kind, which, with your kind permission, I propose to move just now. But, Sir, reading the speech of the Hon'ble Member a little more closely, one cannot but come to the conclusion that Government, without committing itself to any general policy or particular line of action, with regard to the question of industrial development, recognises the importance of the subject, and is helping and is ready to help any industrial cause, the sugar industry in particular, on its own merits, as will be evident from the reply to my question *re* sugar industry, given by the Hon'ble Member for Commerce and Industry, on the 24th February last, and from the following extracts from his speech, 'Government do as a matter of fact provide a not inconsiderable amount of financial assistance to industries and to agriculture,' and again 'I hope I have not given the impression that I regard the present situation as one out of which no advantage can be reaped for Indian trade. To my mind, it is simply a question of proportion—of what is practicable, of what is less practicable or altogether impracticable'. I need not cite any more passages. I can quite understand the reasons which prevent the Government from laying down a general policy or a particular line of action, specially in this troublous time; however, we are thankful to Government that it recognises the importance of the subject and is not unmildful of considering individual cases on their own merits. The difference between the resolution of my Hon'ble friend Raja Kushalpal Singh and mine is this, that whereas he wanted that Government should come forward with financial assistance in promoting the Arts and Industries of the country, I have no such ambitious scheme to propose; my resolution is strictly confined to one industry alone, namely, the sugar industry. I shall try, in my own humble way, to show that the standard of practicability, set up by the Hon'ble Member, applies to the subject-matter of my resolution. The subject-matter of the present resolution is not a new one. A resolution on this very subject was moved by my Hon'ble friend Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya in 1911. We both have the same identical object in view, namely, the revival of the once prosperous but now decaying sugar industry of the country, which once gave employment to a very large number of people and which, after satisfying the needs and requirements of the whole country, used to export a large quantity of its surplus to the outside world. But, the reverse is the case now, the tables are now turned upon us, and the once flourishing sugar industry is now on the verge of extinction.

"Sir George Watt tells us, in his valuable work, 'The Commercial Products of India,' that 'It is commonly stated that Vasco da Gama (1497) related that a considerable trade in sugar was, at that time, carried on from Calicut—the then capital of West India commerce.' Several other references relating to the trade in Indian sugar with Europe may be cited from the same authority. In short, Indian sugar gradually assumed an overwhelming importance in European markets. This was the most prosperous period of Indian sugar industry. Then the British Colonies, specially Mauritius and the West Indies, commenced the sugar-cane industry. 'The birth of the Colonial was the death of the Indian trade with Europe,' says Sir George pithily. 'They not only became 'formidable producing centres' but 'began to contest the Indian markets'. This was only the beginning of the fast approaching end. Then subsidized and bounty-fed Austrian and German beet sugar made its appearance in the field and every one is painfully aware of the baneful effects of its competition with our home industry. Sir, this does not close the list. Still more recently, another formidable competitor has appeared in the field. I mean the Java cane sugar. According to Mr. Noel Paton, before the Quinquennium (1884-85 to 1888-89) beet sugar 'was in the ascendant,' but, now, as Mr. Hulme, Sugar Engineer Expert, shows in his recent article

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contributed to the last January number of the 'Agricultural Journal of India', the importation of sugar is steadily increasing, and that of the sugar imported, three-fourth comes from Java. What has been the sum total of the effects of these various kinds of foreign imports on Indian industry, the following figures will show. Sir, figures can hardly give a sufficient idea of the mischief that has been wrought by the imported sugar. The fact is patent to everybody. In our younger days, the Kotchandpur, Keshabpur, and Manickganj sugar of Bengal and the far-famed Benares sugar (*Kasir Chini*) of the United Provinces were well known commodities in the Bengal markets. But alas! Where are they now?

Years.	Quantity.	Value.
	Tons.	Rs.
Average of 5 years 1884-85 to 1888-89	79,638	1,91,68,060 (nearly 2 crores of rupees)
Average of 5 years ending 1890-91	98,807	2,31,70,060
Average of 5 years ending 1895-96	115,223	2,72,87,957
Average of 5 years ending 1900-01	201,850	4,19,70,307
Average of 5 years ending 1905-06	330,173	6,41,36,316
1906-07	555,202	8,73,81,114
1907-08	558,988	9,22,70,442
1908-09	603,911	10,90,66,089
1909-10	630,474	11,52,20,492
1912-13	772,152	14,27,87,580
1913-14	896,869	14,95,68,000 (nearly 15 crores of rupees)

"Now, Sir, comment on these figures is unnecessary. How these ever-expanding imports of foreign sugar have affected the cultivation of sugar-cane crop in India will be evident from the following figures:—

Years.	Area of cultivation in acres.
1890-91	2,758,450
1891-92	3,100,232
1892-93	2,798,637
1893-94	2,897,042
1894-95	2,764,656
1895-96	2,930,583
1896-97	2,651,765
1897-98	2,648,498
1898-99	2,756,563
1899-1900	2,693,029
1900-01	2,577,742
1901-02	2,474,857
1902-03	2,358,101
1903-04	2,280,251
1904-05	2,413,274
1905-06	2,241,750
1906-07	2,456,860
1907-08	2,705,645
1908-09	2,254,067
1909-10	2,184,801
1910-11	2,200,217
1911-12	2,410,151

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" Sir, instead of extension, instead of keeping pace with the requirements of the ever expanding increase of population, there is a considerable shrinkage in the acreage under cane cultivation.

" Sir, having made these preliminary remarks, I wish, now, to deal with the resolution proper, which consists of three parts, of which, I mean to take the third part first, as it is the most important portion of my resolution.

" It is as follows :—' That this Council recommends to the Governor General in Council that prompt and effective measures may be taken by the Government throughout British India to promote the starting of new sugar factories on modern scientific bases and that financial and other kinds of assistance may be rendered by the Government, etc., etc '.

" Sir, in connection with this portion of my resolution, we have to consider the following points, namely :—our present methods and the defects inherent in them, how do they affect our sugar industry in competition with that of other countries, how can they be remedied, why active help from Government is necessary, whether we have got any precedents for such a course of action, and what are they ?

" Sir, in this connection, I cannot do better than quote here the following few lines from Mr. Noel Paton's well-known monograph on sugar, which put our case in a nutshell :—

' If India's methods be compared with those adopted in the countries that produce cane sugar successfully, it is found that there is one fundamental difference. Cane in India is grown in small patches, scattered over wide areas. Where it is crushed, it is crushed for the most part on a small scale, and treated by primitive and wasteful processes. Often it is transported slowly over long distances under a hot sun. This involves a very great loss by inversion of sucrose into glucose and it is noticeable that in every country where the industry is conducted profitably, this loss is now studiously avoided by means of centralisation. The term centralisation implies not only the erection of large factories in which the exploitation of large quantities of cane is centralised for the sake of economy. The comparative failure of the great French Sugar Corporation working in Egypt, is evidence of the impotency of mere equipment on a grand scale when unassociated with an adequate supply of cane adjacent to the factories. The ideal implied by the term, is that the factory should be situated as nearly as possible in the centre of a homogeneous and compact tract of land adequate to the production of all the requisite cane and so closely connected by trams and other communications with the factory itself that the cane may be crushed before the chemical decomposition of the sucrose in the cane has made considerable progress. In fact, the familiar term, ' central sugar factory system ' is not so good as another, ' the centralised sugar tract system. ' It is often denied that it will ever be possible in India to reserve for sugar-cane a sufficient tract of suitable land in the centre of which a modern factory could be erected, but the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab has indicated his intention of attempting some such reservation in a new irrigation tract. It may be argued that many difficult things are found to be possible when it is recognised that they are necessary and for the moment it is perhaps sufficient to show that the consumption of true sugar in India is growing very rapidly, that she pays more per unit of sugar (indigenous and imported) than she formerly did that the internal production of sugar is declining more than the importation is increasing and that she is working in complete disregard of the principle that is regarded by her competitors as crucial '.

" The quotation is somewhat long. My only apology for it is that a better representation of the true state of things regarding the sugar industry in India could not be conceived. Then we see that our methods and the defects inherent in them are mainly: first, cane in India is grown in small patches scattered over wide areas; second, it is crushed on a small scale and treated by primitive and unscientific methods which causes great waste. On account of these defects we cannot successfully compete with foreign sugar which is produced by best equipped factories, which are situated in a tract of suitable land sufficient to the production of all the requisite cane and so closely connected by trams and other communications to the factories that the cane can be crushed before the chemical decomposition sets in. The broad fact deducible from the above is that it is only by the establishment of best equipped factories according to the centralised tract system, we can hope to compete successfully with the foreign import. Mr. Hulme also endorses this view in his article referred to above, and gives the following reasons for the successful

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condition of the Java sugar trade:—(1) efficiency of the staffs controlling the factories; (2) installation of the best machinery in the factories; (3) intensive cultivation; (4) climatic conditions. The first three can be had in India or, for the matter of that, in any sugar-producing country. As regards the fourth, the climatic advantages of Java are counterbalanced by the exorbitant cost of transport as Mr. Hulme shows, that it costs Java Rs 37-8-0 per ton, that is, Rs 1-6-0 per maund to get her sugar to the United Provinces and other markets, north and west of this sugar-producing region. So we may disregard the last point altogether. Now, Sir, the question is how these conditions and methods which have been attended with success in other sugar-producing countries can be introduced here. To that, my answer is that, if we are to compete successfully with foreign import, our Government should adopt the same course of action as the Dutch Government in Java and the Japanese Government in Formosa did. It is needless for me to point out that in enlightenment, industrial enterprise and financial resources neither the Netherlands Government nor the Japanese Government can be compared with the British Government. I am glad to note here that one Provincial Government has, to some extent, forestalled us in this respect and has realised the utility of the course suggested, as will be evident from the answer given by the Hon'ble Member for Commerce and Industry to my question asked on the 24th February last, specially from that portion of it which says: 'In addition to these measures, a grant in one case and a loan in another have been made by the United Provinces Government in order to encourage the development of central factories.'

"Sir, I should like to know the full particulars of the loan and the grant spoken of by the Hon'ble Member for Commerce and Industry. What we want in this respect is that this policy of active help and co-operation should be extended and enlarged and not left to the Provincial Government alone, which, with their limited resources, cannot be expected to do as much as the importance of the subject demands. In short, it should be taken up by the Imperial Government and the Java system with the necessary adaptation to suit local conditions and circumstances should be introduced into this country. If France in the time of Napoleon and Germany and Austria in recent times, where the people in general are so wealthy, resourceful and enterprising, developed their best sugar industry by active help and aid from the State, how much more is that aid necessary in the case of India. Then, again, in a central factory system, or rather centralised sugar tract system, large tracts of land are a *sine qua non*, which cannot be had in this country without the direct help of the Government. Government has got *khas* lands in many places, specially in Assam, Burma, and the Punjab canal colonies; or where they are not so available, Government can acquire them if required. In Mr. Noel Paton's book I find that a former Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab at one time indicated his intention of keeping some reserved tracts for sugar cultivation in a new irrigation area. In passing, may I inquire whether anything has been done to put this noble intention into practice? Now, it may be asked would the Government be justified in adopting this policy of directly associating itself with industrial enterprises? I say that, at least with regard to this particular industry, Government would be well justified in adopting this policy as it is most expedient and prudent in view of the situation created by the present war and when one Provincial Government, that is, that of the United Provinces, has already initiated this policy. What I beg to impress upon the attention of the Government in this connection is that, in view of the situation created by the present war, Government should take prompt and effective measures to initiate that policy which has produced so wonderful results in Java and Formosa. Sir, it is some satisfaction to learn that efforts are being made by the Government to enable Indian sugar to compete with imported sugar. The steps already taken in that behalf may be all very good in their own way, but, Sir, in my humble opinion, they will not effectively solve the problem unless some such active policy as was adopted in Java and Formosa is taken here also. The Java system, known as the culture system, with necessary modifications to suit local circumstances and conditions, is well

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suited to this country. It will not, I believe, entail a very large initial expenditure of money. Considering the crisis we are passing through, I shall be the last person to ask Government to take a course of action which will involve it in heavy expenditure. Before proceeding further, it is necessary that I should describe very shortly the culture system as it has been referred to several times in my speech. It is this :—All Government lands not required for rice cultivation were planted with crops for which there was a demand in Europe by means of advances made by the State to the private contractors who undertook to plant the particular crops and sell the produce to Government at fixed rates and liquidate the advance made to them by instalments in a fixed number of years. These advances were of several kinds. The first in order was the advance for initial expenditure necessary to start the concern. It might be a planting concern or manufacturing concern, the contractor received this advance under certain regulations. Care was taken to see that the contractor was not a mere speculator, and the money was advanced to him under official superintendence which helped him to a choice of the site as also in selecting and buying the machinery and fitting up the mill. In regard to the labour required, Government at first transferred to the contractor the gratuitous or forced labour due to it from the peasants. The machinery was allowed to be imported duty free and timber and other materials from Government forests were supplied without charge. The official experts assisted him with their advice. Next to this initial advance, a yearly advance for the production or manufacture of crops was made on condition of being repaid out of the produce raised at prices which were fixed in a way to leave a margin of profit both to the Government and to the contractor. The farm seldom exceeded four hundred acres. In short, the Java culture system may be described as a system of encouraging the planting of the remunerative crops and manufacturing them for the European markets by private agency and at private risk with Government advances and under Government supervision and with the Government as a sole customer. All the three parties who worked the system, the Government, the contractor and the peasant, benefited by it. The Government borrowed money as it alone could borrow, on public credit and brought the produce so raised by the contractor to whom the money was advanced at low rate of interest and it repaid itself both principal and interest by buying at rates which left a margin of profit on sale in Europe. The contractor after he paid up the advances made to him became the owner of a large and flourishing concern, while the villagers and peasant labourers received much higher wages than they could ever obtain before. The culture system was worked to best advantage in respect of first class crops, such as sugar-cane, indigo, tea, which required high planting and skill in manufacture; but there were certain kinds of produce, such as coffee, cinnamon, which did not require planting and manufacturing skill. In their case the intervention of contractors was dispensed with and advances were made to the cultivators direct. The sugar-cane crop was a most remunerative cultivation. This system was first introduced in 1831 to 1833. The first contracts were made for 20 years and then at the end of that period were renewed for another term. About thirty to forty crores of rupees were in all advanced under this system, and when the first advance was paid they were re-invested on similar terms. This system which was undertaken at first for revenue purposes not only served those purposes well but indirectly helped the Netherland East Indies to attain a high degree of material prosperity. The land-revenue increased, the advances required for the culture system were met out of the borrowed capital and this national debt was repaid with interest in forty years. The exports and imports increased. In 1871, there were 97 mill-owners who planted seventy thousand acres with sugar-cane and employed two hundred and twenty-five thousand of labourers. An official report submitted to Lord Dufferin by Vonden Berg, the Governor of Java, in 1885, admits that the culture system greatly contributed to the development of Java in growing tropical produce. I have taken this brief history of the culture system of Java from Mr. Ranade's 'Essay on Indian Economics', and I shall close this paragraph with the

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following words from the same authority which are as true to-day as when they were written :—

‘After all allowances for differences between Java and India there remains a sufficient substratum of common conditions which justifies the assurance that an experiment undertaken in the same spirit here with the necessary adaptation to suit local conditions has a reasonable chance of attaining at least qualified success so as to justify the venture.

“Sir, the Formosan system is only an adaptation from the Java system to suit local conditions. I do not wish to deal with the Formosan system here as my Hon’ble colleagues may find it in Mr. Noel Paton’s ‘Notes on Sugar in India’. I can say this much that the experiments have succeeded very well in Formosa, also with the results that several mills have been established, returning handsome dividends. Mr Noel Paton also says :—

‘That the Consular Report for 1908 upon the sugar industry of South Formosa was of an extraordinary interest to India and showed how the Japanese Government has succeeded in converting a moribund sugar industry, such as it exists in this country, into one of very great promise’.

“Sir, such in brief is the culture system, to which I have referred so many times. I have dealt somewhat exhaustively with this portion of my resolution, because the importance of the subject demands it. If we are to compete successfully with foreign sugar, this is the line on which we should proceed, and ‘now or never’ is the motto.

“Sir, the second part of my resolution runs as follows :—

‘That prompt and effective measures may be taken by the Government throughout British India to encourage and extend the manufacture of sugar, both refined and unrefined, by existing or improved indigenous methods’.

“The great defect of our indigenous system is the waste it entails. Mr. Hulme, the Sugar Engineer Expert, says :—

‘The average extraction of sugar by bullock mills, now in use, is about fifty per cent as against about ninety per cent in a modern multiple mill. Crushing sugar-cane is no longer work for bullocks and as long as it continues, so will the importation of sugar increase’.

“So the existing indigenous methods must be changed and improved. Here also Mr. Hulme says :—

‘To improve the extraction more power is required, the cultivator has not got it, and cannot get it. Any scheme to improve the indigenous methods for the production of sugar must include power driven mills, which are costly and beyond the purchasing power of the ordinary cultivators, steam power appears to be the best. A good single roller mill would extract about sixty-five per cent, a double mill about seventy-five per cent. and a triple mill about ninety per cent’.

“But all these, I must say with Mr. Hulme, are unfortunately beyond the purchasing power of the ordinary cultivator. But, Sir, in this connection, I particularly wish to draw the attention of the Government to the fact that there is also a large field for *gur*, such as is now made by country factories, which is, indeed, very largely used by orthodox Hindus and the masses of the people in general. Mr. Hulme also endorses this view. I may add further that not only for consumption but for religious and socio-religious ceremonies this kind of sugar or *gur* is in great demand and in such a vast country, like India, the demand is not inconsiderable. The first thing in this connection is how to improve the indigenous method, and then how to apply it in practice. Mr. Hulme has made some suggestions referred to above with regard to the machinery required for this purpose, and pointed out that it is beyond the capacity of the ordinary ryot. It is not possible for a layman like myself to make any reasonable or practical suggestions for the improvement of the present indigenous methods. I must leave them to Government and their experts to decide, after due inquiry and deliberation, which is the best machinery suited to this purpose and how to introduce it, considering the local circumstances and requirements of the country.

[*Rai Bahadur Sita Nath Ray.*] [17TH MARCH, 1915.]

"Then, Sir, as a necessary corollary to the second and third parts of my resolution, follows the first part. If we are to proceed on lines suggested in the second and third parts of my resolution, we shall have to increase the area of cultivation of sugar-cane. Successful experiments at demonstration farms, researches at scientific institutes and printing of their results in pamphlet forms though necessary, will not fully meet the requirements of the situation, in India as our cultivators are generally poor, ignorant, illiterate and unenterprising. The results of successful experiments should be brought home to the actual cultivators on the field. They should be encouraged by all means to adopt the cultivation of new canes and new methods of working. Practical workers from Government farms should be deputed to help them.

"Sir, in this connection, another matter, cognate to this subject, should be mentioned. In Bengal, date palms are tapped and considerable quantity of crude sugar or *gur* is produced from the juice extracted from the trees. There is a brisk trade in this commodity in Bengal during the winter season. Much valuable information on this subject can be gained from Mr. Annett's 'Memoir on the Date Sugar Industry in Bengal'. In my humble opinion immediate steps should be taken to teach the process of tapping to the ryets in Upper and Central India and the Central Provinces where it is not known. Practical men, from Bengal, popularly known as '*Seolis*' should be deputed to other parts of India to teach the process of tapping date trees.

"Sir, in summing up, I beg leave to make the following few remarks. The crisis we are passing through is, indeed, of an unprecedented nature. While the British Empire, of which India is a component part and a vital part, is engaged in a life and death struggle of uncertain duration, and while India may be called upon to take a yet much larger share in the defence of the Empire and when every farthing of the available public money may be required for the above object, it may seem anomalous, more specially in the present depleted state of the public Exchequer, that I should bring forward a proposal, the acceptance of which might involve a large expenditure of public money. But, Sir, if I had felt, if I could have realised, that my resolution would have any such effect and that the present time was inopportune for its introduction, I would have been the last person to bring forward a resolution like this before this august assembly. But, Sir, on the contrary, when in view of the situation created by the war, every country has been taking stock of her industries and trying to add, enlarge and improve them and when German and Austrian beet sugar is now no longer in the world's markets and when it is left to Java alone to supply and meet, so far as she can, the demand of the whole civilised world, which is indeed a great windfall to her, it is only natural that India should at this juncture try to regain her old position in the sugar market of the world. 'It is to be borne in mind also that there is such a vast and growing demand for refined sugar in the country as nowhere else is to be found,' for 'in a warm climate, like that of India, sugar has a much greater alimentary value than in a cold climate.' It may not be out of place in this connection to point out that, in this matter, the interests of the people of this country do not clash with those of the English people at Home. Moreover, there is, I say, a peculiar fitness in my proposal in view of the fact that His Excellency has, since the assumption of his exalted office, manifested every desire to meet and satisfy the legitimate aspirations of the people committed to His Excellency's charge. Sir, in the present state of the public Exchequer, I do not wish the Government to embark upon a gigantic scheme requiring a large amount of capital expenditure, nor do I wish that in the present situation a number of sugar mills and factories should be set up and that financial aid on a very large scale should be given to them. What I, therefore, beg to propose now is that in view of the present state of the finances, if it be deemed inexpedient and inopportune to adopt wholesale for the present the policy underlying the centralised sugar tract system, an attempt should at least be made to promote the starting of one sugar factory on the line of the centralised sugar tract system under Government guidance and with Government help, in each of the two

[17TH MARCH, 1915.] [*Rai Bahadur Sita Nath Ray ; The Vice-President ; Maharaja Manindra Chandra Nandi ; Raja Kushalpal Singh.*]

provinces of Bengal and the United Provinces which are yet the two largest sugar-producing tracts in India and that the factory be equipped with all the necessary machineries and appliances and the same be established in the midst of a large tract of *Khas* or acquired lands, the area of which should not be less than, say, 2,000 bighas. The mill in actual operation would be an object lesson for demonstrating to the people at large the possibility of manufacturing sugar at such a rate as may enable it to compete successfully with Java sugar so that the people may ultimately be induced to follow the policy initiated by the Government and thereby be able to resuscitate this once prosperous but now moribund sugar industry."

The Hon'ble the Vice-President:—"The Hon'ble Member has already exceeded his time".

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Sita Nath Ray:—"With these few words, I beg to move my resolution, *viz* :—

'That this Council recommends to the Governor General in Council that prompt and effective measures may be taken by the Government throughout British India (a) to increase the cultivation of sugar-cane and date-palm, (b) to encourage and extend the manufacture of sugar, both refined and unrefined, by existing or improved indigenous methods, (c) to promote the starting of new sugar factories on modern, scientific basis, and that financial and other kinds of assistance may be rendered by the Government for the carrying out of the above objects in an effective manner'."

The Hon'ble Maharaja Manindra Chandra Nandi:—"Sir, I support this resolution with pleasure. In spite of the fact that India is a great sugar-cane growing country and the yield of sugar from the date palm is capable of considerable expansion, the outturn of sugar in India is not sufficient for her own requirements and she is dependent to a great extent on imported sugar. A few years ago Sir John Hewett, then Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces, in laying the foundation-stone of the Prayag sugar works at Allahabad, quoted figures to show the steady increase in the annual imports of foreign sugar into India. From the present report we find that the annual imports of foreign sugar is increasing. The sugar-cane crop is the largest in the United Provinces. Sir, the importation of bounty-fed sugar into India has ceased for the time, and this seems to be a most fitting opportunity for stimulating the sugar industry in India. If Government accede to the prayer for help and guidance, India in the course of a few years will become one of the greatest sugar-manufacturing countries of the world".

The Hon'ble Raja Kushalpal Singh:—"India is commonly believed to be the home of the sugar-cane. From the Roman period to the end of the 17th century the whole of Europe depended mostly on India for its supply of sugar. Not only has India ceased to be an exporting country, but foreign sugar has captured her markets. The following statistics :—

1903-04	1912-13	1913-14.
Cwts. 6,333,843	15,443,033	17,937,390.
£ 3,957,183	9,519,172	9,971,200.

show an increase in ten years of 11,603,547 cwts. of the value of £6,014,017, —the increase for last year over the previous year alone being 2,494,357 cwts.

"Although Java has very little more than a third of a million acres under sugar cultivation, and we in the United Provinces alone have close on a million and a half, Java is yet able to swamp India with her sugar.

"The reasons why the amount of sugar produced in India is so small are the following :—

- (1) Small thin cane of inferior quality is grown.
- (2) Very inefficient mills are used for expressing the juice from the cane.

[*Raja Kushalpal Singh.*] . [17TH MARCH, 1915.]

(3) The present methods of cultivation stand in great need of improvement.

(4) The methods of manufacturing sugar are defective. These points require careful consideration.

1st point—Small thin cane of inferior quality is grown.

"As to this point, I am of opinion that better varieties of cane from other sugar-producing countries should be tried. If found suitable to this country they should be introduced. In deciding this matter there is great need of the appointment of a whole-time sugar chemist in each of the cane-producing provinces. The appearance of the cane is no safe guide. We often find varieties of cane that are juicy, and to all appearance of the best sort, and yet the sugar made from them contains a very large proportion of molasses, while the proportion of sugar proper is very small. On the other hand, we also see varieties of sugar-cane which appear very inferior, but which in reality yield a very large proportion of sugar. It is only a chemist who is able to say which sort is really good for sugar, and which not.

"While on this subject, I may observe that in the United Provinces thick cane of better quality known as *paunda* exists, but these are not sought after by the sugar manufacturer. Why is this? The chief reasons seem to be—

"(1) There are no sugar-cane mills that can express juice profitably from *paundas*. More effective mills should be introduced. In places where good *paundas* can be had in abundance, power mills will be found more profitable.

"A Sugar Engineer Expert was, in 1912, appointed to the United Provinces, for three seasons, and his appointment has been recently extended for a further period of two seasons. But the work allotted to the Sugar Engineer Expert is more than enough to occupy his whole time. I, therefore, urge upon the Government the desirability of appointing an assistant to him to take up this matter.

"(2) The second reason is that wood fuel is required for the preparation of sugar from *paunda*. Sugar-cane stalks do not suffice. The result is that the *paunda* crops are sold standing. The cultivator finds this practice more convenient. It saves him the trouble and expense of its more difficult manufacture.

"As *paundas* contain a much larger amount of juice they should yield a far greater amount of sugar. Indeed, in other countries refined sugar is made of these very *paundas*. What is needed here is that a cheap method of manufacturing sugar from this variety of cane be devised and made accessible to manufacturers in this country. At present, *paundas* are sold to be chewed, and not for the manufacture of sugar, and hence their cultivation does not affect the import of sugar. I believe that in Mauritius sugar is made from this thick cane. Mauritius cane is five times as thick as the thinner varieties of Indian cane. It is clear, therefore, that the yield per cane is also five times as large.

"I believe that the above remarks justify the conclusion that the manufacture of sugar from *paundas* deserves the fullest consideration.

2nd point.—Inefficient mills are used.

"On this second point, I may observe that I fully agree with Mr. Moreland when he says:—'At a very low estimate I believe that the effective yield of juice per cane could be increased by ten or fifteen per cent if effective mills were procurable'.

"Now, the chief difficulty in the way of the introduction of effective mills is the scarcity of good bullocks. There should, therefore, be devised some sort of power mill that would work effectively at the *rab*-manufacturing *bels*, or in the fields of large cultivators.

"On page 61 of the January number of the 'Agricultural Journal of India', Mr. W. Hulme, Sugar Engineer Expert, writes:—

'It is highly probable that there will be a large demand for *gur* for many years to come, and it is recognised by the Government of the United Provinces

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that something might be done to improve the general conditions of *gur* making, and in some degree reduce the losses due (1) to low extraction of juice from the cane, (2) to overheating the juice, causing caramelisation, and (3) to inversion caused by acidity of the juice. To this end a series of experiments will be carried out on a Government Farm near Bareilly.

'A small but powerful multiple-mill has been erected near Bareilly, by means of which, it is expected, useful data may be obtained regarding the advantages of maceration'.

"It is hoped that the forthcoming experiments will help to the arrangement and designing of a small plant suitable for adoption by *khandsaris*.

3rd point.—Defective Manufacture.

"A cheap and suitable system of manufacture should be devised in which the use of bone or *siwar* should be altogether eschewed. It will not otherwise find favour with the bulk of the people. Hence, the question of introducing and adapting the vacuum system to the conditions of this country should also receive attention. The system should be such as may be worked at a profit by ordinary *khandsaris*.

"In order to meet the urgent needs described above, I would suggest that two competent assistants should be appointed to work under the Sugar Engineer Expert.

4th point.—Defective methods of cultivation.

"The improved methods of cultivation of other countries should be tried here and adopted if found profitable.

"Cane is liable to many diseases. The knowledge of remedial measures should be disseminated.

"The total area under sugar-cane in British India during 1913-14 was 2,519,800 acres, of which the United Provinces account for 1,379,900. I would therefore suggest that some officer of the Agricultural Department of the United Provinces should be deputed to study the methods of cultivation and manufacture of sugar in Java, Formosa, Hawaii, Japan and America.

"To stimulate the sugar industry I consider it absolutely necessary that there should be a strong body of agricultural experts and specialists devoted entirely to the promotion of this cause; and I would ask for at least three such officers to be allotted to the United Provinces, where practically half the total of Indian cane is raised. The Government has established two cane farms; but I would move for a considerable increase in their number.

"It also strikes me as a sound idea that co-ordinated with the model farms there might, with infinite advantage, be training classes opened for instruction in cultivation methods and if possible also a small model factory attached to each farm for instruction in the technology of sugar manufacture. Such a system has very successfully been tried in the United States of America.

"In his 'Note on Indian Sugar Industry,' Mr. A. Shakespear of Cawnpore

'Extension of Sugar Cane Cultivation.—An important point in connection with the more extended use of manure is the restrictive character of present day railway freights. I have repeatedly endeavoured to obtain acceptance of the principle that, on broad economic grounds, manure should be carried by railway companies at net working costs. I think Government would be well advised to take up this matter'.

"At the meeting of the Board of Agriculture in India held at Coimbatore, the Hon'ble Mr. Hailey said that if Government really wished to encourage the sugar industry,—and this was very necessary in parts of the United Provinces, where there was a glut of *gur*,—the best way would be to give central factories a preference in regard to distillery contracts for the manufacture of which molasses were now imported from Java.

"It is a matter of sincere gratification that the Government of India are fully alive to the importance of assisting the Sugar Industry in this country. It is hoped that they will see their way to accepting this resolution, which has my whole-hearted support".

[*Mr. Kershaw.*] [17TH MARCH, 1915.]

The Hon'ble Mr. Kershaw :—" I think that the Hon'ble Member who moved this Resolution has taken an unduly gloomy view of the situation. There is nothing in our figures of acreage and outturn to support the view that the industry is in danger of extinction, and if we compare the figures of the past five years with those of the preceding five years, it will be found that while there has been no falling off in acreage there has been a marked increase in outturn. I shall refer later to what is being done to increase the outturn, but I may mention here that the opening of large irrigation works in some parts of Southern and Central India will inevitably lead to an increase in the area under cane. This increase is important, not only because cane in Southern India, grown under irrigation gives high yields, but also because grown as it will be in large blocks, central factories may be established under the most favourable conditions. Another important effect of these canal extensions, to which my friend the Hon'ble Mr. MacNeill has just drawn my attention, is that in Bombay they have made it easier for the Agricultural Department to study existing methods and to effect improvements.

" If I have not misunderstood the Hon'ble Member he advocates that here in India we should encourage the cultivation of sugar-cane by adopting the old Java culture system which was abolished more than forty years ago, or the system now followed in Formosa. The latest account I have seen of the working of the Formosa system is contained in a report written by Mr. Keatinge, the Bombay Director of Agriculture, after he had toured in the chief sugar-producing countries. It appears that a few years after the island was acquired, the Japanese Government decided to start a sugar industry. The climate was favourable; labour was fairly abundant; and the outturn was good. But the Chinese farmers were unwilling to sell their land or to grow cane for the factories, and to overcome these difficulties, stringent regulations were issued about ten years ago under which a definite tract of country was assigned to each sugar mill. In that tract the farmers are bound to sell their cane to the mill, and they can be punished either for making sugar themselves or for selling the cane to any one, else. For Government and the factory owners the system is an admirable one, but from the point of view of the farmers, it is so unsatisfactory that it will probably be necessary either for the sugar companies to buy out the farmers or to cultivate themselves, renting the land, as is now done in Java, from the farmers. But in any case it is clear that any system, of this kind under which cane is grown under official pressure would be totally unsuited to the conditions of India, and would be strongly resented by the people. Nor do I think it possible that any modification of the Java culture system could be introduced in India with any hope of success. The Hon'ble Member has given us a very interesting account of that system, but I do not suppose that he seriously suggests that we should parcel out tracts of country to contractors within which villagers would be compelled to plant a certain proportion of their land with contractors' crops, the purchase of which would be a Government monopoly. And if we eliminate the objectionable features of the system—forced labour, compulsory cultivation and the Government monopoly—the proposal reduces itself to this, that Government should advance money to contractors for the cultivation of cane and the manufacture of sugar. I am not concerned with the question of manufacture, but as regards advances through contractors for cane cultivation, it seems to me that if we eliminate, as we must, official pressure to grow cane, the system in settled areas would amount to nothing more than the employment of middlemen in the distribution of *takavi* loans. I think everyone will agree that the cultivator must be left to grow the crops which he thinks most profitable. If he grows cane for *gur*—and by far the greater portion of cane is grown for this purpose—he is guided by the ruling price. If, on the other hand, he lives nearer a central factory the determining factor is the price which the factory owner is willing to pay, and in a matter of this kind free bargaining must be allowed without Government interference. The case is different where Government has at its disposal large areas of waste land suitable for cane, and a good deal can be done, and is being done, to encourage cane cultivation in such case. The Punjab pro-

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posals, to which the Hon'ble Member has referred, was, I believe, dropped, as the land was unsuitable, but in the Central Provinces a block of about 4,000 acres is being leased out to a Syndicate, and in Burma in one of the canal areas, a Burma firm is making an experiment in cane cultivation, half the cost of which will be borne by Government. A still more interesting experiment is being made in Assam by Government and at Government expense, in order to ascertain whether it is possible to grow cane at a profit with steam tackle. A thousand acres is being planted out by Government, and the experiment which will cost about two lakhs of rupees is expected to last for about three years. By that time it should be possible to decide whether the scheme is a failure or a success. If a failure, the plantation will be closed down; if a success, the concern will be handed over to private enterprise, and no doubt other plantations would then be started on the same lines. But the amount of Government waste land is limited, and if we are to do anything in the settled areas, we must take things as we find them. The cultivation is scattered; holdings are small; the canes grown are poor; and the cultivation is bad. The most effective, and I think from all points of view the best, method of encouraging sugar-cane cultivation, is to show the cultivator how to increase his outturn, and this, I think, is the fundamental problem. The reason why Java sugar can compete successfully with Indian sugar is not because it is State-aided, but because, apart from a highly efficient system of manufacture, the outturn is very much higher than in India. There the average yield is over 40 tons to the acre. In India, I hesitate to say what the average yield is. In some parts of the country very high yields indeed have been obtained, but the average has been put as low as 12 and is certainly less than 20 tons. Over and above this the Java canes contain a higher percentage of sugar than ours.

"The high yields in Java are due not merely to advantages of climate. They are the fruit of long and continuous scientific research on which money has been freely spent by the Syndicate of sugar-manufacturers with the result that Java sugar, even after paying freight to India and the import duty, can successfully compete with Indian sugar. I think there is one and only one remedy for this, and that is to increase the Indian outturn, not necessarily by increasing the area under cane (for that may mean the displacement of more profitable crops), but by increasing the outturn per acre, and I propose to explain to the Council what the Agricultural Departments in India are doing in this direction. Before 1911, a great deal of useful work had been done, but it was not until that year that systematic sugarcane research can be said to have actually commenced. In 1911, the Board of Agriculture considered the whole subject and made a number of recommendations. As a result of these, a Sugar Engineer, to whom the Hon'ble Raja Kushalpal Singh has referred, was appointed in the United Provinces, a cane-breeding station was started in Madras under the direction of Dr. Barber, and in every province in India an impetus was given to work on sugar-cane. At the next meeting of the Board, two years later, agricultural officers from all parts of India compared notes and Dr. Barber explained the lines on which he was working. When the Board meets again this year the subject will, I hope, be again discussed and stock taken of the progress made. The Agricultural Departments are endeavouring to solve the problem in two ways: first, by seeking for better methods of cultivation and secondly, and this is the main work, by introducing improved varieties to suit local conditions. Another line of inquiry and one of special importance to central factories is to obtain a series of canes which ripen at different seasons of the year, either by changing the dates of sowing or by introducing new varieties. At present, as the Council is aware, a factory can only be employed for three or four months and during the remainder of the year stands idle, at all events as a sugar factory. Clearly therefore, if the crushing season can be prolonged and this has been found possible in other countries, the cost of manufacture would be greatly reduced.

"I will not attempt to describe in any detail the work that is being done, but I may mention that special sugar-cane stations have been started in the United Provinces, the Punjab, the Central Provinces, Madras, Bombay and Assam, and that another will probably be shortly started in Bihar. At these

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stations work is being carried on in close touch with Dr. Barber, who is in charge of the central station in Coimbatore. Dr. Barber has succeeded in growing sugar-cane for the first time in India from seed, and this discovery is of immense importance as it makes it possible to obtain, by crossing, new varieties of cane which will not only give higher yields, but which will also resist disease. I have just received a report showing the work being carried out by Dr. Barber and it may interest the Council to learn that he has raised no less than 60,000 seedlings, and that he is crossing the hardy canes of Northern India with rich tropical canes, in some cases with marked success.

" It is perhaps too early to speak of results, but judging from what has been done during the past three or four years, there is every reason to hope that those who are now working on this problem will be successful, and the latest reports which have been received are most encouraging. But it must be remembered that the selection of new varieties of any plant is a long and tedious process, and we must not therefore expect immediate results. The outlook, however, is distinctly promising, not only for sugar but also for *gur*. In the case of *gur* we hope, I think with some confidence, to increase the outturn; we are getting rid of the old wasteful methods of manufacture and there is here a most promising opening for co-operation. As for sugar, if we can substantially increase the outturn I, for one, see no reason why Indian sugar should not, in the near future, compete successfully and on its own merits with imported sugar."

The Hon'ble Mr. Ghuznavi :—" Sir, it is not a long time ago that two Hon'ble Members of this Council brought forward two resolutions requesting Government to aid our sugar industries financially. On the first as well as on the second occasion, when a very modest request was made by my friend the Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, for a sum of only 12 lakhs of rupees, Government could not accede to that request. This, therefore, Sir, is the third time of asking. Personally, I am rather doubtful whether Government would be prepared to depart from their policy of passive sympathy and passive help and give us this time some material help by way of a financial grant. If they do so, it will certainly be a very pleasant and welcome surprise. This world, Sir, is full of surprises. I am perfectly willing to join my friend the Hon'ble Rai Sitanath Ray in knocking once more at the Government Treasury doors in the hope that, if they cannot be flung wide open to admit all of us, they may at least be opened sufficiently wide to let the Rai Bahadur in, so that he may carry off a chest of Government treasure, however small, in order to aid our sugar industries. Sugar is a commodity which is not only in demand with non-official members, but I suppose it is also in demand with official members. The only difference is that we want our friends to partake of the sugar we can make in this country, rather than hanker after sugar that has to come from across the seas. Now, Sir, in many places in India, especially in East Bengal, the soil lends itself very easily to the cultivation of sugar-cane as well as date palm. I do not know whether there is any Hon'ble Member present to-day who has had that delightful experience of a trip on board a river steamer from Goalundo towards Dacca, or towards Assam. If so, he will be able to bear me out when I say that as the steamer steams up the river, one sees on both sides fields of sugar-cane and date-palm groves. I believe my friend from Assam, the Hon'ble Lieutenant-Colonel Gurdon, has had that experience, and will bear out what I have said. If so, it would be a world of pity if Government at this juncture did not see its way to help our sugar industry financially. There was certainly a time when all our important villages were studded with sugar manufacturies, but that time alas has gone! Providence, however, in its infinite wisdom, has given us another time, another occasion, and has thrown another opportunity in our way. A glance at the figures that can be found in the Statistical tables published by Government will tell you that the chief import from Austria-Hungary is sugar, and its percentage to the total import is as much as 32.2 per cent, covering an aggregate value of £982,000, or about a million sterling. I therefore again repeat that 'now or never' is the time for Government to

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extend to us that tangible help which we are entitled to expect at its hands. This is the psychological moment when a great stimulus should be given to our sugar industry and sugar manufacture. On the one hand, it will enable us to capture that field which is now vacant from the cessation of the import of sugar from our barbarous enemies,—the Austro-Hungarians; and, on the other hand, it would revive one of our dying industries and be the means of supplying work and food to hundreds of thousands of our countrymen. These are the reasons which impel me to give my support to this resolution."

The Hon'ble Raja Abu Jafar:—"Sir, the proposal of the Hon'ble Mover is so important and necessary that in my opinion it deserves the serious consideration and prompt action on the part of the Government. India is an agricultural country, but unfortunately the resources of Indian cultivators have been declining by contraction in the area of commercial crops for causes over which they have no control. The synthetic indigo has ruined indigo industry, while the opium trade is dwindling, which will almost stop the cultivation of poppy. Now the sugar industry remains most important and paying concern to the peasantry and a part of the trading class of this country, but it is also threatened. For some years past the influx of the foreign sugar has brought it almost to the verge of ruin, and unless some measures are adopted to protect it, India will lose one of the important sources of profit. Something is being done in the United Provinces, where a sugar expert has been appointed, though temporarily, and a few factories organised on modern lines. Farms have also been opened specially for trials of sugar-canes. But it will be highly advisable if the Government give substantial support by providing more facilities in the improvement and expansion in cane cultivation by introducing widely the improved and scientific methods of manufacturing sugar. Unless a ready market is opened for the cane of the cultivator, he cannot reasonably expect to profit himself by its cultivation, and this is not possible unless paying sugar factories are established in the cane-growing centres of this country.

"I am not quite confident of the success of rearing date-palms on any grand scale. From the experience which I have of my province, the climate of this country does not seem congenial to the growth of this plant. The crop of date-palm matures in the beginning of the rainy season and a few showers of rain spoil it. Its plantation can, however, be well tried in those parts where the climatic conditions are agreeable to it. The revival of the sugar industry is however a matter which will, if achieved, be a source of substantial prosperity to India, and I hope that the Government will be pleased to spare no efforts in giving pecuniary and other help for the advancement of this industry.

"With these few remarks, I beg to support this resolution."

The Hon'ble Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola:—"Sir, I think the Hon'ble Mover of this resolution is to be congratulated upon having brought forward a subject which has elicited such an illuminating reply from the Hon'ble Mr. Kershaw. I think the Council will appreciate the very valuable information which Mr. Kershaw has supplied in the matter of various points involved in the consideration of the promotion of the sugar industry.

"As regards large areas being centralised for big factories, we are informed that in various parts, notably in Assam, Burma and the Punjab, the matter is under serious consideration. We are also told that an expert has been appointed and that every assistance in the matter of expert knowledge is being furnished. We are also informed that experiments are being made in the cultivation of a crop which will yield a larger return per acre and give a better quality of cane. These are all efforts in the right direction, and we are glad to know that Government are doing their best in these directions. There is one thing, however, to which attention must be drawn, and that is the manner in

[*Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola ; Mr. Clark.*] [17TH MARCH, 1915.]

which the Dutch Government at one time and the Japanese Government have recently developed the sugar industry, the one in Java and the other in Formosa. We were told that, when the Japanese Government decided to start the sugar industry in Formosa, there was some opposition on the part of the Chinese cultivators. But that was brushed aside and large pieces of land were allocated to the cultivation of sugar-cane, with the further restriction that they shall sell the produce to the central factory which was proposed to be erected, and at given rates. I am particularly pleased to receive this authoritative information because it shows the methods adopted by foreign Governments in order to capture Indian trade, to compete with Indian industries and to try to kill them. What we want from our Government as a set-off against bounties and subsidies in Austria and Germany, and against the special methods in Java and in Formosa, is that our Government shall take such measures as will effectually protect our markets from being exploited in favour of foreign manufactures as against indigenous produce. That is, Sir, what we want, and that is the point which I have been pressing on the attention of Government ever since I have joined this Council. As I have said, we feel indebted to Government for what they have been able to do, but we want a great deal more to be done, and I trust that public opinion in India will assert itself sufficiently to lead to a reconsideration of the entire policy of Government towards the development of industries in India.

"I am greatly tempted to refer again to the subject of protection, but on the present occasion I will not touch upon it. Take the instance of the promotion of the sugar industry in Austria and Germany on the one hand and in Java and Formosa on the other. The Governments of these countries not only provide subsidies and bounties, enforce stringent regulations in regard to cultivation, raising of particular crops, selling of the produce to specified manufacturers and at given rates, but they subsidise steamships to carry their manufactured goods at lower than commercial rates of freight. I pointed that out on a previous occasion, and it requires to be emphasized. When Governments of other countries take all these measures for the purpose of promoting their industries, what does our Government do? They generously contribute towards their success by carrying from the ports by railways owned and paid for by this country, all their manufactured goods into the interior at the lowest possible rates. Not only do we take no measures to protect our indigenous industries, against such invasion, but offer, as if it were, a premium, to ensure success to them. Because importing firms offer large quantities of goods manufactured outside India to be carried into the interior for consumption, we quote very low railway rates compared with those we charge for carrying indigenous sugar over shorter distances. Surely, it is possible for Government to do a great deal in the direction of providing facilities of transport and favourable rates for sugar manufactured in one part of the country to be carried for consumption to another part, by providing for the carriage of sugar-cane to the factory and for the carrying of the manufactured goods into the consuming markets, even though they be at short distances. The railways can contribute largely towards the development of industries in India, but I do not propose to go into that question to-day; there is a resolution on the subject which I am going to move on the 22nd instant, when I shall enlarge upon it. On the present occasion I merely wish to impress forcibly upon the notice of Government that when all the other Governments are making all sorts of efforts for developing their industries in competition with our own, they should do a great deal more than at present for the furtherance of our industrial development. Sir, it appears to me that the economic question in India is becoming more serious every day, and it is urgently necessary that Government should provide all the help within their power, and co-operate with us in obtaining further powers if necessary for the promotion of industries. Unless this is done the economic situation in India will become more acute as time goes on."

The Hon'ble Mr. Clark :—"The fact that this resolution has been brought forward at this particular juncture naturally suggests that it has

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been inspired largely by the conditions arising out of the war and, indeed, I gather from the Hon'ble Mr. Sita Nath Ray's opening remarks that this is the case. The war has in fact very greatly affected the sugar industry in several directions. In the first place, it has led to an immense diminution in the exports of beet sugar from Germany and Austria and from Russia. No doubt a certain amount of sugar from these countries finds its way into the world-markets through neutral countries, but only very small quantities in comparison with the normal volume of their exports. Belgium, another important producing country, has been devastated by the war, and the French output has also been seriously affected. Our Indian supplies have been directly impaired by the cessation of trade with Germany and Austria, from whom we took last year $1\frac{1}{2}$ million cwts., or about 9 per cent of our total imports. The same causes have deprived the United Kingdom and other parts of the British Empire of the sugar which they normally obtain from these countries, and there has therefore been a greater competition for sugar from Java and Mauritius, who are India's principal suppliers. Consequently, in the months since the outbreak of war there has been a decline of nearly 60 per cent in our imports from abroad and an increase of about 50 per cent in prices. I do not propose to follow the Hon'ble Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola into his somewhat thinly veiled discussion of protection, but I may perhaps go so far as to point out to the Hon'ble Member that this is, in the main, the result of interfering with imports.

"The situation which has been thus produced has two aspects. The first of these is its effect upon the consumer. The second is the opportunity which it affords for the expansion of the industry. The first is one to which the Government of India, as in duty bound, gave very close attention immediately on the outbreak of war. It was clear from the start that the effect of war with Germany and Austria must be to cause a diminution in the world supplies of sugar and a general rise in price, and would certainly affect prices in India, which has become a large importing country. Government therefore took up at once the consideration of the question whether our production of sugar could be extended, or whether other steps were necessary in the interests of the consumer. We were met at the outset by a very real and serious difficulty. The war broke out at the beginning of August. The greater part of the sugar-cane grown in India is sown between January and March and harvested about a year later. Consequently, any increase in the sowings of cane could only have been effected in the present cold weather and would not produce their results until March of next year. If we had taken steps to bring pressure upon the ryot to increase the area under cane in the next sowing season, we should in effect have been committing ourselves to a prophesy that the war-shortage and war-prices would still be in existence in March, 1916, eighteen months ahead. Hon'ble Members will readily understand that in such circumstances we should have been taking a very serious responsibility. The war will not last for ever, and it is impossible to forecast what sugar prices may be a year hence. It is at least likely that there are large stocks in Germany and Austria and Russia which, should the war come to an end, would be released and thrown upon the market, in which case prices would rapidly fall, possibly to below their normal level. At any rate we decided that we should not be justified in giving such advice to the ryots. The question of date-palm sugar, which has been referred to by certain Members, stands on a different footing, as it does not involve the growing of a crop, and energetic, and I understand, successful efforts have been made by the Government of Bengal to secure a larger yield this cold weather. As there was no prospect of securing a large and immediate increase in the yield of the cane crop, the question then became one of whether other steps ought to be taken by Government in the interests of the consumer:—whether, for instance, we ought to follow the example of the British Government and enter the foreign market, so as to secure adequate supplies from abroad. This question was very carefully considered by Government, but we decided against it, and I think we have been justified in so doing. It must be remembered that while our imports of sugar are increasing, and are of course very important to our consumers, they still

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represent only a small proportion of the total Indian consumption. The production of cane-sugar in India (consumed for the most part in the form of *gur*) is an uncertain quantity, but it probably exceeds 2,600,000 tons, and there is also close on half a million tons of palm-tree sugar, making over 3 million tons in all. As against this our imports amounted last year to only 800,000 tons. Consequently, it was abundantly clear that even were our imports to disappear altogether, there could not be a sugar famine in the sense in which such a famine was feared in the United Kingdom, which produces no sugar at all. We decided, therefore, that there was not a sufficient case to justify Government in causing such a disturbance to trade, as must necessarily follow from their entering the market, and as I said before, I think, in spite of the increase in the price of sugar in the proper sense of the term, we have been proved right in our policy. The prices of sugar have increased by 50 per cent, but those of *gur* have remained steady and, indeed, in some markets have actually declined below the price level in July before the outbreak of war. *Gur* of course is the form in which the poorer classes obtain their sugar. While it is difficult to obtain data in regard to consumption by the vast population of India, and while the causes which have prevented a rise in prices are certainly obscure, it would seem fairly safe at any rate to deduce that the increase in the price of sugar has not inflicted suffering and distress in the sense in which distress was caused by the increase in the price of wheat. What has resulted, no doubt, is a reduction in the amount consumed. This must have fallen on the more well-to-do classes of the community rather than on the very poor, and it has meant, I gather, that they have had to curtail the enjoyment of an amenity of life rather than that they have been deprived of a necessity. I am not trying to prove that there has been no hardship. There must always be hardship in any restriction of the kind, in any interference with the ordinary habits of the people, but the point I wish to make to Council is that the increase in the price of sugar, especially in view of the steady level maintained in the price of *gur*, places the sugar position on a very different footing to a shortage which drives up the price of an essential food of the people.

“The other aspect of the case is that the present position may be held to afford a special opportunity for the expansion of the industry. The position undeniably affords an opportunity to the industry to make large profits, but some of the considerations which I have already adduced show, I think, that there would be considerable risk involved in promoting new factories on the strength of the war conditions. I have already pointed out that when the war is over, there is likely to be a considerable release of stocks and a period of low prices. The question which really has to be faced is how a sugar industry can be built up in this country strong enough to withstand the competition of Java and Mauritius and of the beet-producing countries of Europe in the normal times of peace, and for progress towards the attainment of that end the present abnormal times are not more opportune—in fact in some ways one less opportune—than any other. The problem therefore is not substantially different now to what it was when the last debate on the subject took place in this Council in 1911, except that considerable progress has been made in the inquiries since undertaken by Government. In other words, we find ourselves again considering the position of the sugar industry in India and what help Government can give towards its improvement.

“Now, the first point we ought to consider is—Is the state of the industry quite so desperate as it is sometimes represented? There is, of course, the marked and continuous increase in imports, and a decrease—though not nearly so marked—in the area under cultivation. These are circumstances which beyond doubt deserve careful attention. But when the industry is described as moribund or, as the Hon'ble Mr. Sitanath Ray said, on the verge of extinction, I am inclined to doubt whether the facts really warrant such language. I am very glad to find that the Hon'ble Mr. Kershaw, who speaks on behalf of the Agricultural Department and is therefore more closely connected than I am with some aspects of this question, holds the same view as myself. It is noticeable that though the acreage under cane is much

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smaller than, say, 20 years ago, the decline has not been progressive. In 1912-13, the acreage was actually higher than in any year since 1900-1901, and there is reason to believe that the rate of yield has improved. Then again, it is apt to be assumed that the sugar industry cannot thrive without the institution of large factories capable of crushing say 700 or 800 tons a day, and this view I think underlay the Hon'ble Mover's suggestion that Government should endeavour (if I understood him correctly) to adopt the system followed by the Dutch Government in Java and the Japanese Government in Formosa. This, again, seems to me not to be warranted by facts. Several small factories are now being successfully worked in India, and it seems quite possible that small factories capable of turning out from 2,000 to 3,000 tons of sugar a year would be sound propositions in the existing state of the industry. Large central factories would come later, in the ordinary course of development. This view, I know, is held by men who have practical experience of the manufacture of sugar in India. On the other hand, I think, Council will appreciate that, as the Hon'ble Mr. Kershaw has already pointed out, it would be a very serious matter for Government to endeavour to establish central factories on the lines indicated in the Hon'ble Mover's speech. As the Hon'ble Mr. Ray himself told us, the Dutch system, which he approves, was introduced into Java nearly a century ago, but it would be a very different matter to introduce a similar system now in India. Let me quote a paragraph from the late Mr. Paton's Note on Sugar in India. He says 'the most serious and the most obvious obstacle to realisation of the central factory in India resides in one feature common to all systems of land tenure in this country. We refer to the perfect liberty left to the tenant or occupant as regards the selection of crops.' The system advocated by the Hon'ble Member would do away with that liberty, and such an interference in my judgment would be a most serious and dangerous step to take, as the Hon'ble Mr. Kershaw pointed out. What we must depend on is the gradual development of the factory system of manufacturing sugar, and the gradual realisation by the ryot that under that system there will be a steady demand for his cane, and that it will be worth his while to place the necessary proportion of his land under cane. The ryot is as a rule shrewd enough in discovering what crop pays him best, and I see no reason why this result should not in time be attained. At present one of the prime difficulties which stands in the way is the indifferent yield of the greater part of the sugar crop. This is one of the obvious directions in which Government can, and do, help. Another direction in which they can, and do, help, is in improving methods of manufacture and in showing that profit can be made. When this has been done, the rest will come of itself.

"If the Hon'ble Member will forgive my saying so, his resolution and his remarks in moving it seem to me to do less than justice to the measures which are being taken by Government throughout India, both to increase the cultivation of sugar-cane and date-palm and to improve the methods of manufacture. He asks that prompt and effective measures should be taken, by which I presume he means that measures should be taken which will effectively produce immediate results. If we are to face and overcome the real difficulties of the problem, we must recognise at the outset that progress has to be slow and immediate results cannot be shown. The primary need of the industry, as the Hon'ble Mr. Kershaw pointed out, is cheap cane. The chief obstacle which stands in the way of obtaining it is the low yield and the poor quality of much of the cane crop in India. In the Ganges Valley, where far the larger portion of the crop is grown, the average outturn is but little in excess of 10 to 15 tons of stripped and cleaned cane per acre, while in Java the average is 40 tons and on some estates I believe as much as 60 tons. The Hon'ble Mr. Kershaw has dealt with this aspect of the question, but the point I wish to impress upon Council is that, while much is being done under this head by the agricultural departments of the Provinces concerned and while experimental work on a large scale is being carried out to discover the methods whereby, and the extent, to which, the output can be increased and the period of harvesting (another very important factor) lengthened, development in these directions must

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inevitably be a slow process. The problem of how to increase the yield, which is essential if cane is to be produced at a price to enable a factory to work successfully, is one which can only be solved by long and patient botanical experiment, and a mere lavish expenditure of money cannot materially expedite its solution. Mr. Kershaw has explained how thoroughly and steadily the work is being carried on, and I think his lucid statement can hardly have failed to impress Council. At the same time, the question of improving manufacture has been vigorously taken up. In 1912, in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Agriculture, a sugar engineer was appointed and his services were placed at the disposal of the Government of the United Provinces. In the same Province financial assistance, the total of which exceeded Rs. 7 lakhs, has been given to two factories, one Indian and one European. The former was a comparatively small factory constructed to deal with 100 tons a day, which had got into difficulties owing to defects in its machinery. Government provided a grant of Rs. 30,000 towards the reconstruction of its machinery, which was carried out under the supervision of the sugar engineer. The factory is now working successfully. In the latter case a loan of Rs. 7 lakhs was provided, and here too the sugar engineer acted as adviser for, and assisted in the erection of, the two factories concerned, one of which has a capacity of from 400 to 600 tons. In both these cases one of the grounds on which Government gave financial assistance was in order to demonstrate the practicability of profitable working, and conditions have been attached to the grant and loan that the factories should be open to inspection and examination by those who wish to profit by their experience. The sugar engineer has also advised on several other projects for the starting of schemes in the United Provinces. At the same time, Government have been endeavouring to improve the manufacture of *gur*. The importance of *gur* lies largely in the fact that the cane area of any given tract can be encouraged to expand up to a point at which a central sugar factory may become possible, the cultivators meantime using their cane for the manufacture of *gur*, for which there is a steady and regular demand. A small experimental plant for the crushing of cane and the production of *gur* has been erected near Bareilly, and in several Provinces, especially in Madras, Bombay and the Central Provinces, much attention has been given and money spent upon the problem of selecting and popularising the best type of small cane-mill and the most economic and efficient apparatus for boiling *gur*. I understand that *takavi* grants can be, and are, given to cultivators to enable them to purchase these mills and apparatus. The Local Governments have also taken up the question of improving date-palm sugar, and some very useful work has recently been done in Bengal.

"I would submit to Council that Government, in regard to sugar, have pursued a steady policy and have not been niggardly in their assistance to the industry. They are carrying out, entirely at the cost of the State, the experiments, which Mr. Kershaw has described, for the improvement of the yield of cane and the extension of the period of working. I cannot give details of the expenditure, which is spread over the Provinces concerned and under several heads of account, but it must amount to considerable sums. I may specially instance the 2 lakhs which are being spent in Assam on the experiment in cane-growing on a large scale mentioned by Mr. Kershaw. These improvements are absolutely essential conditions to success, and as I have already said and should like to emphasise again, they must take time and they cannot be hurried. Concurrently we are providing assistance for manufacture, partly in the way of skilled advice from the sugar engineer and partly by the financial assistance which, as I pointed out, has been given to factories in the United Provinces. I cannot admit the inference in the resolution that Government is not taking effective measures to help on the industry. We are giving real and practical help within the limits imposed by our determination to adhere to a sane system of finance. The Hon'ble Member asks us for yet more financial assistance and he appealed to the example of what has been done in France and Germany and Austria. I may remind Council that the history of the sugar industry has in its day and not least in those countries afforded an

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object-lesson to the world of the dangers of throwing aside sound principles of finance for the sake of promoting an industry. It has shown that if Governments spend enormous sums in subsidies and impose high protective duties, they can indeed bring into being and maintain a vast sugar industry. But it has also shown what this involves—the creation of huge trusts, the exploitation of the people whose taxes provide the subsidies, but who have to pay artificially high prices for their sugar, and the growth of financial burdens so heavy that even those wealthy European countries have been unable to bear the strain. No doubt the Hon'ble Member does not propose that we should attempt to emulate the reckless system of subsidies which ended with the Brussels Convention. But the example is not without its value. It illustrates the danger, to which I am afraid sufficient weight is not attached in India, that when Governments have once embarked upon fostering industries with the funds of the State, it is very difficult for them to draw back before they have passed the boundary between a reasonable and a reckless policy. At the opposite end of the scale there are people who argue that the State should stand aside altogether and leave everything to private enterprise. That seems to me to be an impossible counsel of perfection—and not even perhaps a counsel of perfection, since I see no reason why the State should not give assistance in such matters, so long as the assistance is given within reasonable limits. It is not really so very difficult to strike out a middle course, and that is what the Government of India have endeavoured to do in this matter of the sugar industry. We have taken up the vitally important scientific research, a matter which may reasonably be held to be outside the scope of private effort in this country; we have helped, by providing scientific and technical experts, to introduce improved methods of cultivation and manufacture; but I fully admit that we have been very careful in the matter of financing private concerns and have only given pecuniary aid where we have been reasonably sure that it has been justified by the circumstances of the case, and with the object, not merely of assisting the immediate beneficiaries, but of affording a valuable demonstration to others of the up-to-date working of the industry. These are the lines which we still propose to pursue. I fear that the Hon'ble Member who has moved this resolution and those who supported it, wish Government to go much further, and that being so, I regret that I cannot accept the resolution."

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Sita Nath Ray:—"I have nothing particular to say except that, as a result of my moving this resolution, we have been treated to a very interesting debate on this sugar question. The Hon'ble Member for Commerce was pleased to say that I was not quite justified in saying that the sugar industry in this country is in a moribund state; but so far as my experience of Bengal goes, we know that a very large quantity of sugar used to be manufactured in the districts of Jessore and Dacca and in several other parts, but those concerns are now extinct or shut up, and there is no manufacture of refined sugar in any part of the country. So virtually, excepting the United Provinces, so far as Bengal is concerned, refined sugar is out of the question. I do not of course advocate that the system pursued in Japan and elsewhere should be carried out in India wholesale. I am not an advocate of the forced labour system which was prevalent in Java. But what I beg to say is that, though we are thankful to Government for the various steps that they have taken from time to time, and about which interesting facts and figures have been given by the Hon'ble Mr. Kershaw and the Hon'ble Mr. Clark, they are not sufficient enough to promote the cause of sugar industry and thereby enable us to compete with foreign sugar. Every foreign Government has been trying its utmost for some time past, whether by protection or by subsidy, to stimulate not only its sugar industry, but all other industries, so that they may be able to hold their own. As regards the sugar industry, the result of those subsidies and financial assistance given by the different foreign countries has been that our home industry has been declining gradually and, consequently, there has been a considerable shrinkage in the area under cane cultivation. Formerly, the area under cane cultivation was about 27 lakhs of acres, but in 1911 it came to 24 lakhs of acres. Considering

[*Rai Bahadur Sita Nath Ray.*] [17TH MARCH, 1915.]

that there has been a large increase in the population, necessitating a corresponding increase in cane cultivation to cope with the expanding population, there has been instead a considerable shrinkage in the area under cane cultivation, and therefore I was quite justified in saying that the sugar industry instead of expanding is in a moribund state in every part of the country.

"It is very true that the Government has been making demonstrations and carrying on different experiments in model farms. I am glad that the Government in one case gave seven lakhs of rupees as a grant and two lakhs in the case of another ; we want that something more substantial should be done to promote the industry and that more active steps should be taken ; I did not intend to say that no steps had been taken by Government. What I mean to say is that considering the present state of the country, while German and Austrian beet-sugar is no longer in the field, it is proper that active steps should be taken, gradually, of course, to enable the Indian sugar to compete with the foreign import ; and something more than demonstrations and experiments are required to actively foster the trade. Particularly, I beg to draw the attention of this Council to the fact that, while the Japanese Government and other Governments have been spending lakhs and lakhs for promoting this industry to enable them to compete successfully in other markets, our Government has done nothing of the kind. Why should the Indian Government not be prepared to spend more largely for keeping up this industry and thereby enabling us to compete with the foreign imported sugar ? I have nothing more to say, and I leave the question to the kind consideration of the Council."

The Resolution was put and rejected.

The Council adjourned to Thursday, the 18th March, 1915.

W. H. VINCENT,

*Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.*

DELHI : 11.

The 24th March, 1915.

APPENDIX.

(Statement laid on the table, vide page 411, ante.)

Statement showing the amount allotted during the quinquennium ending 31st March 1914, to Muhammadan schools from Provincial funds including Imperial grants and, where possible, also the sums allotted from these sources to Local Bodies as earmarked specially for Muhammadan schools.

Province.	1909-1910.	1910-1911.	1911-1912.	1912-1913.	1913-1914.	Total.	REMARKS.
Madras	Rs. 93,109	Rs. 79,672	Rs. 98,034	Rs. 1,59,500	Rs. 1,79,331	R 6,09,646	Local Bodies in the Madras presidency expended Rs10,89,994 on Muhammadan schools during the quinquennium. But it is not possible to say what proportion of this sum was provided from the Provincial subsidy, no portion of which was specially earmarked for Muhammadan schools.
Bombay	93,501	84,883	65,524	64,774	87,476	3,96,158	Except in the Southern division of the Bombay presidency it is not the practice to earmark allotments made through Local Bodies for Muhammadan schools, nor has it been found possible to ascertain readily for the purpose of this statement the amounts expended on such schools, by Local Bodies from the Provincial subsidy. In the case of the Southern division, however, the amount assigned to Local Bodies for Urdu schools during the 3 years 1911-12 to 1913-14 was Rs11,208. This sum is not included in the statement.
Bengal United Provinces	1,14,171 41,820	1,30,789 43,498	1,58,212 1,27,398	1,61,089 1,77,206	2,08,280 99,532	7,72,541 4,89,454	This sum includes expenditure on some institutions which, though predominantly Muhammadan in character, do not cater entirely for Muhammadans. In allotting money to Local Bodies, definite sums are not earmarked for Muhammadan schools. But on this subject attention is invited to the Local Government's resolution No. 1611-XV, dated the 25th August 1914.
Punjab	13,866	25,709	29,061	91,860	76,228	2,36,954	In addition, Rs13,896 was spent during the quinquennium on Muhammadan scholarships. The figures given refer only to schools under Muhammadan management as distinct from institutions controlled by Government or Local Bodies in which Muhammadans constitute the majority or a large proportion of the pupils.
Burma	337	1,061	964	1,511	5,623	9,496	No portion of the Provincial subsidy to Local Bodies is specially earmarked for Muhammadan schools and these figures are exclusive of any expenditure by Local Bodies on such schools. There is an unascertainable number of schools attended principally or exclusively by Muhammadans where education is conducted in Burmese, and which fall so naturally into the normal provincial educational scheme that it has never been found necessary to differentiate them into a special category as Muhammadan schools. Hence the figures given bear no relation whatever to the amounts actually contributed towards the education of Muhammadans in Burma.
Bihar and Orissa Central Provinces	28,419 43,878	33,608 57,147	53,521 60,197	83,262 65,180	96,341 66,363	2,91,451 2,92,765	
Assam	6,588	6,694	7,939	9,135	24,627	54,978	
Coorg	878	2,303	1,063	3,041	8,621	11,496	
North-West Frontier Province. Delhi	1,000 ...	1,713 ...	9,987 ..	2,63,831 1,705	1,56,497 30,532	4,33,028 32,237	The Delhi Administration having been constituted only on 1st October 1912 the figures for the first three years of the quinquennium are not given.
Total	4,37,552	4,97,077	6,12,130	10,82,694	10,93,451	36,32,904	

NOTE.—The figures can be regarded only as an approximate estimate. They do not represent the whole amount spent on Muhammadan schools. Moreover, the calculation has been differently made in different provinces, sometimes including and sometimes excluding indirect expenditure on Muhammadan education.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA
ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS
UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE INDIAN COUNCILS ACTS, 1891 to 1909
(24 & 25 Vict., c. 67, 55 & 56 Vict., c. 14, AND 9 Edw. VII, c. 4).

The Council met at the Council Chamber, Imperial Secretariat, Delhi, on
Thursday, the 18th March, 1915.

PRESENT :

His Excellency BARON HARDINGE OF PENSHURST, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.,
G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., L.S.O., Viceroy and Governor General, *presiding*,
and 56 Members, of whom 48 were Additional Members.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY'S SPEECH.

His Excellency the President :—“I duly forwarded to the Secretary of State, for submission to His Majesty the King-Emperor, the following loyal resolution unanimously adopted at a meeting of my Legislative Council held at Delhi on the 24th February, 1915 :—

‘This Council recommends to the Governor General in Council that His Excellency in Council may be pleased to communicate to His Gracious Majesty the feelings of sincere gratitude, devotion and loyalty with which the immense population of India have heard of His Majesty's gracious personal attention to Indian soldiers in the theatre of war and in hospital and the unswerving resolution of Indians to support the honour, dignity and prestige of the Empire regardless of the sacrifice it may entail on them.’

“On the 16th March I received the following reply from the Secretary of State :—

‘Please inform Council that it has given me much pleasure to lay loyal resolution before His Imperial Majesty the King; who has read it with great satisfaction.’

[*The President.*] [18TH MARCH, 1915.]

"I also received the following message from Field-Marshal Sir John French :—

'I am glad to be able to inform Your Excellency that the Indian troops under General Sir James Willcocks fought with great gallantry and marked success in the capture of Neuve Chapelle and subsequent fighting which took place on the 10th, 11th, 12th and 13th of this month. The fighting was very severe and the losses heavy, but nothing daunted them. Their tenacity, courage and endurance were admirable and worthy of the best traditions of the soldiers of India.'

"I then sent the following telegram to General Sir James Willcocks :—

'I have just received from Field-Marshal Sir John French a telegram informing me of the great gallantry and marked success with which the Indian troops under your command fought in the capture of Neuve Chapelle and subsequent operations which took place on the 10th, 11th, 12th and 13th of this month.

'I shall be glad if you will be so good as to convey to the Indian troops on behalf of myself, the Commander-in-Chief, the Government and people of India our warm admiration of their gallant behaviour and our confidence that they will ever maintain before the enemy the best traditions of the Indian Army.'

"Before the formal introduction of the proposed Bill to provide for special measures to secure the public safety and the defence of British India and for the more speedy trial of certain offences, I would like to address a few words to Hon'ble Members of my Council.

"In a speech that I made to you in this Council Chamber on the 12th January, I informed you of the desire of my Government that so far as might be possible the discussion of all controversial questions should be avoided during the course of the war. I pointed out that, in adopting this course, we should be following the example of the British Parliament where all political controversy has been suspended during the war, and where the leaders of the Opposition have refrained from any action which might tend to embarrass the Government. In consequence of this decision, my Government have deferred the consideration of a number of important measures of a more or less controversial nature already introduced in Council, as well as the introduction of other Bills. In maintaining this decision, my Government have been loyally assisted by Hon'ble Members, and I should like to take this opportunity of expressing my appreciation and gratitude for your attitude.

"In the Bill that is before you to-day, I do not attempt to disguise the fact that it is a measure that presents openings for controversy, and I would have been very pleased to think that we could have done without it, but we have felt that a precautionary measure of this nature has become necessary in order to ensure public peace and tranquillity. You will observe that it is a war measure, to last during the period of the war and for six months afterwards; that on enactment certain important clauses do not apply automatically to the whole of India, but only to those districts or provinces which upon the advice of Local Governments may be notified by the Governor General in Council. It rests with the people of India to decide how far it may be necessary to put those clauses into force. The fact that such a Bill has become necessary in India as a precautionary measure cannot be regarded as in any way a slur on the people, since it follows in general outline the Defence of the Realm Act passed in both Houses of Parliament and now in force in the United Kingdom, but in so far as trial by court martial is replaced by trial by special Commissioners is of a less drastic nature. Law-abiding England accepted this measure without a murmur, realising that in such a situation *salus populi suprema lex*. You may possibly ask what is the reason for this legislation. To that I would reply that there is cause for precautionary measures and for quickening up the procedure of justice. You may yourselves have heard rumours of attempts to disturb the public peace; I know that some of you have heard them; and although I do not want to go into details, you may take it from me that Government are in possession of information that proves conclusively that a precautionary measure of this kind is absolutely necessary to meet an emergency that may arise. There is no one in this land more jealous than I am of the honour of India and of the striking reputation for loyalty that India so rightly deserves, and I am not disposed to allow the honour and fair fame of India

[18TH MARCH, 1915.] [*The President ; Sir Reginald Craddock.*]

to be tarnished by the criminal acts of a few ill-balanced minds at a moment when India's sons are shedding their blood on the battlefield for the King-Emperor and country.

"It is a fact that I might have elected to promulgate an Ordinance embodying the provisions of the Act that is before you, but for political and other reasons and in view of the fact that my Legislative Council is in session, I have preferred to take my Council into our confidence, to place the matter before you, and to invite your help and co-operation in enacting a measure so essential to the public weal, and I am confident that you will not refuse.

"I will now call upon Sir Reginald Craddock to move for leave to introduce the Bill."

DEFENCE OF INDIA (CRIMINAL LAW AMENDMENT) BILL.

The Hon'ble Sir Reginald Craddock :—"My Lord, I move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for special measures to secure the public safety and the defence of British India and for the more speedy trial of certain offences.

"As the Council is aware from the printed List of Business for to-day, I shall presently have to ask Your Lordship to suspend the rules of business so as to allow of this Bill being considered and passed at a single sitting of this Council, and it is therefore expedient that I should at once explain to the Council both the circumstances which have determined the Government to bring forward this measure and the nature and scope of the measure itself.

"In the first place, My Lord, it is a great tribute to the loyalty of India and the peaceful behaviour of the vast majority of her people that, while the British Government passed a Defence of the Realm Act at the outbreak of the war, we are now in India half way through the eighth month of the war before we have found it necessary to enact a similar measure in India, for, though under another name, it is really a Defence of the Realm Act to which we are to-day inviting the assent of the Council.

"The powers that we are now asking for are the powers which in our opinion are required for the purpose of securing the public safety and the defence of British India, and we require these powers only during the continuance of the war and for six months after ;—that is to say, until the excitement and disturbance of the general calm, which the state of war engenders, have had time to subside. These powers are primarily required in the military interests of the country, since in ordinary times of peace it is unnecessary to arm the military authorities with such special powers for the protection of property of military value, and for the prevention of injury to such property, or to the interests of the Army generally as are required when the country is at war.

"So far as the internal situation is concerned, Your Excellency's policy has been throughout to preserve conditions in as normal a state as it was possible to do, and to keep the current of the administration of the country flowing in its ordinary tranquil channels ; to take no action of any drastic kind until necessity for such action was plainly manifest. That the Government consider that the present measure has now become necessary need cause no alarm to the country at large ; apart from the military interests involved, it indicates nothing more than that there are in some parts of the country sporadic manifestations of disorder which require to be nipped in the bud lest they should grow and spread. Just as we deal vigorously with early cases of a contagious disease lest the disease should become epidemic, so we must deal vigorously with the early manifestations of a turbulent spirit before they have had time to become epidemic.

[*Sir Reginald Craddock.*] [18TH MARCH, 1915.]

" This is the stage at which we are now. Certain disturbers of the general tranquillity in a few parts of the country have taken advantage of the opportunities which the state of war has created to break the peace. It is no news to the Council that there has existed for sometime past on the Pacific Coast of America, and in the Far East, a party of anarchists and revolutionaries who have been engaged in scattering revolutionary seed first among Indians in those countries, and secondly within India itself by private communications, by despatch of emissaries, and by the dissemination of anarchical and revolutionary literature. This party, which may be conveniently described as the *Ghadar* party, saw in the Great European War their best opportunity for attempting to translate their doctrines into action. Large numbers of deluded men intoxicated with this poison have been returning to India during the last few months, and though the Government of the Punjab have been able under a War Ordinance to put under restraint a number of the leaders of this movement among the returning emigrants and many others of them who appeared to be dangerous, yet the great majority about whom nothing was known were allowed to return to their homes, as the Government had no desire to be strict with possibly harmless people. But some of these, together with their sympathizers already in the country, have been committing or attempting to commit acts of violence, and it is therefore of the greatest importance that this mischief should be most promptly suppressed.

" Closely akin to this movement is the anarchist movement in Bengal. That we have had with us for a long time: sometimes it has been temporarily quiescent, and sometimes it has recrudesced, and at the present time there has, as the Council is aware, been a severe recrudescence, and the crimes committed have become increasingly daring. These two movements in the Punjab and Bengal are more closely connected than might be supposed. They may attract different kinds of followers and they may pursue slightly different methods; but their ultimate aims are the same, and the security of loyal India requires that they should be suppressed.

" Thirdly, we come to a class of disorder which has characterized recent disturbances in the Western Punjab. This is of a different kind and has no definite political object when it starts;—it is simply lawlessness, partly induced by economic unrest. Men break out against the restraints of the law to plunder their weaker neighbours, and if this lawlessness is unchecked, it soon assumes the aspect of rebellion against all constituted authority, or it may take on the complexion of racial or religious rioting. In some of the Western Punjab districts, indeed, it is rapidly becoming a movement among lawless Mohamedans, under the stress or pretext of high prices, to loot and plunder their Hindu neighbours, to wreck the shops and houses of banias and burn their bonds and books. Violent mobs of this kind rapidly swell in numbers: any success draws in fresh adherents, or produces imitators, and the danger may become a very serious one if it is not effectively dealt with at the very start.

" At a time of a war, like the present one, which has extended from Europe into Asia, there must always be wild rumours flying about, and potential disturbers of the peace may excite the people at large more easily than in ordinary times, calling to their aid economic unrest, or religious fanaticism. It is therefore particularly incumbent on the Government to take all precautions against breakers of the public tranquillity, or mischievous excitement of popular feeling.

" These, My Lord, are the causes which have led the Government to introduce this legislation. The disturbances have developed rapidly during the last few weeks, and power to check them, and to stamp out at once this lawless spirit has become a matter of great urgency. Hence it is that the Council are being asked to pass this measure at a single sitting.

" I will now turn, My Lord, to the measure itself. The first two sections of the Bill will come into force throughout British India at once, the remaining sections of the Bill only in those provinces or parts of the provinces to which they may be extended by the Governor General in Council.

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" The first of these two sections refers only to the short title, duration and extent of the Act. The second section will give power to the Governor General in Council to make certain rules for the purpose of securing the public safety and the defence of British India, and particularises, without prejudice to the generality of this power, a number of specific purposes for which the power may be exercised.

" Section 2 is generally adopted from the English Defence of the Realm Act and the regulations which have been issued thereunder. Thus sub-clauses (a) and (b) very closely follow the corresponding provisions of the English Act, as also does sub-clause (c) read with Regulation No. 27, although the prevention of the promotion of feelings of enmity and hatred between different classes is more directly connected with the special circumstances of this country. Sub-clause (d), which enables measures to be taken to secure the safety of means of communication, of the usual municipal services, and of specified areas, deals again with one of the principal objects of the English Act, and the regulations under the latter extend to the taking of possession, the right of entry and the prevention of trespass, injury and approach to specified works. As an example of the wide powers assumed in England as to the taking possession of property and directing the disposal of property, which is covered by clause (e), we find English regulations enabling the removal and destruction of property to be ordered, and factories and workshops to be taken over. Sub-clause (f), which permits of control over the movements and acts of individuals, is paralleled by English regulations which allow of the removal of the inhabitants of whole areas as well as individuals, the direction to them to remain within doors within specified hours and to extinguish lights and the taking of census of private goods. After the enumeration of various specific powers one clause of the English regulations gives a general right to do any other act involving interference with private rights of property which is necessary to secure the public safety or the defence of the Realm. The control of explosives, inflammable substances, arms and all munitions of war, which is the subject of sub-clause (g), is very strictly controlled by the English regulations, and the preservation of discipline among His Majesty's Forces, which is dealt with in sub-clause (h), is naturally both in the English legislation and the Bill an important object of a war measure. Sub-clauses (i), (j) and (k) deal with the powers of search, arrest and prevention, and with the harbouring of offenders, and all have their English counterparts.

" The contravention of any of these rules, or of an order issued under the authority of these rules, is made punishable with imprisonment up to seven years and fine, and only if the intention of the person contravening the rule or authorised order was to assist the King's enemies, or to wage war against the King, will the offender be liable to the highest penalties that the ordinary law of the land allows. When the Empire is in a state of war, the rebellious subject and the alien enemy must necessarily fall within the same category.

" The Council will observe that offenders contravening these rules will (except where section 3 and the succeeding sections of this Bill are put into effect) be triable by the ordinary Courts and by the ordinary procedure.

" I will now turn to the third and following clauses of the Bill, which will only be in force where specially extended by the Governor General in Council. This prescribes a special tribunal of three Commissioners for the trial of acts which constitute offences under clause 2 of the Bill, as well as for other offences known to the existing law, which are punishable with death, transportation, or imprisonment for seven years, including conspiracy to commit such offences, or attempt or abetment of such offences.

" In connection with this specially constituted tribunal, I must draw the attention of the Council to the points in which we follow and the points on which we diverge from the method of trial provided by the English Act and the Regulations thereunder.

" In the first place, as Your Excellency has pointed out, in England all serious offences against the Regulations are triable only by courts martial and only minor offences may be relegated to courts of summary jurisdiction.

[*Sir Reginald Craddock; Lieut.-Col. Raja Jai Chand.*] [18TH MARCH, 1915.]

In our new measure, as I have stated, special courts to deal with offences under the rules will only be constituted in special areas. In this, therefore, we are much milder than the Regulations which have been our model.— Under our Bill (again only in those special areas); the jurisdiction of the Commissioners may be extended in cases of necessity to particular serious offenders, or particular classes of offenders under the ordinary law. This, it is true, has not been found necessary in England, because ordinary crime there has largely diminished, and the ordinary Courts are therefore easily able to deal with it. Nowhere in India, not even in areas specially notified, are we making offences triable by courts martial. We are indeed shortening the criminal procedure by dispensing with committal proceedings and by withdrawing the right of appeal; but in its substance the trial before the Commissioners will not differ materially from the trial before Magistrates and Sessions Judges. For a right of appeal, we substitute the safeguard of trial by a Court of three Commissioners, of whom at least two shall be persons who are judicial officers of experience, or are persons qualified under section 2 of the Indian High Courts Act for appointment as Judges of a High Court, or are advocates of a Chief Court or pleaders of ten years' standing. It is not intended anywhere to supersede the ordinary criminal courts in respect of the ordinary crime of the country; but merely to provide a speedy tribunal for particular cases, or cases of a particular class, with which the ordinary courts are unable to cope. The Judges of the Chief Court of the Punjab have themselves authorised the Lieutenant-Governor to say that, in the opinion of the Judges, the ordinary judicial machinery will not be equal to dealing with the heavy cases which the outbreak of lawlessness in parts of that Province has entailed. Furthermore, the greatest check upon the spread of crime of this kind is the prompt punishment of the offenders. It is only the procedure that we are shortening; the law of evidence is not affected, except in the one particular specified in clause 9, which finds a parallel in the Act of 1908. The Council will readily recognise that the ordinary machinery of law and order in this country is based upon the average volume of crime; when crime increases considerably, that machinery is strained; if the increase is still larger, the machinery may break down. Justice is proverbially slow, and the system which has grown up in this country by its nature interposes so large an interval between crime and its punishment that the ordinary procedure is quite unequal to the suppression of violent crime whenever crime threatens to become of an epidemic character.

"Although, therefore, the special procedure which is created by the Bill may extend to more offences than is the case in England, yet that procedure is in itself much less drastic than that adopted in England. It will extend only to limited areas and to limited cases in notified areas. Except for these limited cases in limited areas, the ordinary courts will continue to deal over the whole of India with ordinary crime, including even such stray offences against the rules which may happen to be committed in other parts of the country. It will be obvious that no Local Government will wish to refer more cases to special Commissioners than is clearly necessary. If they were to swamp the special courts with cases, they would be frustrating the very objects of these special sections.

"I submit, My Lord, that this procedure in no way goes beyond the necessities of the case, and that no loyal and peaceful citizen need feel any alarm at the introduction of this legislation. If there is any alarm at all felt in this country, it is the alarm caused by the manifestations which I have already described, and the taking of any measure that may be calculated to secure the suppression of those manifestations is likely to diminish that alarm.

"I move for leave to introduce this Bill in the confident hope that it will receive the full support of this Council."

The Hon'ble Lieutenant-Colonel Raja Jai Chand:—
 "My Lord, I fully realise the necessity of this Bill and have not a single word to say against it. I accordingly support it with all my heart."

[18TH MARCH, 1915.] [*Sir Gangadhar Chitnavis.*]

The Hon'ble Sir Gangadhar Chitnavis:—“ My Lord, I was glad to hear from Your Excellency this morning an account of the gallant deeds of our countrymen in the war. We are all proud of them and their loyalty to their King and Empire, and hope that they will continue to display the same heroism that they have hitherto shown and return back to this country with full laurels of victory.

“ Coming to the Bill now before us, drastic though the proposed legislation is, I must support it. Exceptional circumstances justify extraordinary measures. In times of the utmost gravity to the whole Empire like the present considerations of individual rights have to be subordinated to the higher considerations of the good of the State. The greatest good of the largest number is the active utilitarian idea which underlies all legislation and all rules of ordered society. The Bill should be judged by this principle. The whole question is one of utility, of expediency; and Government must be in the best position to decide it. And when they deliberately come to the conclusion that the assumption of extraordinary powers is necessary, we may accept it as correct; we hold Government responsible for the peace of the country and for our safety, not only from foreign aggression, but from internal disorder. If for the due discharge of that responsibility larger powers be necessary, they cannot in fairness be withheld. It is possible, of course, to hold different views about the expediency of the particular measures suggested, but in view of the exceptional situation, it is, in my humble opinion, to our interest not to stand out for the methods that appear most agreeable to our personal ideas. I would accordingly support this legislation, although it means a serious, if not a dangerous, addition to the restrictive laws we have enacted during the past few years, subject to the modification as regards details suggested below. It must, however, be remembered that this is mainly a war measure based upon the peculiar circumstances of this country, and that in these times in the United Kingdom also special legislation of this kind has been found necessary. These all are points in favour of the Bill.

“ But, My Lord, it causes one a pang to think that such legislation has at all become necessary. When in September last I moved in this Council the resolution, expressing our unswerving loyalty to the Throne and our determination to participate in the cost of the war, little did I dream that the situation in any part of India would ever be so bad as to cause anxiety to Government. My Lord, only the other day we reiterated our protestations of loyalty in this very Council, and our sentiments were as genuine as earnest then as in September last. The whole country was with us on the second occasion as on the first. And yet before three weeks are out, disquieting reports have been received about the situation in certain parts of the country. I would fain distrust them, I would fain believe they are greatly exaggerated. But, My Lord, we are passing through critical times, and sentiment has to be put aside. If Government do err, it is much rather they should err now on the side of over-caution. Despite of my support to the Bill, I would, however, request Your Excellency to note that I do not for a moment concede that the great heart of the nation is anything but sound.

“ My Lord, though I support the principle, yet I think that some amendments in some particulars are essentially necessary, and may be wisely made without detriment to its main object. I would recommend that in summary trials capital punishment should, as far as possible, be avoided whenever the object of Government can be served by imprisonment or transportation. It would have also been much better if the Government could have seen their way to eliminate from the Bill trial of certain minor offences regarding life and property now included in the Bill.

“ Another recommendation that I wanted to make was that the law should not have retrospective effect.

“ I would have pressed these amendments, but with the assurances given by Your Excellency this morning, it will ill-become me to press them. We were all glad to hear from Your Excellency this morning that there is no one more zealous to maintain the honour of India than yourself. Your Excellency's

[*Sir Gangadhar Chitnavis; Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy.*] [18TH MARCH, 1915.]

past career has shown that you have been India's best friend, and I am sure that India's interests are safe in your hands.

"My Lord, the details of the Bill, apart from its principle, as I have already made it clear, has my support. We cannot forget that even after that dastardly attempt upon your life when Your Excellency suffered terrible agony, Your

round necessary, my Lord, it is because the situation is exceptional, and should be treated in an exceptional way. We doubt not that this new law, as said by Your Excellency this morning, will be put into operation with as much care and thoughtfulness as the other repressive laws have been in Your Excellency's time. I hope my countrymen will also so conduct themselves as to enable the authorities to allow the law to remain a dead letter and to enable Government to withdraw the measure from the Statute-book as early as possible. My Lord, I regret the urgency of the measure prevents its being sent to Select Committee.

"With these few words, I beg to support the Bill."

The Hon'ble Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy :—"My Lord, I rise to support the Bill now before the Council. I do so, not that I particularly approve of drastic enactments and retrograde laws, much less that I like to see my countrymen deprived of the right of trial by the ordinary courts, or of their heritage—a trial by Jury. My Lord, the Bill has my support for the sole reason that I feel honestly convinced that at a moment of grave national crisis like the present one, political rights of the individual must give way. The one desire of every Indian is to help the Government to the fullest extent to prosecute this war to a victorious termination, and any support that this Bill may receive here to-day is, I am sure, the result of that sincere desire.

"I will not go so far as the noble Marquess of Lansdowne in his speech in the recent debate in the House of Lords, on Lord Parmoor's Bill to amend the Defence of the Realm Consolidation Act, in maintaining that I would be 'prepared rather to risk even an occasional miscarriage of justice', but I am entirely at one with his Lordship in thinking that emergency measures like the Bill now under discussion 'must involve some interference with the privileges to which the country attached the greatest importance and which it venerated and cherished very dearly, and that in times like these we must be prepared to part, if necessary, with some of these privileges for the public interest required it'.

"It might be argued that we are far from the seat of War. As a matter of fact we are. But it must not for a single moment be forgotten that the fortunes of Great Britain in this war are our fortunes, and this is a time, above all others, when it must be right that the troubles and anxieties of Government should be looked upon by my countrymen as their very own.

"My Lord, I have listened with deep interest to the lucid pronouncement just made by Your Excellency, and I hope I am indulging in no idle hyperbole in assuring Your Excellency that your cares and your worries are shared by all right-thinking Indians and have our unstinted sympathy. The gallant deeds of our Indian soldiers in the field and the willing sacrifice of their lives amply prove this.

"My Lord, I admit that sub-clause (1) (c) of clause 2 and clause 3 have occasioned in my mind no small measure of anxiety. They appear to my lay mind of far too sweeping a nature, but I feel confident that even at the moment of greatest emergency and excitement the Executive and, more especially, the Judiciary may be fully trusted to preserve a balanced and dispassionate mind and not to mix up purely civil offences, and that great care and the utmost hesitation will be exercised in putting these clauses into force where there is the remotest trace of the offence being of an essentially civil nature. Clause 3 appears to cover many common crimes which come at present within the purview of the Code of Criminal Procedure and the Indian Penal Code, but

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I have full faith that under Your Excellency's argus eye none of these will be permitted to come under the scope of the Bill. Capital punishment also, especially in case of a difference of opinion among the Commissioners, appears unnecessary. The purpose of the Executive can be served by transportation of the accused. I do not think everything has been said or can be said of the reasons which have impelled Government to introduce this Bill, but I hope that, if without impairing the efficiency of the measure in the least, Government can in any way modify the clauses likely to operate harshly on the people they will do so as of all things I should like to see the Government assured of the co-operation of the people in an unprecedented enactment of this nature. I give my support all the more willingly as we are assured that the Bill is to have currency during the continuance of the war and only for six months after.

"One word more and I am done. One dreadful thought has obsessed my mind all throughout yesterday and to-day. My Lord, I earnestly trust that this Act, in after days, will not be used against us as an argument by interested parties when the time for granting the promised concessions to India arrives. I view with dismay the opposition already presented in the House of Lords to the proposed concession of granting an Executive Council to the United Provinces. My Lord, your opening remarks have greatly relieved my anxiety, as Your Excellency assured us that this Act will in no way mar the good name of India, and we implicitly trust to Your Excellency's statesmanship to save us from that. With these few words I support the Bill."

The Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy:—"My Lord, I feel I should not give my silent vote in favour of this most unwelcome Bill, and yet I find it difficult to express my feelings adequately on this occasion. I am weighed down with an overpowering sense of duty, duty to my constituents and duty to Government. By my oath of fealty and allegiance I am bound to exercise all my influence and all my power for the promotion of considered schemes of legislation designed to strengthen the position of Government. At the same time I owe it to my constituents, I owe it to my beloved country that I should be watchful of the interests of the people as well, and not be a party to any measure which has the effect of interfering unnecessarily and to an inconvenient degree with their constitutional rights, rights secured to them by Royal Proclamation and despatches, and a long series of benevolent legislation. Ordinarily, there need be no conflict between the two interests, but occasions do arise at times when the faithful discharge of both the duties is a matter of exceptional difficulty. My Lord, the present is one of those occasions, and the action of a non-official Member is liable to be misconstrued.

"The Bill marks another stage, and a stage of grave moment, in repressive legislation. We have already a number of special Acts of this Council, more or less comprehensive in scope, which one would think sufficient for all executive purposes. Two of them, at any rate, the Indian Crimes Act of 1908 and the Indian Conspiracy Act of 1913, are of a drastic nature, and we have yet to learn that they have failed in their purpose. Another law on the top of them all, still more drastic and still more restrictive, certainly justifies a searching examination of the whole position, and the non-official Members of this Council would in ordinary circumstances have reason to hesitate to associate themselves with it. But the present is an exceptional situation. With war raging in Europe with the British Empire as a belligerent party much against her wish, and in view of the unscrupulous methods of the enemy, Government has got to be trusted about the expediency of exceptional legislation of a temporary character. My Lord, I do not feel myself competent to judge of the exigencies of the situation. Government has serious information which is necessarily withheld from the public, and if upon such information Government claims additional powers, I would not take upon myself the heavy responsibility of withholding my support. From the necessities of the position, the whole responsibility of the fresh legislation practically lies with Government, and the non-official Members share in it upon trust. We must confide in Government in the times of

[*Mr. Dadabhoi.*]

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stress and emergency, we only act upon trust, in implicit faith and the purity of the motives and the judgment of Government, with the sole intention of maintaining Government in sufficient strength to deal adequately with the situation. It is stated that a new situation has been created in certain areas which cannot be promptly and effectively dealt with under the existing law. We do not know much about it ourselves even after the somewhat exhaustive statement made by Your Excellency and the Hon'ble Home Member, and we are not competent to form any decisive opinion one way or the other. We have not got here a Government like the one they have in England, and no legislative measure, however emergent, is passed by Parliament in such great hurry. But, as it is, we are ignorant of the true state of the facts, and this is not the time for speculation. I feel myself thus bound to accord my support to the general scheme of legislation proposed, in the belief, founded upon the official statement, that it is absolutely necessary in these exceptional times in the interests of law and order and for the good of the country.

"My Lord, my action on this occasion has another, and a more powerful, spring. We have had during Your Excellency's regime two legislative Acts of a repressive character, and the care with which they have so far been worked induces the hope that the proposed law will be enforced only when such enforcement becomes unavoidable. Your Excellency's presence at the head of affairs affords an ample guarantee that the large powers now assumed by the Executive will not be misapplied. My Lord, it is this conviction, it is this belief, that has influenced my vote to-day more than anything else.

"But all said, My Lord, the legislation cannot be agreeable to any Indian. I am glad as Your Excellency said to-day it will not be regarded as a slur on the people. It is a matter of melancholy reflection that, after our loyalty has evoked the admiration of the world, any of our countrymen should have been guilty of any conduct which has created in the country a serious situation, so much so that the responsible Government feel themselves powerless to cope with it satisfactorily except by an abnormal extension of powers and by the supersession, by a court of extraordinary jurisdiction, of the ordinary courts of law. But, my Lord, it is only human to err, and it is sincerely to be hoped that the errors of the few will not be visited upon the whole nation. In the hour of victory one can afford to be generous, and I fervently pray that when success has finally attended British arms and the war is over, this legislation will not be used to frustrate our legitimate hopes and aspirations.

"My Lord, I do not for obvious reasons subject the provisions of the Bill to a critical examination, but before I resume my seat I beg to point out some of the features of the Bill which appear to me unnecessarily severe. We must never forget that the court that will be constituted under the new law will be final, and have extremely summary powers. It is only fair therefore that its jurisdiction should be limited to only such offences as are likely to jeopardise the State. But a careful perusal of the Bill will show that almost all offences of a more or less serious nature, even though not having the least bearing upon the war or upon the conditions introduced by the war, will be triable by the Commissioners, in supersession of the jurisdiction of the ordinary courts. Offences like theft even, if aggravated by previous convictions, rape, dacoity, forgery, and defamation come within the purview of the proposed legislation. It may be that it is not intended that the law should be put into operation in such cases, but when there is the chance of its operation being so extended to offences which can be adequately dealt with by the ordinary courts, all principles of legislation justify the observance of greater strictness in drafting. Every enactment should express clearly and unambiguously the intention of the legislature, and every word in any provision must be taken to have been used deliberately. Clause 3, sub-clause (1) requires therefore considerable modification, with a view to prevent the Commissioners from assuming a jurisdiction which it is intended they should not have. Any assurance from Government that the operation of the law would be limited to particular offences or classes of offences will not cure

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the defect I have just pointed out. Surely, the ordinary courts cannot be supplanted by this extraordinary court.

“My Lord, I have a few small suggestions to make. In clause 2, sub-clause (1) (h), the intention of Government seems to be to prevent effectively all attempts at interference with recruiting for the Army and the Police, but the language is capable of a wider interpretation. There is nothing to prevent a man being tried by the Commissioners for advising any relation of his not to accept service under Government as clerk. This is obviously not the intention of the legislature. The dissuasion referred to in the clause must expressly relate to military service.

“I do not also think that powers of this extraordinary nature should be exercised by Sessions Judges of one year's standing. We must have more experienced men to do this sort of judicial work. It is an accepted principle of judicial administration that summary powers should be exercisable by officers of experience only. When the scope of the summary jurisdiction is extended reasons of prudence will counsel even a greater strictness in the matter of the qualification of the judicial officer. I accordingly suggest that Sessions Judges, of at least three years' standing only, should be eligible for appointment as Commissioners.

“Clause 5, sub-clause (2) provides for the contingency of disagreement in opinion among the Judges, but I submit that it should further be provided that, in the event of such disagreement taking place in the trial of any offence punishable with death, capital punishment must not be inflicted. In such cases at least the benefit of the doubt can be so far given to the accused as to prevent execution. The difference in opinion connotes the existence of a reasonable doubt about the guilt of the accused, and it is the barest justice to him that he should not undergo the extreme penalty of the law. Under the law as it stands at present, capital sentence passed by the most experienced Sessions Judge has to be confirmed by a High Court bench of two Judges, but the decision of the Commissioners is to be final in the Bill. It is therefore all the greater reason that some such safeguard as mentioned above should be put in. My Lord, I also pray that this Act should not have retrospective effect. At a later stage I shall propose some small necessary amendments. My Lord, I offer you our grateful thanks for placing this Bill in our hands a day before its introduction in this Council.”

The Hon'ble Mr. Abbott:—“I give this Bill my full and whole-hearted support, as I am satisfied that Your Excellency's advisers have just and sufficient reasons for bringing it before this Council. The time has now come for us, the non-official Members, to act up to the loyal resolution we all so heartily supported in September last.”

The Hon'ble Maharaja Manindra Chandra Nandi:—“My Lord, in view of the fact that this measure is intended to arm the Executive with certain special temporary emergency powers requisite to secure the public safety and the defence of British India, and that it will be in operation during the war and for a period of six months thereafter, I beg to support the Bill before the Council. I recognise that the Government have brought forward this measure to meet a grave emergency, and as such, it is entitled to our loyal support. My Lord, I have no doubt that the greatest care and caution will be taken in the actual application of this measure, and that it will subserve the special purposes for which it is being enacted.”

The Hon'ble Mr. Ghuznavi:—“My Lord, I have not the least hesitation in supporting the principle of the Bill which has just been introduced in this Council by the Hon'ble the Home Member. At the outset I desire to express my thanks to Government for having postponed the introduction of this Bill till to-day and for having given us an opportunity to acquaint ourselves with the contents of the Bill before we came into this Chamber this morning.

[Mr. Ghuznavi.]

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If I am not mistaken the practice that prevails in England in the House of Commons at an emergency like this is to introduce a Bill in the House without previous circulation to the Members.

" The advantage of the procedure, adopted in this instance I trust, will be fully borne out; for on reading section 1, clause 4, where it is stated that 'this Act shall be in force during the continuance of the present war and for a period of six months thereafter,' ought to have the effect of inducing even those of our colleagues who are always ready to criticise any and every Government measure to give their unstinted support to a measure of this kind which at the very outset is purported to be only a temporary one. My Lord, we are in the throes of a most hideous and a terrible war. Ever since the dawn of civilisation, nay, even in pre-civilised times throughout the history of mankind there has never been a war such as this, which has demanded and is demanding an appalling toll of human life, and which has already had the effect of decimating in hundreds, thousands and tens of thousands the flower of civilised manhood in the heart of the boasted civilisation of the West. In this world-struggle our glorious Empire has been plunged and in this *guerre à la mort* England has had to unsheathe her sword in defence of honour and in the interest of a loftier civilisation against the barbarous hordes of the Germanii of the times of Julius Caesar. From all corners of our Empire our fellow citizens have marched forth in defence of England's prestige and England's cause. Nearly eight months have rolled by, yet the struggle goes on in terrible intensity and unparalleled ferocity, and no one is yet able to foreshadow the end. No one can therefore deny that the exigencies of the times are such that must call forth extraordinary measures. In England, the Defence of the Realm Act has already been passed, and it is only proper that here a similar measure should be taken and that without delay, and the Executive should be given more power to deal promptly and effectively with circumstances that may arise in the defence of India and the Empire at large.

" Therefore, My Lord, I trust there will not be found a single member in this house who will hesitate a single moment in giving his whole-hearted support to a measure of this kind which has for its justification the needs of the hour in the defence of our realm.

" My Lord, this Act seems to have, however, a twofold object, the first object being as I have already endeavoured to delineate, namely immediate measures that may be necessary owing to the exigencies of the war, and the second object being the stamping out of lawlessness, sedition and anarchy which have unfortunately found their way—may I say from the West—into this otherwise peaceful and peace-loving land of the East to tarnish the fair name of Hind. It should be a matter of extreme regret to all of us that this lawlessness instead of receiving a check from the repressive measures that have already had to be passed, is still growing apace and is still breaking out into various fantastic and undreamt of ways. Well I remember how we all regretted two years ago that during the very first session of this Council in the new Capital of India, this historic city of Delhi which is yet I hope destined to eclipse her former glories, it should have been found necessary to introduce another measure, I mean the Criminal Law Amendment Bill of 1913. During the passage of that Bill, while it met with unanimous support from the majority of all of us, it at the same time met with considerable opposition from one or two members, of whom at least one I am sorry to find is not present to-day. The opposers of that Bill at the time painted in glowing colours what the terrible effects of it would be, and to what an amount of abuse it would be put in the hands of the Executive, especially of the police who have always enjoyed the distinction of being the butt of a considerable amount of adverse criticism. When the police go out of the way and commit an abuse of their powers, I have ever been and always am ready to draw the attention of Government to their misdemeanours. At the same time, I would desire my friends who are habitually opposed to them to remember that they are officers of Government who have to carry their lives in their hands, and whose duties are about the most arduous that can be imagined. Robberies, dacoities, murders are constantly in the air, and it is a matter of great misfortune that a section of our people, how-

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ever infinitesimally small, has become utterly irreconcilable and wedded to the idea that terrorism is the surest way to the progress of the country. I must therefore emphatically assert that amid terrorism liberty only dwindles, and liberalism is doomed to decline, and it behoves every man of education, every true lover of his country, to take his share in the fight against an evil which is small enough at present, but which if it were allowed to grow without being checked, its consequences will lead to most undesirable developments in the future. The recurrence of these deplorable crimes is certainly the greatest evil that confronts the party of Indian reform of to-day. The continuance of anarchical crimes is not less prejudicial to the people than to the Government. It is indeed doubly cursed for it hardens the Government and brutalises the people, and it leads to the gradual decline of liberalism, and it is injurious both to Government and the people. It affects the people perhaps far more adversely and prejudicially than the Government, and therefore it is the duty of our public men and of our public press to speak out and to stem as far as it lies in their power the course of this grave evil. Every one who has the real good of his country at heart must admit that the weapons which have been forged in the legislative armoury have not proved to be sufficiently effective in dealing with this evil. Criminals are apprehended, they are put on their trial, the trial is prolonged from months to years, and in the end the tax-payer's money is wasted, perhaps to no advantage at all. This is an aspect of the question which certainly deserves our careful attention and which certainly calls for some new kind of legislation which might stop this abuse. The country has just lost one of her greatest statesmen, I mean Gopal Krishna Gokhale. The policy which he always endeavoured throughout his career to follow is the policy which ought to commend itself to all our public men, and that policy was association *cum* opposition so far as Government was concerned. If the interests of his country and the interests of good government demanded that he should associate himself with Government in any measures, that association was always generous, frank and whole-hearted; but when the interests of his country and countrymen demanded that he should oppose the Government, that he should draw the attention of Government to an error into which the Government had fallen, then he never faltered for one moment in doing his duty to his country and in raising his voice in no uncertain manner so as to explain to Government where the error was; that, My Lord, in my humble opinion, is the policy which should commend itself to all lovers of our country. Criticism should always be constructive, for nothing is gained by destructive criticism except waste of our time and that of Government.

“In times of war criminals are tried by court martial. In this instance a special tribunal is proposed to be founded consisting of three Commissioners, of whom one is to be a non-official and must be an advocate or a pleader of ten years' standing. This is a safeguard which I heartily welcome. I would only say that with regard to this I wish to suggest that in clause 4 (3) the words ‘at least’ should be omitted so that in every special tribunal contemplated by this Act, there shall always be present a non-official well versed in law. There are other alterations which I should like to suggest. I would draw the attention of the Hon'ble the Home Member to clause 3 (1) where it says that ‘any person accused of any offence punishable with death, transportation or imprisonment for a term which may extend to seven years’ may be tried by this tribunal. My friend, the Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy has already pointed out that if this is left as it is, it would mean that offences relating to counterfeiting of coins, voluntarily causing grievous hurt, kidnapping, abduction and mischief and many others of a similar kind will all come under the purview of this new tribunal. I would therefore suggest that offences triable by this special tribunal should be clearly defined.

“I should also like to support my Hon'ble friend, Mr. Dadabhoy, in his suggestion, namely that in clause 4 (3), where it is stated that ‘All trials under this Act shall be held by three Commissioners, of whom at least two shall be persons who have served as Sessions Judges or Additional Sessions Judges for a period of one year,’ in place of ‘one year’ at least ‘three years’ must be substituted.

[*Mr. Ghuznavi ; Rai Bahadur Sita Nath Ray ; Raja Kushalpal Singh ; Mr. Das.*] [18TH MARCH, 1915.]

"In conclusion, My Lord, I should like to express the hope that better sense might yet prevail amongst the misguided ones in our country, and though this Bill may be enacted into law, that it may yet remain a dead letter. With these few words I give my whole-hearted support to the introduction of this Bill."

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Sita Nath Ray :—"My Lord, considering the gravity of the situation and the emergency which has arisen and the dacoities and murders which are being openly committed from day to day, in several parts of Bengal, and even in the streets of Calcutta, I feel no hesitation in giving my humble support to the Bill. I am sure that, under this Act, nothing will be done, no steps not absolutely necessary will be taken which may go to create alarm and stir up public feelings. Considering Your Excellency's broad sympathies, and how jealous Your Excellency has always been not to take any action which may go to cast a slur upon the admitted loyalty of my countrymen and upon the fair name and reputation of India, I am sure that the Act will not be put into operation everywhere and anywhere and unless it becomes absolutely necessary. With these few words, I beg to give my humble support to the Bill."

The Hon'ble Raja Kushalpal Singh :—"My Lord, on behalf of the large landholders of the province of Agra, whom I have the honour to represent on this Council, I beg to give my cordial support to this Bill in all its essential features. The speech of the Hon'ble the Home Member leaves no doubt in my mind that effective action of the kind proposed by the Bill is imperatively needed at the present juncture. In the present grave situation which has arisen in some parts of the country it is our bounden duty to lend every assistance in our power towards the suppression of anarchy, violence and sedition. For exceptional circumstances, exceptional remedies are required and are permissible. In view of the serious actually existing evil, the extraordinary powers asked for by the Executive cannot be withheld."

"Nobody can deny that exceptional times like the present necessitates the adoption of a more summary procedure and sharper methods than what are suitable for ordinary times. We have the precedent of the English Defence of the Realm Act."

"I sincerely hope and trust that these measures will effectually extirpate sedition and the anarchist propaganda, and that ere long the atrocious acts of lawlessness described by the Hon'ble the Home Member will become things of the past and be nothing more than matter for history."

The Hon'ble Mr. Das :—"My Lord, we passed the other day a unanimous resolution, which was intended to be communicated to His Gracious Majesty, in which we gave expression to the determination of the immense population of this country to secure success in the war at any sacrifice, and Your Excellency was pleased to communicate to this Council to-day the fact that this resolution was communicated to His Majesty and read by him with pleasure. We have also just received the news from Your Excellency that the Indian troops are behaving in a manner at the front which has won for them the admiration and praise of European officers. It is really very painful, My Lord, that, at a time like this, this Council should have been under the necessity of passing a Bill which is of an emergent character and which has been demanded on account of the gravity of the situation, the nature of which is known to Government."

"Those people who at a time like this do anything which casts a slur on the loyalty, the past history and the traditions of the Indians are to be considered as the worst of miscreants and in my opinion no drastic measure ought to be considered as too severe for them. There is also, no doubt, from what has transpired these last few years, that there is a class of men who are gather-

[18TH MARCH, 1915.] .[*Mr. Das ; Mr. Banerjee.*]

ing numbers round them, growing in numerical strength and perhaps in influence too. A measure of this nature, as is before the Council, a measure of this character ought not to be considered from our point of view only, but it has also to be looked at from the point of view of that class of men whom I can best call our enemies. From the fact that this class is growing by converts from peaceful citizens and they are using their influence to increase their number, anything in a measure of a legislative character which is ambiguous or which is of such a nature as would give them an opportunity to make people believe that this Government is of an arbitrary character would be an instrument in their hands, which they would use to their advantage. I have looked at the Bill from that point of view ; and while I consider it my duty to give my whole-hearted support to the Bill, I should like the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill to look at it or certain portions of the Bill from this point of view and see whether it is not likely to be an instrument in the hands of our enemies and used by them as evidence of the arbitrary power of the Government. One section provides that this special Tribunal will try offences which are tried in the ordinary courts and are punishable under the Penal Code. I find that there is a provision for cases in which punishment is ten years rigorous imprisonment and there may be cases of criminal breach of property or ordinary cases of arson, and yet at the same time I find that this clause does not include cases of rioting which are more likely to have a political aspect ; consequently, the section ambiguously or carelessly worded as it stands would be considered by our enemies as an instance of Government's object to have an arbitrary power in regard to ordinary offences which are ordinarily triable in the ordinary courts. Another instance to which the attention of Your Lordship has already been drawn is that the judge should be one of longer experience than one year, and also that capital punishment should not be awarded in cases when there is any doubt. But in the circumstances, as I consider that no punishment could be too severe for these men and as we have full faith and confidence that under Your Excellency's Government this Act will never be used in such a way as really to bring under its purview men who are really friends and loyal subjects of the Empire, I do not consider it necessary to repeat amendments which have been made. I do really hope that the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill will take into consideration this fact as to whether section 3 might not be amended so as to give no occasion to our enemies to consider it as evidence of the arbitrary power of the Government and at the same time it should include those cases of rioting which are liable to have a political aspect attached to them.

“ With these words, My Lord, I give my whole-hearted support to the Bill.”

The Hon'ble Mr. Banerjee.—“ My Lord, I have listened with attention, I may add with respectful attention, to the speech of the Hon'ble Member in charge of this Bill and to the speeches that subsequently followed, including the lecture which my Hon'ble friend to the left* read to our public men who are members of this Council. I will say this that I am not convinced as regards several of the provisions in the Bill, which to my mind do not seem to be justified by the exigencies of the country or by naval and military considerations. My Lord, we have been told, and I accept the statement in an unqualified form, we have been told that the situation in the Punjab is grave and the situation in Bengal also is serious, though perhaps not to the same extent. The object of the Bill is to improve the situation. The end is one which will commend itself to all, no matter to what school of politics he may belong, for we know that order—stable order—is the fundamental condition of all real progress. But when we come to consider the means to be devised for the purpose of attaining this object differences of opinion arise. My Lord, I say at once that so far as the provisions of the Bill are concerned arising out of the war and relating to naval and military considerations, it is the duty of every patriotic Indian to accord to them his whole-hearted support, and I am sure that this will be the sense of the country.

* The Hon'ble Mr. Ghuznavi.

[*Mr. Banerjee.*]

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" But, My Lord, the Bill traverses ground beyond military and naval considerations, raises issues of a highly controversial character in regard to which many of us will not be able to see eye to eye with the Government. It has been stated by the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill that it is framed upon the English Act. Well, in many respects it traverses beyond the English Act, and I will mention one or two points. I am not considering the sections in detail, but section 2 creates an offence which is not to be found anywhere in the English Act, namely, promoting feelings of enmity and hatred between different classes of His Majesty's subjects. That is altogether new in this Bill; it is nowhere to be found in the English Act, and I think the Hon'ble Member in charge recognises the fact.

" Then, My Lord, there is section 3 which creates a particular tribunal and lays down specifically the offences which are to be tried by that tribunal.

" My Hon'ble friend in charge of the Bill has said that the tribunal in England is the court martial: here the tribunal is to be a Commission to be constituted by the Local Government. Undoubtedly the provisions of the English Act as regards this matter are far more drastic than the provisions of the Bill that is before us. But, My Lord, an amendment was moved in the House of Lords the other day—and I believe the underlying principle of it was accepted by the Lord Chancellor and the Government,—under the terms of which, when members of the civil population would be affected, they would have the right of claiming trial by a civil court and by a jury. But what I desire to point out is this, that it is only specific offences that are covered by the English Act, whereas we have a large number of offences under the head of Public Safety included in the Indian Penal Code which find a place here and which are to be tried in a summary fashion by a specially constituted tribunal.

" Therefore, My Lord, the contention that this Bill is framed upon the basis and the model of the English Act is only correct in a qualified sense. It is far more comprehensive than the English Act, and because it is so, I fear there will be a great deal of agitation and controversy in the country regarding its provisions.

" My Lord, reference has been made to the growth of anarchism in Bengal, to the recrudescence of crimes of violence in our province. My Lord, we, the educated community of Bengal and the leaders of the moderate party, hold anarchism in absolute horror and detestation, and we are doing what we can to put it down so far as it lies in our power. On the 13th of this month we held a Conference in the rooms of the British Indian Association, presided over by the Maharaja of Burdwan and attended by many men of light and leading, including a European gentleman who is the principal of an important college in Calcutta. My Lord, it was the unanimous sense of that Conference that restrictive measures would not be suitable, and that they would aggravate the situation. My Lord, that is the deliberate judgment of the people of Bengal. We feel that the effect of restrictive measures in Bengal would be to add to the uneasiness of the community and perhaps help the breakers of the law, who would welcome them. What is needed is not new legislation, but greater efficiency in the police. I freely admit that the efficiency of the police has been added to and improved in recent years, but a great deal more remains to be done. My Lord, it is the immunity of the offenders and the helplessness of the community who are defenceless and unarmed, that encourage these breakers of the law in the perpetration of their foul deeds. I may remind the Members of this Council that there was a formidable conspiracy soon after the outbreak of Fenianism in London, the object of which was to blow up the public buildings with dynamite. In one year's time the London police shadowed every conspirator, hunted down the gang and the country was purged of the scourge. Of course I know India is not England, but still, what we feel is that if the Government is to deal with the outward symptoms of these unhappy developments, the efficiency of the police has to be greatly improved. With regard to the root causes, My Lord, they have to be dealt with in that spirit of conciliatory statesmanship for which Your Excellency's Government has obtained a name and fame.

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"My Lord, I feel that in this matter the Government should have proceeded by Ordinance. Your Excellency was pleased to refer to this matter in the course of your speech. We of course bow to Your Excellency's decision, but what some of us felt, what I at least felt, was this, that in this matter the Government could not admit us into their fullest confidence, that they could not perhaps disclose to us, in all their details, the information upon which their judgment was based, and that therefore it was impossible for us to record an intelligent vote. That being so, I felt that it was the clear duty of the Government to have assumed the entire responsibility of these measures by issuing an Ordinance. However that may be, My Lord, we are grateful to Your Excellency for the assurance which Your Excellency has given us to-day, that the crimes of a few fanatics, and this law which Your Excellency's Government thinks necessary to enact for their prevention, will not be regarded as a slur upon our loyalty. I hope and trust that this measure will in practical operation be administered with moderation and self-restraint. I hope and trust that it will not be a weapon in the hands of the enemies of Indian advancement for the purpose of blasting those prospects and frustrating those hopes which have been roused in our hearts by the loyal devotion of our countrymen consecrated by their blood on the battlefields of Europe. For the faults of a few fanatics the millions of our countrymen who are loyal to the core of their hearts should not suffer."

The Hon'ble Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola:—"My Lord, I think Your Excellency will have, with your great gifts, realised the prevailing sentiment amongst the non-official members of this Council in regard to this Bill. That sentiment, Your Excellency, is unanimous in offering to co-operate and assist in the passing of any legislation which Government may regard to be necessary, under present conditions, and I am sure you will appreciate from the views to which non-official members have given expression, how whole-hearted they are in their support of a measure to deal with the prevailing condition of the war. However, we may disguise it, it is painful to reflect that any occasion for legislation of this character should have arisen and that Government should have considered it necessary to bring it forward for the approval of this Council. There is one thing, however, which has clearly come out of the debate that has taken place, and that is that while wholeheartedly in favour of any legislative measure which may be considered necessary by Government to meet existing circumstances in different provinces, the non-official members feel that the provisions of the Bill need some alteration and amendment.

"It is stated in the Statement of Objects and Reasons that this Bill deals with two distinct classes of cases. The first is in regard to all military and naval matters, or, more distinctly speaking, all matters in connection with the war. Not only the non-official members of this Council, but, I venture to think, the whole of the people of this country are willing to arm Government with all executive powers by legislation which may be considered necessary to meet the naval and military circumstances of the case. The Bill, however, essays to go a little further than that and it deals with certain things other than can be directly brought under the designation of 'war measures.' Even in regard to that part of the Bill there is a consensus of opinion to support Government, to enable them to deal with what the Hon'ble the Home Member referred to, namely, the special circumstances prevailing in the Punjab and in Bengal, but restricted to the lawlessness in the one case and dacoities in the other. If this measure was restricted to all matters in connection with the war and also in regard to the lawlessness in the Punjab and the dacoities in Bengal, I think the whole Council would be practically unanimous in supporting Government and when I see that that is the whole object with which this legislation is introduced, according to the lucid explanation which Your Excellency graciously supplied to the Council, and the speech which the Hon'ble the Home Member has made, it appears to me that, so far as the principle underlying this legislation is concerned, there is no real difference of opinion. It appears to me however, that, in giving effect to the intention which Government have in view in legislating in these two directions, the wording actually employed

[*Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola ; Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya.*]

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goes much beyond it, and it is with some feeling of apprehension that I regard the all comprehensive character of the provisions which are embodied in the Bill. Your Excellency will observe that the first part of clause 8, sub-section (1), deals with matters relating to the war, while the second part is worded as follows :—

‘Or accused of any offence punishable with death, transportation or imprisonment for a term which may extend to seven years, or of criminal conspiracy to commit, or of abetting, or of attempting to commit or abet any such offence shall be tried by Commissioners appointed under this Act.’

“Your Excellency can appreciate that there are grounds to apprehend that powers conceded in words so wide and comprehensive may be exercised in matters other than those for which the present legislation is being enacted, and the reason why we consider it necessary to restrict the terms of the Bill specifically to the objects with which it is undertaken.

“The preamble to the legislation says :—

‘Whereas owing to the existing state of war, it is expedient to provide for special measures to secure the public safety and the defence of British India and for the more speedy trial of certain offences.’

“The objects of this Bill are here clearly indicated. I have already pointed out, that so far as special measures to secure public safety and the defence of the British Empire are concerned, there is absolute unanimity in this Council. Then as regards the more speedy trial of certain offences, offences which have been indicated by the Hon’ble the Home Member in his speech, there is also a practical unanimity. If that is so, Your Excellency, may I venture to suggest that the wording of the measure be restricted to what Government themselves desire, instead of employing such comprehensive terms as to embrace all such offences as ought to be allowed to be tried in the ordinary procedure of the existing law courts. Your Excellency, though the principle underlying this Bill has been whole heartedly supported, it has been clearly pointed out by many members that there are certain provisions of the Bill which go much beyond the intention with which this legislation has been brought forward. If that is so, I do not know whether it would not be desirable to ask the Hon’ble Member to consider whether he would not agree to so modify the provisions of this Bill as to restrict their application to offences contemplated by Government, and thereby ensure the unanimous opinion of this Council in favour of the measure.

“Sir, it need hardly be said that offenders coming either under the first part of this Bill dealing with the war, or those who fall within the second classification, namely, who are responsible for organized lawlessness and dacoities, can have no sympathy from any quarter whatsoever, and it appears to me that if there is any justification for an emergency measure to be carried at one sitting in this Council, it can only be supplied by the fact that the requirements of peace and order require summary treatment in the trial of special and extraordinary offences. I do not think that it would be justifiable to provide in such special legislation for any class of offences which ought ordinarily to be brought before the existing law courts.

“As I have already said, I wish to associate myself with my Hon’ble Colleagues in supporting the principle of the measure, the object of which is to provide additional powers to the Executive Government for the purpose of dealing with the situation. I do hope that armed with the special powers which the present legislation, with such amendments as may be made, will confer upon Government, they will be able to prevent the lawlessness in the Punjab from assuming epidemic form. I need hardly assure Your Excellency that the people of India heartily desire to co-operate with Government in their efforts to promote the cause of peace and order.”

The Hon’ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya:—“My Lord, in the course of the remarks which Your Excellency was pleased to make at the beginning of this debate, you were pleased to tell us that the measure before the Council is a war measure, and you were also further pleased to assure us that no slur would be cast on the fair name of India by the passing of this measure. In spite of this assurance

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from Your Excellency, some fears have been expressed that the passing of such a measure as is before the Council may throw a sort of reflection upon the loyalty of the people of India in general. I have no such fear. I am certain, My Lord, that the misguided action of a few young men or old men, whoever they may be, will not, cannot, weigh in the balance against the deliberate, deep-seated and pervading loyalty of the people of India throughout this crisis. Hopes have also been expressed that, when the crisis is over, the good that has been done by Indians will be remembered and the evil perpetrated by a few will be forgotten. I do hope it will be so. But I think, My Lord, that at this juncture neither fears nor hopes should guide our action. I would 'trust no future, howe'er pleasant,' would 'let the dead past bury its dead,' 'act firm in the living present, heart within, and God o'er head.' The living present demands from us that in the exceptional circumstances which have been created by the war, we should lend our loyal support to the Government in adopting every measure which is necessary in order to prevent and crush mutinous acts, to preserve public peace and to protect the civil population, the law-abiding people, from the evils of the misguided action of a few ill-balanced minds. We are all agreed, as the debate has shown, to the principle of the measure so far as it is needed by the exigencies of the situation for securing the public safety and the defence of the realm. But, My Lord, while it is the duty of us, non-official as much as official members of the Council, of rendering support to the Government in the emergency measure which they find, in the special circumstances of the country, necessary to enact, it is also the duty of the Government strictly to limit the measure to the requirements of the situation. Mention has been made of the fact that the Defence of the Realm Act received the unanimous support of both parties in the House of Commons and throughout the country in England. It rightly did so, because the provisions of the Defence of the Realm Act were studiously confined to the requirements of the situation created by the war. I am sorry to say, My Lord—I say it with much regret, but I feel it my duty to say so—that in framing the Bill which is before the Council the advisers of the Government have not confined themselves to the requirements of the situation. I am sorry to say, as many previous speakers have pointed out, that the framers of the Bill have travelled much beyond the requirements of the situation; and this, My Lord, is the reason of the dissentient voices which have been mingled in the speeches made before Your Excellency in offering support to the principle of the Bill. My Lord, I will make my meaning clear. In the Defence of the Realm Act it is laid down that 'His Majesty in Council has power, during the continuance of the present war, to issue regulations as to the powers and duties of the Admiralty and Army Council, and of the members, of His Majesty's forces, and other persons acting in his behalf, for securing the public safety and the defence of the realm; and may, by such regulations, authorise the trial by courts martial and punishment of persons contravening any of the provisions of such regulations designed—

- (a) to prevent persons communicating with the enemy or obtaining information for that purpose, or any purpose calculated to jeopardise the success of the operations of any of His Majesty's forces, or to assist the enemy; or (and this was added by a subsequent Act) to prevent the spread of reports likely to cause disaffection or alarm;
- (b) to secure the safety of any means of communication, or of railways, docks, or harbours; or of any area which may be proclaimed by the Admiralty or Army Council to be an area which it is necessary to safeguard in the interests of the training or concentration of any of His Majesty's forces;

in like manner, as if such persons were subject to military law, and had on active service committed an offence under section 5 of the Army Act; and may by such regulations also provide for the suspension of any restrictions on the acquisition or user of land, or the exercise of the power of making byelaws, or any other power under the Defence Acts, 1842 to 1875, etc.'

"Now, Your Excellency will be pleased to note that the entire power which is given by the Defence of the Realm Acts, 1 and 2, is confined to enabling

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the Admiralty or the Army Council to deal with cases where the public safety or the defence of the realm may be endangered and to enable them to remove restrictions on the acquisition or user of land which may be needed for military and naval purposes.

"My Lord, the Bill before us goes, as I have submitted, much beyond the provisions of that Act. I have no doubt not seen the regulations which have been framed under those Acts. Last evening I requested the Hon'ble the Home Member—I hope he will pardon my mentioning it—for a copy of these regulations, but he could not spare it. I quite understand that he could not, and I do not complain of it. I wrote this morning to the Hon'ble the Secretary to the Legislative Department (who, I was told by the Hon'ble the Home Member, had a copy of the regulations) asking for it, but he, too, said he could not spare it. Now, My Lord, we are in this position, that a copy of the Bill was given to us during the course of another debate here yesterday. We have not been given a copy of the regulations on which we are told this Bill has been modelled to enable us to arrive at a judgment in regard to the provisions incorporated in the Bill. And we must, therefore, act according to the light which is within us. I feel that the regulations which have been made under the Defence of the Realm Act cannot go beyond the clear provisions of that Act, and judging from the clearly defined and strictly limited provisions of that Act, we think that the provisions embodied in the Bill before us go much beyond them. If, therefore, My Lord, there is this general note in the speeches of non-official members to-day of a desire to see changes introduced in the Bill, and to have a discussion regarding some of its provisions, I hope it will not be set down to any reprehensible wish on the part of the non-official members, or of those who have raised a dissentient voice or asked for some modification, to unnecessarily oppose the Government. In the special circumstances in which the Bill has been introduced, we are all united in rendering our dutiful support to the Government in all that is needed for the exigencies of the war. But we feel it our duty as well to the Government as to the public to request the Government to strictly confine the provisions of the proposed law to the needs of the situation,—and not to allow, under the garb of a war measure, provisions to be enacted which are not required by the situation and are likely unnecessarily to disturb the public mind.

"My Lord, there are a few points to which I will invite Your Lordship's attention. Beginning with the Hon'ble Raja Jai Chand and the Hon'ble Sir Gangadhar Chitnavis, and ending with the last speaker, if I am not mistaken, every speaker has asked that certain provisions should be revised.

"The criticism may be classified under three heads: the scope of the measure, the constitution of the special tribunals proposed, and the punishments to be inflicted in certain cases. As regards its scope, attention has been drawn to a provision which has been incorporated in section 3 of the Bill, by means of which any person accused of any offence punishable with death, transportation or imprisonment for a term which may extend to seven years, has been brought under the purview of the present Act. Now, that practically abolishes the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code for the trial of these ordinary offences. The Hon'ble the Home Member stated that it is not intended, and I do hope it is not intended, that the ordinary law should be superseded for the trial of ordinary offences. How, then, has this very important provision crept into the Bill, or has been allowed to come into the Bill, which does in clear words supersede the ordinary law for the trial of ordinary offences?

"In other respects also the Bill has been extended beyond the needs of the situation, as some other members have pointed out. I may draw attention to one other such provision. Under the English Act, as I have already said, the King in Council may make regulations, among other purposes, 'to prevent the spread of reports likely to cause disaffection or alarm.' In the Bill before us rules may be made to 'prevent the spread of false reports or reports likely to cause disaffection or alarm.' The words 'false reports' have been put in. Now, My Lord, in this country, with a population so ignorant as it unfortunately generally is—with the people not trained to such a degree as to be able to discriminate between what reports should be repeated and what reports should

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not be repeated, a provision like this is likely to cause trouble and may possibly lead to injustice. I hope the Hon'ble the Home Member will explain to us why it was necessary, having the precedent of the English Act before us, to introduce the words 'false reports' into this Act. So much as regards the scope of the measure.

"The second point of difference which arises from the debate is the constitution of the tribunals which are to be constituted under the Act. It has been said on behalf of Government that the provision of special tribunals of three Commissioners is a much better measure than leaving Courts Martial to deal with persons to be tried under the Act. That, My Lord, is only one aspect of the question. The other aspect is that Courts Martial could not possibly be expected or called upon to deal with the numerous offences which have been brought under the purview of this Act and made punishable under it, and therefore the framers of the Act found it necessary to provide for special tribunals of Commissioners appointed under the Act. There is reason, My Lord, in support of the view that there is no clear necessity or justification for creating special tribunals of the kind proposed by the Bill, and that special benches, constituted under the provisions of the Indian Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1908, would have inspired more confidence and ensured a more satisfactory administration of justice. The constitution of the tribunals proposed under the Bill is only in one respect, but in a material respect, different from the constitution of the tribunals under the Act of 1908 to which I have referred. Under the Bill at least two of the Commissioners may be of much less experience than a Judge of the High Court, who alone can constitute a Special Bench of three Judges under the Act of 1908. Your Lordship will please note that several Members have expressed the opinion that it would not be right to allow Sessions Judges or Additional Sessions Judges who have served only one year as such to be members of the special tribunals which would deal with special offences under a special and somewhat summary procedure. That much with regard to the constitution.

"The third point to which attention has been drawn is the punishment of death provided for certain cases. A sentence of death may be a proper sentence in certain cases, and no one may object to this punishment being inflicted under certain circumstances upon those who conspire against the King. But when a summary procedure is prescribed for the trial of such cases, it does seem to be a matter for consideration whether a sentence of death should not be omitted from the category of punishments provided in such cases. Section 2 (2) of the Bill says—

Rules made under this section may provide that any contravention thereof or of any order issued under the authority of any such rule shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to seven years, or with fine, or with both, or if the intention of the person so contravening any such rule or order is to assist the King's enemies or to wage war against the King, may provide that such contravention shall be punishable with death, transportation for life or imprisonment for a term which may extend to ten years, to any of which punishments fine may be added.

"Now, My Lord, to my mind it is questionable—I may be wrong, I speak subject to correction—whether a person proved guilty of contravening any of the rules made under this section, even with the intention of waging war against the King, should not be regarded as a person deserving of worse treatment than a man who has been openly fighting against the King's forces. A prisoner taken in war is not shot down—not by our Government at any rate, and I thank God he is not. A prisoner taken in war is interned, and will not the ends of public safety and of justice be fully met if an offender of the type we are considering is so interned, or transported for life, or imprisoned for any term which the Court may think proper. My Lord, there is always a danger of irrevocable injustice in the case of a death sentence. Such danger is enhanced where the trial is more or less of a summary character. I may refer here to the Pansey murder case, in which a man was ordered to be hanged by the High Court of Madras, but was acquitted by their Lordships of the Privy Council—a case in which my friend Mr. Eardley Norton rendered memorable service to the cause of justice. There is also another case, the Mahta

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case of Manbhumi, where a person who had been sentenced to be hanged by the neck until he was dead, and whose conviction had been upheld by the High Court, and whose appeal to the Local Government and the Government of India for mercy had been refused, was yet saved from the gallows by the truth being disclosed by the very person in whose interest he had been convicted and condemned. These, My Lord, are cases which have occurred in this country. In the House of Commons Lord Parmoor referred to the case of the German Consul at Sunderland, who had been tried for high treason before a Judge and Jury and convicted and sentenced to death, and in whose case the Lord Chief Justice and other Judges had found unanimously that the crime had not been proved. These cases afford us some guide and ought to make us pause to think whether in summary trials it would be right to allow sentences of death to be passed when in such cases the injustice that may be done must be irretrievable.

" These are some of the points which have been troubling my Honourable friends who have spoken before me, and these are the points which have troubled me also. The result is that while we give our loyal support to the measure as a war measure, in so far as it is necessary to meet the exigencies of the war, we request Government to be pleased to have the measure thoroughly considered in order that those provisions which are not necessary should be taken out of it. My Lord, I see from the Agenda paper of the business before the Council to-day, that it is proposed to ask for leave to have this measure passed to-day. Yesterday we made a representation to the Hon'ble the Home Member that the measure might be referred to a Select Committee in order that it should be there discussed and that points of difference may be better appreciated and understood. I hope that the request will meet with Your Excellency's approval and with the acceptance of the Government, and that an opportunity will be given to the representatives of Government and the representatives of the people to sit down together to retain as much of the measure as is needed, and as much as it is our duty to support at this juncture in view of the war, and to remove such provisions as do not seem to be called for by the exigencies of the situation.

" With these words, My Lord, I give my support to the principle of the Bill, and I hope that the Bill will be referred to a Select Committee and not passed in its present form."

The Hon'ble Raja Abu Jafar:—" My Lord, it is obvious that the present state of affairs has rendered it necessary to provide for emergency measures, and the Bill brought before the Council to-day is one of them. Considering the unusual state of things which has been brought about by the present war, no reasonable person will oppose the principle of this Bill (though there is some difference of opinion as to some of its details). There was not sufficient time for us to think over the details of the Bill in the usual manner, but the Government cannot be reasonably expected to observe the ordinary rules of legislation on such an extraordinary occasion. I believe there are circumstances that justify such a measure. I have full confidence in the Government taking this action, and I trust that the powers provided by the Act will not be misused by the authorities entrusted therewith, and its application to the civil population would be made with the utmost caution and deliberation. "

" It is clear from the provisions of the Bill that it is only a temporary measure taken as a precaution against the exigencies of the existing war, and it will cease to have effect six months after the termination of the war.

" Taking into consideration the emergency of the situation and the limited duration of the measure, I think myself quite justified in giving my wholehearted support to it."

The Hon'ble Raja Sir Muhammad Ali Muhammad Khan:—" My Lord, I submit my grateful thanks to you for the manner in which you have given expression to your feelings towards my country and my

[18TH MARCH, 1915.] . [*Raja Sir Muhammad Ali Muhammad Khan; Maung Mye; Mr. Rayaningar; Sir Reginald Craddock.*]

countrymen. This is not a Bill that could enlist the support of any Indian in normal times. I personally would regard it as a great misfortune if its provisions were considered necessary in ordinary times for governing a loyal and peaceful country like India, for the provisions contained in the Bill are subversive of the wise and beneficent methods of administration with which British rule is associated. It is a serious matter, My Lord, to supersede the ordinary judiciary of the country and to introduce sudden and revolutionary changes in the criminal law of the country without consulting the people. The Bill is highly drastic, and were it not that we are going through critical and abnormal times, and that the proposed legislation is put forward as an exceptional and temporary measure, I would have certainly opposed its passage through this Council. In the peculiar circumstances, however, of the position of the Empire, I recognise that it is not open to us to offer any opposition to the principle of the Bill; but I am gratified that our consent will not be regarded here or in England as an admission that India is disloyal or even lukewarm, for nothing can be more untrue to the real facts. My Lord, I refrain from opposing the principle of the Bill, because our Viceroy, who is beloved and trusted by the Indians and who has unstinted confidence in them, has considered it essential to put forward the Bill as a war measure and a war measure only. My Lord, it is to be hoped that the Empire will soon emerge from this struggle and that the Statute-book will not suffer for long from the disfigurement which this legislation will inflict upon it. I also sincerely trust, since the Bill can obviously be a double-edged weapon, that Your Excellency's Government will use the utmost care and vigilance to guard against any misuse of its provisions by the local authorities concerned. I also appeal to the Hon'ble Mover that he would give sympathetic consideration to the points raised by many Hon'ble non-official Members."

The Hon'ble Maung Mye:—"My Lord, speaking on behalf of the people of Burma, I beg to give my full and hearty support to the Bill."

The Hon'ble Mr. Rayaningar:—"My Lord, I sincerely support the Bill in all its essential features, however much I may regret the circumstances which necessitate its introduction. Though we cannot have an exact idea of the real situation, we have the fullest confidence in Your Excellency's Government and when the Government finds itself unable to cope with the situation, we must co-operate with it in strengthening its hands. My Lord, in a crisis like the present, we may, by showing any reluctance on our part in supporting the measure, be doing more harm than good to our interests. We want peace and order, and if for the maintenance of peace and order an emergency measure is required, we cannot but adopt it. That is the consideration, My Lord, which underlies our vote to-day." We are taking upon ourselves a serious responsibility; our people's interests are in our hands, and when we support the Government in this new measure, we do so in the fervent hope that the new law would be put into operation in as few cases as possible, and that under the pressure of extreme necessity. My Lord, I think the Bill requires modification in a few particulars. I think that the provision which gives retrospective effect to the law is unnecessary. I am also of opinion that capital punishment, except in extreme cases, is too much. I would suggest, for the consideration of Government, if clause 3 can be so amended as to be more acceptable. My Lord, we are deeply grateful to Your Excellency for the assuring words which Your Excellency has given expression to on this occasion."

The Hon'ble Sir Reginald Craddock:—"My Lord, I feel sure that Your Excellency will be gratified by the manner in which the non-official members of this Council have supported the principle of this Bill. Neither we nor they take any pleasure in putting forward and passing any drastic measure of this kind. As I explained in my opening speech, a long period has elapsed before this step was found to be necessary, and Your Lordship has

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stated, to which I need add no words of my own, that you do not consider that legislation of this kind involves the slightest slur upon the loyalty of India. In a country with such a vast population, there must be some lawless elements; as long as they keep quiet no drastic action is found necessary. When they begin to show signs of disturbance, then public safety and security demand that action should be taken to meet that attitude on their part. On the whole, I think that practically every member has supported the principle of the Bill. Even in the case of the Hon'ble Mr. Banerji, I was not able to gather for certain whether he was actually opposing the Bill or merely giving it a reluctant support.

"There were several points of criticism brought forward, and as regards some of these if at a later stage they take the shape of specific amendments, we shall be able to consider whether we can accept any of them, or if we are unable to accept them, will be able to explain the reasons for non-acceptance. As to the objection taken that clause 3 of the Bill extends far too wide the scope of the Bill including, besides offences that would be created under clause 2, all offences punishable with death, transportation or imprisonment for a term which may extend to seven years, in respect to that, the difficulty felt was to find some comprehensive term which would allow offences punishable under various Acts to be referred, if necessary, to a tribunal of this kind, and a long schedule of offences which even with much care might still fail to comprise all the cases that it might be necessary to refer to the tribunal was not considered a satisfactory method, because it is not merely a particular class of offences, it may be the class of offender whose speedy trial is required. Possibly, if some less comprehensive term can be found to include all we want, the objection might be considered, but I am not able offhand to give any assurance in this matter. I may just add a few remarks with respect to one or two criticisms that have been made by the Hon'ble Mr. Banerjee and the Hon'ble Pandit M. M. Malaviya. As regards the criticism against sub-clause (c) regarding the promotion of feelings of enmity and hatred between different classes of His Majesty's subjects, the English Regulation does not of course refer explicitly to that particular class of report. We have generally followed Regulation No. 27, which runs as follows:—

'No person shall by word of mouth or in writing or in any newspaper, periodical, book, circular, or other printed publication spread *false reports* or make *false statements*, etc., etc.'

"This—*i e.*, in regard to false statements—is one of the objections which the Hon'ble Pandit Malaviya took to the wording of sub-clause (c) of clause 2; but as regards the reference to promotion of feelings of enmity and hatred towards His Majesty's subjects to which the Hon'ble Pandit took exception, I wish to point out to the Hon'ble Pandit that the rules are intended to prevent the spread of false and injurious reports; and power is taken to make rules to prevent the spread of reports which are likely, amongst other things, to promote feelings of enmity and hatred between different classes of His Majesty's subjects. Now, in the circumstances of this country, it is natural that when dealing with the public safety, we should safeguard the spread of reports that are likely to endanger the public safety. The prevention of reports which promote feelings of enmity and hatred between different classes of His Majesty's subjects is essential as they may seriously prejudice the public safety.

"I do not wish, my Lord, to go into further detail regarding the criticisms that have been passed because they will be considered at a later stage; I would only ask that, as we have received such full support to the principle of the measure, Your Lordship will put the motion to the Council."

The motion that leave be given to introduce the Bill was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Sir Reginald Craddock:—"My Lord, I now beg to introduce the Bill and to ask Your Excellency to suspend the Rules of Business to admit of the Bill being taken into consideration."

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His Excellency the President :—“ I suspend the Rules of Business, and I think that the most convenient method of procedure would be, when the motion that the Bill be taken into consideration has been carried, to put the Bill to the Council clause by clause under Rule 31. Each clause will then have to be dealt with separately, and when the amendments relating to it have been discussed, I shall put the question to the Council whether that clause stand as part of the Bill.”

The Hon'ble Sir Reginald Craddock :—“ My Lord, I beg to move that the Bill be taken into consideration.”

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Sir Reginald Craddock :—“ My Lord, I beg to move that clause 1 of the Bill do stand as part of the Bill.”

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Sir Reginald Craddock :—“ My Lord, I now beg to move that clause 2 do stand as part of the Bill.”

The Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy :—“ My Lord, I beg to move a small amendment as regards clause 2 (h). Clause 2 (h) at present reads as follows :—

‘ (h) to prohibit anything likely to prejudice the training or discipline of His Majesty's forces and to prevent any attempt to tamper with the loyalty of persons in the service of His Majesty or to dissuade persons from entering the service of His Majesty.’

“ My amendment, My Lord, is that after the words ‘ entering the ’ the words ‘ military or police ’ be added. The object of this clause, as I understand it, is not to prevent people from dissuading their friends and relatives entering the service of His Majesty generally, but to facilitate recruitment; and as I understand that there is some opposition shown in some parts of the country in the matter of military recruitment and also in the recruitment of the police, this clause is rendered indispensable.

“ My Lord, the non-official members of this Council are as anxious as the Government that the recruiting in the country should not be in any way hampered, or any impediment put in the way of recruitment both for the Army and for the Police. But as this clause stands at present, there is a likelihood of its being extended to other departments. If I have a brother, a son, or a nephew, and he wants to become a munsiff or join the Educational Department, and if I dissuade him from doing that, I may be hauled up and brought within the pale of this law. It is not the intention, My Lord, of your Government to bring these cases within the Act. The intention is, I understand, to prevent undue interference with the question of recruitment for the Army and the Police. The Police is, of course, a civil department, but as this is a piece of legislation of an emergent nature. I am prepared to agree that the word Police be also added, and I am sure the Hon'ble the Home Member will see his way to accept the amendment.”

The Hon'ble Sir Reginald Craddock :—“ My Lord, I may say at once on behalf of the Government that I will accept that amendment.”

The question that in clause 2 (h), after the words ‘ entering the ’ the words ‘ military or police ’ be inserted was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya :—“ My Lord, I propose that in clause 2 (1) instead of the words ‘ public servants and other persons,’ the words ‘ District Magistrates, Sub-Divisional Officers or other competent military authority ’ be substituted.

“ My Lord, in the Defence of the Realm Act, as I have already submitted, the special emergency powers conferred by the Act are conferred upon the ‘ com-

[*Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya; The President; Sir Reginald Craddock; Mr. Banerjee.*] [18TH MARCH, 1915.]

petent naval or military authority', and the regulations which have been made under that Act, a copy of which, thanks to the courtesy of Mr. Muddiman, I now have before me, distinctly provide that the powers conferred by them shall be exercised only by the competent naval or military authority. My Lord, the words 'public servants or other persons' used in the Bill before us are extremely wide, the whole object of the war legislation is to secure that the competent naval or military authority—"

His Excellency the President:—"Will the Hon'ble Member kindly let me see his amendment"?

The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya:—"Your Excellency will pardon me. We have had to work against time. I have introduced the words 'and other competent military authority' in the amendment I propose".

His Excellency the President:—"You should have given notice of it beforehand".

The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya:—"I gave notice of it this morning, as soon as I came here. My object is that the special powers with which the Bill proposes to arm the Executive should be confined to District Magistrates, Sub-Divisional Officers and any competent military authority. The language used in the Bill is very wide, and, as I have submitted, there is no sanction for it in the regulations which have been framed in the United Kingdom in which the competent military or naval authority only is authorized to exercise the special powers conferred by the Act. That is my amendment."

The Hon'ble Sir Reginald Craddock:—"I am afraid that I cannot accept the amendment on behalf of the Government. A reference to the clause will show at once that the Governor General in Council makes rules as to the powers and duties of public servants and other persons in furtherance of that purpose. The Hon'ble Mr. Malaviya at the last moment has inserted in his amendment 'or competent military authority' because he has recognized that, but for that, he would be striking at the very root of the Bill which is based on the Defence of the Realm Act wherein military and naval authorities are given such extensive powers. But, apart from that, it is a question of powers and duties of all sorts of public officers. District Magistrates and Sub-Divisional Officers may very likely be given powers and duties and so may many other officers; the police and even village-officers may have duties assigned to them; and even private citizens. Therefore it is quite impossible to accept the amendment."

The amendment was put and negatived.

The Hon'ble Mr. Banerjee:—"My Lord, I beg to move that after clause 2 (1) (c) the following proviso be added:—"Provided that the latter part of clause (c) beginning with the words 'or to' in line 4, up to the end, be not given effect to in any province except by a vote of the local Legislative Council." My Lord, I might have moved for the deletion of this part of the clause because these words are a reproduction of the provisions of section 153 (a) of the Indian Penal Code. I need not read that section. Then, as regards offences committed by newspapers, we have a similar section in the Press Act. Therefore, I might have moved for the omission of these words altogether. But I find that there is a desire in the Punjab for a speedy procedure in dealing with these matters. Therefore, My Lord, I have ventured to put in the proviso that I have read out, so that in case local opinion should support the Government in adopting this procedure then only they should be empowered to do so. The object is, to some extent, to have the action of the Executive Government controlled by the authority of local opinion, so that nothing should be done under the provisions of this section except with the consent of the local legislature. In my province the local legislature undoubtedly has a non-official majority; but I am a member of the Bengal Legisla-

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tive Council, and I have been there for the last two years and more, and I find that only on one occasion was the Government defeated. During the whole of that time every measure of the Government, every Resolution that the Government supported was carried, and every Resolution which it opposed was lost. Therefore, really, there would be no risk whatsoever, but, on the contrary, some slight association of the local representatives with the operation of a measure like this would, I think, tend to facilitate the administration of this law.

"With these words, I beg to move the amendment."

The Hon'ble Mr. Wheeler:—"My Lord, I venture to think that this amendment is not one which should commend itself to this Council or be accepted by Your Excellency's Government. It overlooks the whole fundamental basis of section 2, and, considering that the conditions which necessitate the passing of these rules do not differ materially in different parts of the country, it would be a most curious and unusual state of affairs to have an act declared to be an offence in one province and not in another. Neither are the particular matters with which the rules will deal confined within provincial boundaries, while there is the third objection that nothing could be more prejudicial to the speedy disposal of offences, which it is sought to secure by this measure, than having to wait until the approval of the Legislative Council in any one province could be obtained before a particular rule was enforced.

"I would, therefore, beg to oppose the amendment."

The amendment was put and negatived.

The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya:—"My Lord, I do not press my first amendment to clause 2 (1) (c) that the words 'False reports or' be omitted from the first line. I beg Your Lordship's leave to withdraw it."

The amendment was by permission withdrawn.

The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya:—"My Lord, I move that from clause 2 (c) the words 'or to promote feelings of enmity or hatred between different classes of His Majesty's subjects' be omitted. I do not think, My Lord, that there is any need for any special provision of this kind in the emergency measure before us. There is already sufficient provision in the existing enactments to deal with a case which might arise under the clause in question. I therefore move that these words be omitted."

The Hon'ble Sir Reginald Craddock:—"My Lord, I cannot accept this amendment on behalf of the Government. Before the adjournment I made some remarks on the subject in answering the Hon'ble Pandit's speech. This particular kind of report, *viz.*, one which is likely to promote feelings of enmity and hatred between different classes of His Majesty's subjects, is no doubt not a kind of report which would be very common in England, and, therefore, the English Act did not take cognizance of such reports. But there is no kind of report in this country which is more likely to be spread than the one mentioned in this clause, and there is no kind of report which is likely to do more harm and damage, and possibly excite more serious breaches of the peace than a report which is likely to promote feelings of enmity and hatred between different classes of His Majesty's subjects. Therefore, My Lord, I submit that this is a very proper inclusion in this clause among the reports which we wish to check, and that this amendment therefore cannot be accepted."

The amendment was put and negatived.

The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya:—"My Lord, I beg leave to withdraw my amendment to clause 2 (1) (e), that after the word 'purposes' the words 'subject to the payment of compensation' be introduced."

The amendment was by permission withdrawn.

[*Mr. Banerjee; The President; Mr. Wheeler;* [18TH MARCH, 1915.]
Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya.]

The Hon'ble Mr. Banerjee :—"I beg to move this proviso to clause 2, sub-clause (1) (f) :—

'Provided that a person feeling aggrieved at such an order may appeal to the Commissioners appointed under section 3, or the District Magistrate or the Chief Presidency Magistrate of Calcutta, as the case may be.'

"The object of this proviso is to give the right of appeal to a person who feels aggrieved—"

His Excellency the President :—"Are those the words in your motion as submitted to the table?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Banerjee :—"No, My Lord, I have added the words 'Chief Presidency Magistrate or the Magistrate of the District.' I had a consultation with Mr. Muddiman (Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Legislative Department), and I put in these words to meet a legal difficulty. The text, as before Your Excellency, reads as follows :—

'Provided that a person feeling aggrieved at such an order may, where sections 3 to 11 of the Act have been extended to any area, appeal to the Commissioners appointed under section 3.'

"That, My Lord, is my amendment. The object of the proviso is to give a person feeling aggrieved at an order of internment the opportunity of submitting his case to a competent tribunal in order to have the facts tested upon which the internment has been ordered. And this is only a matter of fair play and justice to an individual who has been subjected to this disability. I understand that this proviso is not in the English Act. But, My Lord, we have not been following the English Act section by section or clause by clause. We have been making some departures in a restrictive direction. I think we may make one in a liberal direction also."

The Hon'ble Mr. Wheeler :—"I venture to think that there is some misunderstanding underlying this amendment. In the form in which it has been moved, it would not be workable. The Commissioners to whom the Hon'ble Member has referred will be appointed for the trial either of an offence committed by a breach of the regulations or of the other wider offences which have been made cognizable by the tribunal. It might very well happen, and would ordinarily happen, that at the time an order was passed under clause (f) there would be no Commissioners in existence. It is quite contrary to the whole spirit of the Bill to convert the three Commissioners into an Appellate Court against the orders of executive officers, and would seriously impede the passing of those orders, which is the object for which the Bill provides. I would, therefore, oppose the amendment."

The amendment was put and negatived.

The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya :—"My Lord, I beg leave to withdraw the amendment to clause 2 (1) (h), i.e., that the word 'military' should be inserted before the word 'service', as an identical amendment has, I understand, already been accepted."

The amendment was by permission withdrawn.

The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya :—"My Lord, I beg to move that from clause 2 (2) the word 'death' be removed. I stated the reasons for this amendment earlier in the day. I think, My Lord, that in cases where there is provision made for a summary trial, it is desirable that the extreme sentence should not be passed; the ends of justice will be met by transportation for life or imprisonment for a term which may extend to ten years, as the section provides."

[18TH MARCH, 1915.] . [Sir Reginald Craddock; Mr. Banerjee; Mr. Dadabhoy.]

The Hon'ble Sir Reginald Craddock :—" On the subject of this amendment I think it is very likely that the cases will be rare in which a sentence of death will be passed. But it would be a mistake to withdraw the power of inflicting capital punishment, because there might be cases in which no other punishment could adequately meet the crime. In the remarks that he made in his speech this morning, the Hon'ble Pandit suggested that men who assist the King's enemies or wage war against the King ought to be treated like prisoners of war, namely, enemy subjects who are fighting for their own King and who happen to have been captured. This is a contention which it is impossible to accept. The prisoner of war is a subject of a foreign power who owes no allegiance to the Sovereign of the country in which he is interned. But if a subject be found, in contravention of those rules, to have either assisted the King's enemies or waged war against the King, he is nothing but a rebel or a traitor, and all civilised countries provide that in extreme cases the penalty of death may be inflicted on such persons. Therefore, My Lord, we cannot accept this amendment."

The amendment was put and negatived.

The question that clause 2 as amended stand as part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Sir Reginald Craddock :—" I now move that clause 3 stand as part of the Bill."

The Hon'ble Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjee :—" My Lord, I move that in clause 3(1), after the words 'in writing' the words 'subject to a vote of the local Legislative Council' be inserted.

"The appointment of Commissioners is left to be decided by the Local Government, which means the Executive Government. I am sure Your Excellency's Government would like to have educated opinion associated with them in the appointment of the Commission. If this is done, the work of the Commission, by enlisting public opinion on its side, will be facilitated.

"It seems to me that no harm can accrue and there is no risk of friction or collision. For in the local Legislative Council the Government will practically have its own way. The views of the Executive Government will nearly in all cases be accepted by the Legislative Council. It would be a distinct advantage if the decision of the Executive Government were confirmed by the Legislative Council. These are my reasons for submitting this amendment to the acceptance of this Council."

The Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy :—" My Lord, in connection with the consideration of Mr. Banerjee's amendment, I take the liberty to place before the Council a somewhat modified proposal. I would put my amendment in a form which I have no doubt will be acceptable to the Hon'ble the Home Member. We have heard a great deal this morning about this section and the great and sweeping powers that this section allows. I think that, if my amendment is accepted by Government, it will in a way allay the feeling that the Hon'ble Members here as well as the public generally have, and it will also serve as an effective check on the executive. I disagree with my friend the Hon'ble Mr. Banerjee and propose the following amendment, namely, that after the words 'Local Government' the words 'with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council' be added."

The Hon'ble Sir Reginald Craddock :—" My Lord, I beg to rise to a point of order. This amendment of Mr. Dadabhoy's has apparently no connection whatever with the amendment put forward by Mr. Banerjee.

"Mr. Banerjee's amendment, as I understand it, is that in clause 3 (1) the words should run as follows :—'The Local Government may, by order in writing

[*Sir Reginald Craddock; Mr. Dadabhoy; Mr. Rayaningar; Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya.*] [18TH MARCH, 1915.]

subject to a vote of the local Legislative Council, direct that any person, etc.' Well, My Lord, the whole scope of the provision is that wherever it is in force in a province, the Local Government may, finding disorder gaining ground, direct the constitution of a special tribunal and direct that any person accused of a serious offence which it is considered should be speedily tried, should be tried by that tribunal. It is clearly a matter on which it is quite impossible for us to take the vote of a local Legislative Council. It might not even be sitting, and in any case it is quite impossible to refer individual cases to the consideration of a local Council. Therefore, My Lord, I cannot accept the amendment."

The amendment was put and negatived.

The Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy:—My Lord, I now press my objection. I suggest that the words 'with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council' be added after the words 'Local Government.' I have already said what I had to say on the subject a few minutes ago. I have heard the Hon'ble the Home Member who stated that the object of this legislation is to expedite matters. That is a very important object, but in these days of rapid communication, railways and telegraphs, the Governor General in Council's order could be obtained within a few hours, and I hope, therefore, the Hon'ble the Home Member will see his way to accept this modest suggestion of mine. It will allay public feeling on the subject. The section is of a very drastic character. A lot has been said on it this morning, and I do not wish to repeat what has been said, as it is still fresh in the minds of Hon'ble Members. I therefore request the Hon'ble the Home Member to see his way to accept this, and, as I said before, it will be a very valuable check on the Local Governments, and it will allay public feeling considerably on the subject."

The Hon'ble Mr. Rayaningar:—"My Lord, I support the Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy's amendment."

The Hon'ble Sir Reginald Craddock:—"My Lord, I am very sorry, but I cannot possibly accept this amendment. In the first place, the Hon'ble Member seems to overlook that section 3 can only come into force at all by notification of the Governor General in Council. That being the case, the Local Government will have had to establish a case to the satisfaction of the Governor General in Council that this procedure of speedy trial has become necessary within a part or whole of a province. When once that is done, it is surely superfluous to require the Local Government to refer every case, when they wish to send a criminal case to the special tribunal, for the orders of the Governor General in Council. If a Local Government is fit to administer its province at all, it can surely be trusted to see that a special tribunal of this kind is used only for the cases for which this Bill has been designed. It would cause much irritation and it would be quite impossible for the Governor General in Council to dictate all the circumstances that might make a trial of this kind desirable; once the power has been given to the Local Government on good case established, it would be quite unreasonable to require the Local Government to apply for further sanction from the Governor General in Council. I am sorry that I must oppose this amendment."

The amendment was put and negatived.

The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya:—"My Lord, I beg to move that from clause 3(1) the following words be omitted:—'or accused of any offence punishable with death, transportation or imprisonment for a term which may extend to seven years.' My Lord, I fail to see why the insertion of this clause is needed in this emergency measure. There is already sufficient provision in the existing enactments of the country to deal with cases, which may arise, of this character, and I hope that the Hon'ble the Home Member will see his way at any rate to omit this clause from section 3(1)."

[18TH MARCH, 1915.] • [Mr. Banerjee : Sir Reginald Craddock ; Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya.]

The Hon'ble Mr. Banerjee :—"My Lord, I had the same amendment, and I thoroughly associate myself with the observations which have fallen from my friend. A large number of cases, such as burglary, rioting and so forth, which are included in the Penal Code, will be tried by the Commissioners under this section and under a summary procedure, which I think would be dangerous to the liberty of the subject; there is no occasion for introducing this large class of cases in this clause, and subject to a summary procedure in which there is some chance of justice not always being done, I thoroughly associate myself with the observations of Mr. Malaviya."

The Hon'ble Sir Reginald Craddock :—"My Lord, the Government cannot possibly accept this amendment, because it would strike at the root of the whole object for which these speedy trials are designed. I mentioned in my opening speech the various kinds of lawlessness which it was desired to suppress; and among those were outbreaks of lawlessness in which large bands of men plundered whole villages, wrecked shops and destroyed houses and property. When gangs of men go abroad in this manner they may commit very many different offences under the Penal Code, and of course it would be impossible to make a scheduled selection of offences that might be tried or might not be tried by this tribunal. As a matter of fact although Hon'ble Members have chosen to describe this trial as a very summary one, as if in fact it was a summary one under the Criminal Procedure Code, the trial will differ very little from the ordinary trial of warrant cases before a Magistrate, or a sessions case before a Sessions Judge. It may be that the evidence is not recorded in full detail, but all the other features will be the same; and it would be quite impossible, therefore, to exclude these serious offences from the jurisdiction of a special tribunal of this kind. If we were to do so we should be taking away from a Local Government the power to deal with those very cases for which it is specially asked for powers to be given under this Bill. I have already explained once that it was not intended to withdraw the ordinary criminal business of the country from the ordinary criminal courts of the country. And surely a Local Government may be trusted to send to this tribunal only those cases which it considers the ordinary courts are unable to deal with, either because they are choked with business or because the offences are so serious that the delays incidental to the ordinary hearing of cases would fail to check the outbreak of lawlessness. After this explanation I feel sure that the Council will agree with me that it is quite impossible to exclude these serious offences from this clause. The Government cannot accept this amendment."

The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya :—"My Lord, every one of us desires that the wicked gangs to which the Hon'ble Member has referred should be got hold of as early as practicable; but obviously what is needed for that purpose is better arrangements for their speedy arrests; there is not the same need for a speedy trial, for once an evil-doer is arrested his mischievous activities are stopped. But the Act provides for a speedy trial; everything that the Hon'ble Member has said has been in support of special provisions for a speedy trial; but as I have said, once an offender is arrested a little delay in his trial can lead to no injury to the cause of public peace or safety. The Hon'ble Member says that if we take away this clause from the Bill, we shall be taking away the very power that the Local Governments most desire to be given to them. I regret I do not at all see why the Local Governments should so particularly desire to have this clause in the Bill. The Hon'ble the Home Member says that ordinary courts are not able to deal with cases like this, that these courts are choked with business and that the disposal of such cases is unduly delayed. If that is so, that is, if the courts are choked with business, the remedy would appear to be to appoint additional Judges, and not the enacting of a drastic measure like the one before us. If there is no other reason and no other than what has been stated by the Hon'ble the Home Member for inserting the clause in question in the Bill, it seems to me that that object will be better served and can only be served by the provision of a

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya.]

[18TH MARCH, 1915.]

stronger and better police and not for the speedy trial which has been provided in the Bill.

"I hope Government will reconsider the matter and see its way to drop the clause to which, along with several other Hon'ble Members, I have drawn attention."

The motion was put and the Council divided with the following result :—

Ayes.—7.

1. The Hon'ble Mr. Ghuznavi.
2. The Hon'ble Pandit Bishan Narayan Dar.
3. The Hon'ble Pandit M. M. Malaviya.
4. The Hon'ble Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola.
5. The Hon'ble Babu Surendra Nath Banerjee.
6. The Hon'ble Raja of Mahmudabad.
7. The Hon'ble Mr. M. S. Das.

Noes.—46.

1. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.
2. The Hon'ble Sir Robert Carlyle.
3. The Hon'ble Sir Harcourt Butler.
4. The Hon'ble Sir Ali Imam.
5. The Hon'ble Mr. Clark.
6. The Hon'ble Sir Reginald Craddock.
7. The Hon'ble Sir William Meyer.
8. The Hon'ble Mr. Hailey.
9. The Hon'ble Mr. Gillan.
10. The Hon'ble Mr. Cobb.
11. The Hon'ble Mr. Brunyate.
12. The Hon'ble Mr. Wheeler.
13. The Hon'ble Mr. Low.
14. The Hon'ble Mr. Sharp.
15. The Hon'ble Mr. Porter.
16. The Hon'ble Mr. Kershaw.
17. The Hon'ble General Holloway.
18. The Hon'ble Mr. Michael.
19. The Hon'ble Surgeon General Sir C. P. Lukis.
20. The Hon'ble Mr. Russell.
21. The Hon'ble Mr. Maxwell.
22. The Hon'ble Major Robertson.
23. The Hon'ble Mr. Kenrick.
24. The Hon'ble Mr. Kesteven.
25. The Hon'ble Sir William Vincent.
26. The Hon'ble Mr. Carr.
27. The Hon'ble Sardar Khan Bahadur R. J. Vakil.
28. The Hon'ble Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy.
29. The Hon'ble Mr. Donald.
30. The Hon'ble Maharaja M. C. Nandi of Kasimbazar.
31. The Hon'ble Raja Abu Jafar of Pirpur.
32. The Hon'ble Mr. Mande.
33. The Hon'ble Mr. Huda.
34. The Hon'ble Mr. McNeill.
35. The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Sita Nath Ray.
36. The Hon'ble Lieutenant-Colonel Brooke Blakeway.
37. The Hon'ble Raja Kushalpal Singh.
38. The Hon'ble Raja Jai Chand.
39. The Hon'ble Mr. Maynard.
40. The Hon'ble Mr. Walker.
41. The Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy.
42. The Hon'ble Sir G. M. Chitnavis.
43. The Hon'ble Lieutenant-Colonel Gardon.
44. The Hon'ble Mr. Arbuthnot.
45. The Hon'ble Maung Mye.
46. The Hon'ble Mr. Abbott.

So the amendment was negatived.

[18TH MARCH, 1915.] [*Mr. Banerjee; Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya; Mr. Wheeler.*]

The Hon'ble Mr. Banerjee:—"My Lord, mine is the next amendment, but as it covers the same ground, I beg leave to withdraw it."

The amendment was by permission withdrawn

The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya.—"My Lord, I beg to move that in clause 3 (1) for 'Commissioners appointed under this Act' the following be substituted 'Special Bench constituted in accordance with the provisions of the Indian Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1908.'

"My Lord, the constitution of special courts is proposed in section 4 of the Bill. It is said that all trials under this Act shall be held by three Commissioners of whom at least two shall be persons who have served as Sessions Judges or Additional Sessions Judges for a period of one year, or are persons qualified under section 2 of the Indian High Courts Act, 1861, for appointment as Judges of a High Court or are advocates of a Chief Court or pleaders of ten years standing. The object evidently is to provide a court constituted by men with special qualifications, possessing both experience and ability, and that is right. But I submit that if instead of what is proposed in the Bill, the provisions of the Indian Criminal Law Amendment Act for the constitution of a special Bench of the High Court will be substituted, the Court before which offences made punishable under the proposed enactment will go, will be constituted of three judges of the High Court, who would not merely fully answer the description given in section 4 of the proposed Bill, but who would be much better qualified by experience and ability to deal with cases of exceptional character. I think, My Lord, the constitution of the Bench as I suggest will inspire a great deal more confidence and will remove much of the apprehension which may be felt otherwise over the Act."

The Hon'ble Mr. Wheeler:—"My Lord, the acceptance of the amendment would almost imply that a large portion of this Bill is not required, since the Indian Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1908, already stands in the Statute-book, and these tribunals which the Hon'ble Member seeks to introduce in this Bill can already be constituted. I think it is a matter of common knowledge that the special tribunal of the Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1908, has been very sparingly used, and that when it has been used it has proved a somewhat cumbrous machinery. It would absolutely frustrate the efficient administration of the procedure contemplated by this Bill for it to be requisite to bring the parties and witnesses to the provincial headquarters to be tried by a Bench of three judges of the High Court. There would never be enough judges to sit upon such tribunals concurrently with the discharge of their regular duties, and the expense and trouble to the parties and the delay involved would be tremendous. Also, it would be out of all proportion to the requirements of the efficient hearing of the sort of offences that will be brought before the three Commissioners to hold that they should be brought in the first instance before three judges of the chief provincial Court. I regret, My Lord, that we cannot accept the amendment."

The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya.—"My Lord, all that I would say is that the result of the amendment that I propose would be to constitute a Bench of three judges who would be far better qualified by experience and ability to deal with exceptional cases. My friend says there are not sufficient judges at present. Well, you have to appoint three Commissioners under the Bill, I ask that instead of appointing three Commissioners you should appoint three judges who would fully answer the description given in the Bill. If my amendment were accepted, three judges who are qualified to be judges of the High Court or Chief Court would be appointed. It would mean a little extra expense, but a great deal more satisfaction from the point of view of Government and the public that justice will be done and that there should be provision against the miscarriage of justice so far as it is possible."

The amendment was put and negatived.

[*Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya; Sir Reginald Craddock; Mr. Banerjee.*] [18TH MARCH, 1915.]

The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya:—"My Lord, I beg to move that in section 3 (2) the words 'or in respect of persons or classes of persons accused' be omitted. As it stands an order may be passed by the Local Government regarding a whole class of persons to be tried under the Act. There is danger that injustice may in such cases be done to any particular person who may fall within that class, and there would be no difficulty in the Government issuing orders in every individual case as it may arise. If the words are omitted it will result in this, that the Government will be able to pass orders in every single case of a person or persons whom it may be considered expedient to try under the Act. I therefore propose that these words be omitted."

The Hon'ble Sir Reginald Craddock:—"My Lord, it is not possible to accept this amendment because it is unnecessary to require that the case of every individual man shall be reported to the Local Government before it passes orders for his trial by these tribunals. These cases are committed in various districts, there may be large numbers of accused, and it is not a workable arrangement that in respect of every man, some of whom might be arrested at various times, special orders should be required. The wording of the section is necessarily drawn so as to enable the Local Government to pass general orders which would apply to the kind of cases for which it is contemplating this speedy trial. I cannot see how in any way any class of person can be prejudiced because the order is given in a particular form. If, for example, it was stated that all persons of a certain class committing dacoity in a certain district should be tried by the Commissioners, it certainly would not prejudice any of these individuals. It merely enables the Government to deal with a type of case, instead of dealing with every individual one when they find that the state of the district requires resort to this speedy method of bringing offenders to justice. I am, therefore, unable to accept the amendment."

The amendment was put and negatived.

The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya:—"My Lord, I do not press the second amendment, *viz.* that in clause 3 (2) the words 'or classes of persons' be omitted, because as the first one has not been accepted this will not be. I beg leave to withdraw it."

The amendment was by permission withdrawn.

The Hon'ble Mr. Banerjee:—"My Lord, I beg to withdraw the amendment which stands against my name, that is that in clause 3 (2) the words 'or classes of persons' be omitted."

The amendment was by permission withdrawn.

The Hon'ble Mr. Banerjee:—"My Lord, I beg to move that in clause 3 (3) the words, 'but, save as aforesaid, an order under that sub-section may be made in respect of or may include any person accused of any offence referred to therein whether such offence was committed before or after the commencement of this Act,' be omitted."

"My Lord, the effect of these words is to make this Act retrospective. A man commits an offence to-day: two months hence, a Commission is appointed: he will be tried by that Commission, and he will thus be deprived of those rights which, at the time the offence was committed, he undoubtedly possessed. Those rights were trial according to the ordinary law and a right of appeal if he was convicted as a result of that trial. All those rights will be taken away from him although at the time when he committed that offence the Commission had not been formed. To give retrospective effect to any legislation is a very unusual proceeding, and I do hope that, in the circumstances, the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill will see his way to accept the amendment which I have laid before this Council."

[18TH MARCH, 1915.] . [Mr. Ghuznavi; Mr. Wheeler; Sir Reginald Craddock; Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya.]

The Hon'ble Mr. Ghuznav :—" My Lord, I beg to support this amendment."

The Hon'ble Mr. Wheeler :—" My Lord, it might have been possible to accept this amendment had Your Excellency's Government, with great prescience, many months ago, foreseeing that circumstances might arise which would necessitate this legislation, introduced and passed it then. But as was explained by the Hon'ble Sir Reginald Craddock this morning, it has been the policy of Your Excellency's Government to maintain the administration of the country on the ordinary lines for as long as possible, with the result that this measure is being introduced after the circumstances which necessitate its introduction have actually arisen. There may be cases which have already occurred which are of the kind to which it is desired to apply the procedure of this Bill, and for that reason that clause was inserted, and it is submitted that it should stand."

The amendment was put and negatived.

The question that clause 3 stand as part of the Bill was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Sir Reginald Craddock :—" I now move that clause 4 stand as part of the Bill."

The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya :—" My Lord, I beg leave to withdraw the next amendment, namely :—

'That from clause 4 (2) the words 'class of accused' be omitted.

The amendment was by permission withdrawn

The Hon'ble Mr. Ghuznavi :—" My Lord, I desire to move an amendment which stands against my name. It is this, that in clause 4 (3) the words 'at least' be omitted.

"The reason why I move this amendment is as follows. As far as I have been able to judge from reading this Bill and as far as I have been able to gather the intention of Government, I take it that the Government intend to create a special tribunal consisting of three Commissioners, of whom one shall always be a non-official. If therefore these two words 'at least' are allowed to remain, it will be possible in that case on some future occasion to constitute a special tribunal with three official judges or three officials. Therefore, if these two words are omitted, it will go a long way to reassure the public outside this Council as well as perhaps some of my friends within this Council who are of the opinion that I occasionally read them a lecture, although I think that my lecture is always wholesome and on this occasion it will do them good.

"With these words I beg to express the hope that the Hon'ble the Home Member will accept this little amendment which I have moved."

The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya :—" My Lord, I beg to support this amendment. Under the High Courts Act there is a provision for the appointment of a certain number of Barrister Judges to every High Court. Parliament has considered it desirable in the interests of maintaining the best standard of justice, that this provision should be in the Act and this has been in force throughout up to this time. The tribunal proposed under the Bill is going to be a special tribunal, and it is highly desirable that there should be provision for the appointment in such a court of a lawyer who had not served either as a Sessions or Additional Sessions Judge, and who would therefore be either a person who is a barrister or a vakil practising independently in the courts. From that point of view, it is very desirable that the words 'at least' should be omitted."

[*Sir Reginald Craddock; Mr. Dadabhoy; Pandit* . [18TH MARCH, 1915.]
Madan Mohan Malaviya.]

The Hon'ble Sir Reginald Craddock:—"My Lord, the insertion of the words 'at least' was intended to insure that two of the three persons who constituted this Court—it might be all three—but at least two should be persons who had some judicial experience, or were qualified as described in sub-clause (3). It may not always be possible to constitute a tribunal in which all three shall be judges who answer to certain tests of service or other qualifications, and the number of judges available at any one time in a Province are not so numerous as to make it possible to constitute a number of these tribunals if all three Commissioners have to have these qualifications. The Government, therefore, considered it to be a very adequate safeguard in the constitution of these courts that at least two of these Commissioners should be qualified in this way, and therefore they are not prepared to accept an amendment of this kind if the intention of the amendment is that all three should have these special qualifications."

The amendment was put and negatived.

The Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy:—"My Lord, I beg to move that, in clause 4⁽³⁾, for the words 'one year' the words 'not less than three years' be substituted. I have very few words to say in support of this amendment, and I do hope that this amendment of mine will commend itself to the Hon'ble the Home Member who has very extensive administrative experience. I do not desire to say anything more to-day on this subject than is absolutely necessary. I am firmly of opinion that when, under this Bill, summary powers have been given to the three Commissioners, it is necessary that judges of experience should be chosen. In clause 11, the last clause of this Bill, Hon'ble Members will perceive there is a distinct provision that 'no order under this Act shall be called in question in any court, and no suit, prosecution or other legal proceedings shall lie against any person for anything which is in good faith done or intended to be done under this Act.'

"Hon'ble Members will therefore see what wide and extensive powers the Commissioners will have, and it is only right and proper that judicial officers of experience should be on this Commission. My Lord, I myself have been at the bar for many years; I have come in close contact with the judicial work in my own Province; and I for one would not trust Additional Sessions Judges and Sessions Judges of one year's standing with this great work."

The Hon'ble Sir Reginald Craddock:—"I may save time by intervening to say that the Government are prepared to accept this amendment and provide that the judges shall have these three years' experience which the Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy desires."

The amendment was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya:—"My Lord, I beg to move that in section 4 (") the following words be omitted,—'Of whom at least two shall be persons who have served as Sessions Judges or Additional Sessions Judges for a period of one year' (or three years as now)."

"The section will then run:—

'All trials under this Act shall be held by three Commissioners qualified under section 2 of the Indian High Courts Act, 1861, for appointment as Judges of a High Court or are Advocates of a Chief Court or Pleaders of 10 years' standing.'

"My Lord, it is not surprising that the Hon'ble the Home Member should have more faith in members of the Service of which he is a distinguished representative than in the members of the Bar. But, My Lord, a more sound rule than the one which appeals to the Hon'ble Member prevails in England, where a large number of appointments of Judges are made from among lawyers who are practising and have practised for some time at the Bar. The result of the amendment which I propose would be to secure a much better class of lawyers as Judges on the proposed Bench. I commend the amendment to the consideration of the Government."

[18TH MARCH, 1915.] . [*Mr. Wheeler ; Sir Reginald Craddock ; Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya.*]

The Hon'ble Mr. Wheeler :—"My Lord, I had hoped that after the acceptance of the Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy's amendment, which goes far to secure the experience of the Sessions and Additional Sessions Judges who may be appointed to this tribunal, this amendment might have been withdrawn. Its effect is to further tie the hands of the Local Government, who may have to select Commissioners, to people of particular qualifications, and I think it should be judged largely on its administrative merits. The section, as it at present stands, insures the essential point that on the tribunal the trained judicial element will always preponderate. That being so, it is surely not an unreasonable measure of elasticity to prescribe no special condition in respect of the third member. Should the cases to be heard be numerous it may not always be administratively easy to find the requisite two Commissioners of particular qualifications, and a certain amount of discretion as to the person who can most suitably be appointed as third Commissioner may well be left. With the safeguard of the necessary retention of the judicial majority, the discretionary power as regards the third member can really give little cause for complaint."

The amendment was put and negatived.

The question that clause 4 as amended stand as part of the Bill was then put and agreed to."

The Hon'ble Sir Reginald Craddock :—"I now move that clause 5 stand as part of the Bill."

The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya :—"My Lord, I beg to move that from the proviso to clause 5 the following words be omitted, *viz.*, 'shall make a memorandum only of the substance of the evidence of each witness examined, and'. The result of which will be that the proviso will stand thus :—

'Provided that such Commissioners shall not be bound to adjourn any trial for any purpose unless such adjournment is, in their opinion, necessary in the interests of justice'.

"My Lord, under section 9 a special rule of evidence is provided. That rule of evidence is very much what we find in the Indian Criminal Law Amendment Act, section 13. The Legislature thought fit in passing the Indian Criminal Law Amendment Act to lay down that 'notwithstanding anything contained in section 33 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, the evidence of any witness taken by a Magistrate in proceedings to which this Part applies shall be treated as evidence before the High Court if the witness is dead or cannot be produced, and if the High Court has reason to believe that his death or absence has been caused in the interests of the accused'. This has been practically reproduced in section 9 of the Bill before us. But the Bill goes far beyond this in the proviso to section 5. To lay down that the Commissioners shall make only a memorandum of the substance of the evidence of each witness, is, I submit, unnecessary and dangerous. The Commissioners may hear a case, and if they take down only the substance of the statements of witnesses, they may, when they come to read the evidence as a whole, miss some point which may lead to grave injustice. I think, as no appeal is provided for, as the judgments of the Commissioners are to be final and conclusive, it is desirable that the evidence should be recorded in full as it is required to be recorded under the Criminal Procedure Code."

The Hon'ble Sir Reginald Craddock :—"My Lord, the procedure provided under section 5 is intended to facilitate a speedy trial, which is the object of this legislation. The detailed record of evidence that is taken down in our courts is taken down in full in order that the appellate court may have the means of judging the facts upon that record. When, however, no appeals are allowed from the decision of the court, it is clear that a very long and detailed statement of evidence is not necessary. It has to be judged in this

[*Sir Reginald Craddock; Mr. Dadabhoi; Mr. Das; Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola.*] [18TH MARCH, 1915.]

case by the people who hear that evidence and not by people who have not heard the evidence and who have to judge on a written record. Therefore, to provide that the Commissioners should have the whole of the evidence taken down in detail, would be to interfere considerably with the object of the trial, which is to be a speedy one. No doubt, in practice, the Commissioners would record such evidence as they thought proper in order to assist their judgment in the case. But it is in accordance with the whole object of this legislation to give them the option of making a memorandum only of the substance of the evidence, and I think that the discretion as to the exact amount the Commissioners should take down in writing may well be left to them.

"I am unable, therefore, on behalf of the Government, to accept this amendment."

The amendment was put and negatived.

The Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoi :—"My Lord, I beg to move that in clause 5 (2) after the word 'prevail', the following words be added 'But in no case of difference of opinion shall a sentence of death be passed.'"

"My Lord, the amendment which I now press upon the attention of the Council is not purely a sentimental one. It is founded on the traditions of British justice; it is based on the wide principles of British justice; it goes to the root, I say, of British justice. In this case summary powers are given to these Commissioners; they will have powers of life and death; the inquiry which they will have to make will be of an extremely summary nature and character; they will not be bound to observe fully the rules of evidence which the Evidence Act imposes in ordinary procedure. Even under clause 9 of the Bill very extensive powers have been given to use the statement of a person who is dead or, whose disappearance or incapacity to give evidence has, in the opinion of the Commissioners, been caused in the interests of the accused. My Lord, I am perfectly aware that under the Crimes Act the Special Tribunal enjoys a similar privilege; that is, in case of a difference of opinion the judgment of the majority of the judges prevails, even when a sentence of death is passed.

"But, My Lord, you can hardly compare the experience, the profound legal knowledge of High Court Judges with those of the Commissioners that will be appointed; and I therefore contend that it will be not quite safe for people going up for their trial before these tribunals that in the case of a difference of opinion the maximum penalty of the law should be pronounced.

"My Lord, the object of this legislation is doubtless a deterrent one; but will its deterrent effect be taken away if, instead of the maximum penalty of the law, a sentence of penal servitude for life is substituted? My Lord, we are all desirous of co-operating with Government in passing this emergent piece of legislation. We have all shown this morning how anxious we are to help Government in this crisis, in this hour of the Empire's need. But, My Lord, at the same time, I do think that justice should be combined with clemency, and where there is a difference of opinion between the Judges as regards the guilt of an offender, it is in consonance with the principles of British justice, it is in consonance with the ideas of all Englishmen, that the benefit of the doubt in that case should be given to the accused, and the maximum penalty of the law should not be pronounced.

"With these words, my Lord, I request that clause 5 (2) be amended in the way I suggest, which can be done without detriment to the provisions of this Act."

The Hon'ble Mr. Das :—"My Lord, I support the amendment."

The Hon'ble Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola :—"My Lord, I should also like to support the amendment. When the proceedings under this Act are going to be largely of a summary character, I think it is very desirable

[18TH MARCH, 1915.] . [Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola; Sir Gangadhar Chitnavis; Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy; Mr. Banerjee; Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya; Mr. Ghuznavi; Sir Reginald Craddock.]

that the extreme penalty of the law should not be allowed whenever there is a difference of opinion among the judicial officers charged with the trial of the cases. I trust that the appeal which we are making to Your Excellency will be accepted and that the extreme penalty of the law will not be awarded in cases in which the Commissioners appointed under this emergency legislation are divided as to the guilt of the accused."

The Hon'ble Sir Gangadhar Chitnavis:—"My Lord, I support the amendment."

The Hon'ble Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy:—"I fully endorse the views expressed by the Hon'ble Mover and the other Members, and I support the amendment."

The Hon'ble Mr. Banerjee:—"My Lord, I have given notice of the same amendment and I thoroughly associate myself with the observations made by the Hon'ble Mover. Here is a man tried under a summary procedure, and there is no appeal for him against the sentence of the Commissioners; and when there is a difference of opinion there is always an element of doubt introduced as to the soundness of a conviction. Under these circumstances, it seems to me to be hard—almost unfair—to pass the extreme penalty of the law upon a man thus situated. I hope, therefore, that the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill will see his way to accept this amendment."

The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya:—"My Lord, I have given notice of a similar amendment, and I beg to support the amendment before us. My Lord, if the amendment is accepted the result will be that where out of three judges one would be in doubt as to whether the accused was guilty or not, in that case the accused will have, and he should have the benefit of the doubt. That is a principle of English law for which Englishmen have justly claimed great credit. We admire the system of English justice because of that principle. I fear, My Lord, that if the section 5 (2) of the Bill stands as it does in the Bill, there will be a very great departure from the aforesaid established principle for which there is no justification. I hope the Government will see their way to accepting the amendment."

The Hon'ble Mr. Ghuznavi:—"My Lord, I desire to endorse every word which has been uttered by my friend Mr. Dadabhoy with regard to his amendment. Justice should always be tempered with mercy in a case of this kind, and I hope that Government will see their way to accepting this amendment."

The Hon'ble Sir Reginald Craddock:—"My Lord, this amendment has received a certain amount of support from several Hon'ble Members of this Council, and I should like to view it sympathetically; but I think there is to some extent a confusion of ideas in this matter. The clause provides that, in the event of any difference of opinion between the Commissioners, the opinion of the majority should prevail. That difference might be in respect of the conviction; but the amendment bears no relation whatever to the question of conviction. No doubt it is possible that in some cases one member of the Court might wish to give the benefit of the doubt to the accused person, and the majority of the Court (i.e., the other two members) might find him guilty. It would be entirely contrary to all the principles on which all tribunals are constituted that the opinion of the minority should decide as to whether the man is guilty or not. Nor does the amendment moved by the Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy actually amount to that, although the arguments that he put forward would appear to suggest that that is what he really contemplates. In effect, what the amend-

[*Sir Reginald Craddock ; Mr. Dadabhoy.*]

[18TH MARCH, 1915.]

ment really proposes is that, in the event of a difference of opinion, whether it be of sentence or of conviction, no sentence of death should be passed. Well, there would possibly be some case for that if you took a hasty opinion on it. At first sight it might seem a reasonable proposition. As a matter of fact, under our existing law, a Sessions Judge may sometimes refrain from passing a sentence of death, and it may be enhanced to a sentence of death by a High Court. So that our existing law recognises that there may be a difference of opinion about a sentence in which the opinion in favour of a sentence of death shall prevail. Now, in this particular case, what may often happen may be that there may be a conviction for murder, perhaps of an aggravated kind, and the majority of the tribunal may consider that the capital sentence is the only one which will meet the case. One of the Judges may think that the case might be met by the sentence of transportation. In that case of course the opinion of the two must, in accordance with all precedent, prevail. But there is a very considerable safeguard in such cases, and in respect of that I would draw the attention of the Council to sub-clause (2) of clause 8, where it is made quite clear that the power of the Governor General in Council or the Local Government to make orders under section 401 or 402 of the Code of Criminal Procedure will remain unimpaired by the Bill. Clearly, then, in such a case the accused person who has been sentenced to death would have a strong point in his favour in a memorial to the Local Government and then to the Governor General in Council, that one of the members of the Court had not been in favour of inflicting the death sentence ; and the fact that this third Judge had been in favour of the more lenient course would be on record and would receive due weight from the Local Government and from the Governor General in Council. We consider, my Lord, that these safeguards are ample to ensure that a man for whom the capital sentence might be considered to be extra severe should have ample opportunity of having considerations in his favour given weight to by the executive authority, and that the existence of this safeguard renders it unnecessary to depart from all precedent in the case of these tribunals in such a way as to prescribe that the opinion of the minority shall prevail over the opinion of the majority.

" I hope, My Lord, that the Council will rest satisfied with this explanation of the case, and will feel re-assured that it is improbable that extra severity will ever be exercised in the case of persons convicted of crimes by this procedure."

The Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy :—" My Lord, I have heard with great interest what the Hon'ble the Home Member had to say in reply to my amendment, but, with great respect for his opinion, I beg to say that the Hon'ble the Home Member is under some misapprehension as regards the interpretation of sub-clause (2). In that clause a difference of opinion is provided for both as regards the finding of the Court and the sentence to be passed by it. I am not at present questioning the finding of the Commissioners. In the matter of sentence only my amendment will apply. Clause 8 (2), no doubt, gives powers to the Local Government to interfere in this matter ; but my Hon'ble friend has probably not noticed that this inquiry will be of a very summary nature. The evidence that will be recorded will be brief, and the provisions of the Evidence Act and the Criminal Procedure Code will not be rigidly followed. Will the Local Government be in a position to form, on such an imperfect record, their decisive opinion on the case ? Who will be the best judges, the Commissioners who heard the case, who heard the evidence and who recorded brief notes of the evidence, but who also had the opportunity of marking the demeanour of the witnesses, or the Local Government which has before it an imperfect record of the case ? I submit, therefore, that the objection that has been raised to my amendment is neither valid nor convincing. I appeal to this Council, to the Hon'ble Members, in the name of justice, in the name of humanity, to accept my amendment. As you are all aware it is a cardinal principle of British justice that a hundred guilty persons may go off scot-free rather than one innocent man should be hanged ; and I therefore ask you to give your support to this most reasonable amendment. My Lord, I now request you to put my amendment to the vote."

[18TH MARCH, 1915.] [*Mr. Dadabhoy ; Mr. Banerjee ; Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya ; Sir Reginald Craddock.*]

“The amendment was put and the Council divided with the following result :—

Ayes—16.

1. The Hon'ble Mr. Ghuznavi.
2. The Hon'ble Pandit Bishan Narayan Dar.
3. The Hon'ble Pandit M. M. Malaviya.
4. The Hon'ble Mr. R. R. Venkataranga.
5. The Hon'ble Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola.
6. The Hon'ble Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy.
7. The Hon'ble Mr Surendra Nath Banerjee.
8. The Hon'ble Maharaja M. C. Nandi of Kasimbazar.
9. The Hon'ble Raja of Mahmudabad.
10. The Hon'ble Raja Abu Jafar of Pirpur.
11. The Hon'ble Mr. M. S. Das.
12. The Hon'ble Mr. Huda.
13. The Hon'ble Raja Kushalpal Singh.
14. The Hon'ble Raja Jai Chand.
15. The Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy.
16. The Hon'ble Sir Gangadhar Chitnavis.

Noes—36.

1. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.
2. The Hon'ble Sir Robert Carlyle.
3. The Hon'ble Sir Harcourt Butler.
4. The Hon'ble Sir Ali Imam.
5. The Hon'ble Mr. Clark.
6. The Hon'ble Sir Reginald Craddock.
7. The Hon'ble Sir William Meyer.
8. The Hon'ble Mr. Hailey.
9. The Hon'ble Mr. Gillan.
10. The Hon'ble Mr. Cobb.
11. The Hon'ble Mr. Brunyate.
12. The Hon'ble Mr. Wheeler.
13. The Hon'ble Mr. Low.
14. The Hon'ble Mr. Sharp.
15. The Hon'ble Mr. Porter.
16. The Hon'ble Mr. Kershaw.
17. The Hon'ble Mr. Michael.
18. The Hon'ble General Holloway.
19. The Hon'ble Surgeon-General Sir C. P. Lukis.
20. The Hon'ble Mr. Russell.
21. The Hon'ble Mr. Maxwell.
22. The Hon'ble Major Robertson.
23. The Hon'ble Mr. Kenrick.
24. The Hon'ble Mr. Kesteven.
25. The Hon'ble Sir William Vincent.
26. The Hon'ble Mr. Carr.
27. The Hon'ble Mr. Donald.
28. The Hon'ble Mr. Mande.
29. The Hon'ble Mr. McNeill.
30. The Hon'ble Lt.-Col. Brooke Blakeway.
31. The Hon'ble Mr. Maynard.
32. The Hon'ble Mr. Walker.
33. The Hon'ble Lt.-Col. Gurdon.
34. The Hon'ble Mr. Arbuthnot.
35. The Hon'ble Mr. Maung Mye.
36. The Hon'ble Mr. Abbott.

So the amendment was negatived.

The Hon'ble Mr. Banerjee:—“ My Lord, I beg to withdraw the amendment as regards this particular section, namely :—

‘ That to clause 5 (2) the following words be added, namely :—‘ but in such a case sentence of death shall not be passed ’. ”

The amendment was by permission withdrawn.

The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya:—“ My Lord, I beg to withdraw my proposed amendment to this section, namely, that to clause 5 (2) the following words be added, namely :—‘ But no sentence of death shall in such a case be passed ’. ”

The amendment was by permission withdrawn.

“The motion that clause 5 stand as part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.”

The Hon'ble Sir Reginald Craddock:—“ My Lord, I now move that clause 6 stand as it is in the Bill.”

The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya:—“ My Lord, I beg to withdraw the amendment, of which I have given notice, *viz.*, that the words ‘ and conclusive ’ be omitted.”

“ The amendment was by permission withdrawn.”

[*Mr. Banerjee ; Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya ;* [18TH MARCH, 1915.]
Sir Reginald Craddock.]

The Hon'ble Mr. Banerjee:—"My Lord, I beg to withdraw the amendment as to clause 6 that stands against my name."

The amendment was by permission withdrawn.

The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya:—"My Lord, I beg to move that the last two lines of clause 6 (1) be omitted, *viz.* :—

'And no order of confirmation shall be necessary in the case of any sentence passed by them.'"

The Hon'ble Sir Reginald Craddock:—"My Lord, the last two lines of clause 6 (1) that the Hon'ble Mr. Malaviya wishes omitted are 'no order of confirmation shall be necessary in the case of any sentence passed by them.' My Lord, if this amendment were accepted it would have the practical result of giving a power of appeal, because if the sentence is subject to confirmation it is practically impossible for the question of the guilt or innocence of a man to be left out of consideration. The Sessions Judge can ordinarily pass all sentences except the sentence of death without confirmation, and the Bill provides that in lieu of the sentence of confirmation which is now required you have a Court of three Judges to decide a man's guilt or innocence and the propriety of the sentence. The introduction of a confirmation procedure would therefore strike at the root of the speedy trial procedure which the Bill is intended to provide, and therefore it cannot be accepted by Government."

The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya:—"My Lord, after all that the Hon'ble the Home Member has said it yet seems to me that there would not be much loss of time caused by the adoption of the amendment proposed. The accused would have been convicted by the Special Commissioners and if the extreme sentence is carried out after fifteen days, there would not be any loss to the country or to the cause of justice. In the case of a death sentence the accused ought to be given an opportunity of having his case revised by the High Court because it may sometimes prevent a grave injustice. This, as I mentioned before, is what happened in the case of the German Consul at Sunderland, in which the Privy Council upset the decision of the High Court of England who had convicted and sentenced him to death. Cases of a similar miscarriage of justice ought to be provided against. Nothing would be lost by providing for them in this Bill."

The motion was put and negatived.

The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya:—"My Lord, I move that clause 6, sub-clause (2), which runs as follows, be omitted :—

'6 (2) If in any trial under this Act it is proved that the accused person has committed any offence whether referred to in section 3, or in any order under that section or not, the Commissioners may convict such accused person of such offence and pass any sentence authorised by law for the punishment thereof.'

"Now, my Lord, this Act purports to provide for the trial of certain offences to which a special significance attaches by reason of the extraordinary circumstances of the war. But by virtue of this provision every offence of an ordinary nature, which may be triable otherwise by the ordinary courts of justice is brought under the purview of this Act. Suppose a person has been tried for one of the offences referred to in section 3 and an order is made sentencing him to 5 years' imprisonment; and suppose that there is another offence of an ordinary kind of which he has been guilty. If he is tried for this other offence in the ordinary courts, he will have the advantage of an opportunity of defending himself according to the ordinary regular procedure which the law has provided, but if the Special Commissioners are empowered to convict such an accused person of such an offence not falling under the purview of this special measure, then the man is unjustly deprived of the right of being tried for ordinary offences by the ordinary courts of law, which the Hon'ble Member has told us this Act does not purport to take away. My Lord, I submit that this clause should not find a place in the Bill, and should be omitted."

[18TH MARCH, 1915.] [Mr. Wheeler; Sir Reginald Craddock; Mr. Banerjee.]

The Hon'ble Mr. Wheeler :—"My Lord, the sub-clause merely provides for a point of procedure which may arise and enables it to be dealt without prejudice to anybody. It frequently happens that accused persons are sent before Courts on certain charges; after hearing the evidence and weighing the whole matter the Court considers that an offence, other than that charged, has been committed and convicts of that. If the clause were omitted, and if the Commissioners were able only to convict a person of one of the specific offences mentioned in the Bill, then if they are of opinion that the offence actually committed is not specifically covered by the Bill, the whole proceedings would presumably have to be re-opened, it may be before a Magistrate, and the accused instead of having had one trial before three Commissioners, of whom two must have had considerable judicial experience, would have to be re-tried by a single Magistrate. That would surely neither help the man nor benefit the cause of justice. I submit, My Lord, that the clause is reasonable."

The amendment was put and negatived.

The motion that clause 6 stand as part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Sir Reginald Craddock :—"My Lord, I now move that clause 7 stand as part of the Bill."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Sir Reginald Craddock :—"My Lord, I move that clause 8 stand as part of the Bill."

The Hon'ble Mr. Banerjee :—"My Lord, I beg to move the following amendment, that in clause 8 (1) for the words 'and no Court' the words 'the High Court alone' be substituted. The effect of that would be to give a right of appeal to the High Court in the case of the conviction of an individual. The section takes away the right of appeal. Under my amendment it is proposed that the right of appeal should be given. My Lord, the sentence in many cases would be so heavy and the procedure so summary that it seems to me as a matter of justice that there ought to be some authority to which an appeal might be preferred. The High Court is the highest authority and having regard to this consideration, the summary nature of the

ordinary law, I submit that it is only fair to the convicted person that he should have the right of appeal and that that right of appeal, I recommend, should be exercised by the High Court."

The Hon'ble Sir Reginald Craddock :—"My Lord, the amendment moved by the Hon'ble Mr. Banerjee is to substitute the words 'the High Court alone' for the words 'and no Court.' He argued that it was necessary to give the right of appeal to the convicted persons in such cases, although, as a matter of fact, his amendment would not have that effect at all. It would give certain powers of revision to the High Court, and that is all. Well, My Lord, in introducing the Bill and explaining the necessity for a speedier method of administering justice, I dwelt strongly upon the necessity that there was that punishment should follow quickly on the crime, and that all the proceedings which are allowed in ordinary times to pursue their leisurely course, should be quickened up. Therefore to give powers of revision to the High Court in cases of this kind, or powers of appeal as the Hon'ble Member wanted, though his amendment did not convey that, would be merely to once more introduce the same kind of delay which by this legislation it is sought to avoid. I cannot imagine anyone who has voted for the principle of the Bill supporting this amendment. If the principle of this Bill is accepted, then the amendment cannot possibly be accepted."

The amendment was put and negatived.

The motion that clause 8 stand as part of the Bill was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Sir Reginald Craddock :—"My Lord, I now move that clause 9 should stand as part of the Bill."

The motion was put and agreed to.

[*Sir Reginald Craddock ; Mr. Banerjee ; Pandit* . [18TH MARCH, 1915.]
Madan Mohan Malaviya.]

The Hon'ble Sir Reginald Craddock:—" My Lord, I now move that clause 10 should stand as part of the Bill."

The Hon'ble Mr. Banerjee:—" My Lord, I beg to withdraw the amendment to clause 10 (ii) that stands against my name."

The amendment was by permission withdrawn.

The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya:—" My Lord, I also beg for leave to withdraw my two amendments to clause 10 (ii)."

Both amendments were by permission withdrawn.

The motion that clause 10 should stand as part of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Sir Reginald Craddock:—" My Lord, I now move that clause 11 should stand as part of the Bill."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Sir Reginald Craddock:—" My Lord, I now move that the Bill be passed. It has been a source of satisfaction to the Government to find how hearty has been the support accorded by the Council to this measure. There have been points in it upon which amendments have been suggested, and in one or two cases we were able to accept those amendments. There were others in which I should have been glad to agree to some of the amendments had it been possible to do so without interfering with the efficiency of the new law. I think it is most gratifying to find how heartily, and how loyally—although the task is never a pleasant one—the Hon'ble Members have come to the help of Government in this matter.

" My Lord, in the course of the debate remarks have now and then been dropped which would indicate that some members have rather over-estimated the character of the trial before these tribunals as being of a very summary nature, and I should like to repeat and lay some stress upon it that the law of evidence in this case is not altered except in one particular, for which we have a precedent in the Act of 1905, namely, that when a witness has clearly been got rid of in order to avoid his giving evidence, then any statement of his recorded before a Magistrate may be put in as evidence. With that one exception which, as I have said, has a precedent, the law of evidence will continue to guide these Special Commissioners in the trial of cases, and although the powers given are drastic, yet, as most Hon'ble Members will, I think, readily admit, this criticism has been levelled against many measures that have been brought before our Councils, and in nearly every case—perhaps in every case—many of the fears expressed at the time have been found to have been groundless. In the administration of an Act of this kind they may rest assured that under Your Excellency's direction the action taken will be not more stringent than the necessities of the case warrant, and I think that Local Governments may be fully trusted not in any way to abuse this power of handing cases over to special tribunals. With these remarks, My Lord, I ask that the Bill be passed."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Monday, the 22nd March, 1915.

W. H. VINCENT,

Secretary to the Government of India,

Legislative Department.

DELHI :

The 26th March, 1915.



SUPPLEMENT TO
The Gazette of India.

No. 13.} DELHI, SATURDAY, MARCH 27, 1915.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time containing such official papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in PART VI of the GAZETTE.

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No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the CALCUTTA GAZETTE, will be included in the SUPPLEMENT. For such Orders and Notifications the body of the GAZETTE must be looked to.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Speech of the Honourable Finance Member

INTRODUCING THE

BUDGET FOR 1915-16.

I rise to present the Budget of the Government of India for 1915-16. The preliminary estimates which I laid before the Council on the 2nd March have been revised in the light of our latest information. The Financial Secretary's explanatory memorandum has also been checked and brought up to date.

2. The final figures of the Revised estimate for 1914-15 and of the Budget estimate for 1915-16 are given in the statements which I have to-day laid before the Council. The broad results of the revenue account are brought out in the table below, the figures in brackets, now superseded, being those given in the corresponding tables appearing in paragraphs 24 and 39 of my speech introducing the Financial Statement :—

[In millions of £]

	BUDGET, 1914-15.			REVISED, 1914-15.			BUDGET, 1915-16.		
	Imperial.	Provincial.	Total.	Imperial.	Provincial.	Total.	Imperial.	Provincial.	Total.
Revenue . . .	54·237	30·842	85·079	49·929 (49·927)	30·228 (30·229)	80·157 (80·156)	49·650 (49·655)	30·750 (30·693)	80·400 (80·347)
Expenditure . . .	52·981	34·048	87·029	52·715 (52·669)	32·483 (32·446)	85·198 (85·115)	52·607 (52·425)	31·828 (31·755)	84·435 (84·180)
Surplus (+) or deficit (—).	+1·256	—3·206	—1·950	—2·786 (—2·742)	—2·255 (—2·217)	—5·041 (—4·959)	—2·957 (—2·770)	—1·078 (—1·063)	—4·035 (—3·833)

The alterations which have been made in the figures of the Financial Statement are not important and can be very briefly explained.

3. The effect of our corrections in the Revised estimate for the current year is to increase the Imperial deficit previously announced by £44,000, and the Provincial deficit by £38,000. The Land Revenue is not coming in quite so rapidly as we anticipated in Burma and Madras. We have also had to allow, under the new adjusting head for transfers between Imperial and Provincial, for the grant of £67,000 (10 lakhs) to the Calcutta University, for hostels, which was announced by Your Excellency a few days ago at Calcutta. On the other hand, the Salt revenue has been increased by further advance payments of duty in February, and the latest figures indicate an increase of Customs receipts under silver and petroleum. The net effect of these changes is to leave the total revenue, whether Imperial or Provincial, almost unchanged, and the slight increase in the deficit of the year to which I have already referred is due to minor variations in the expenditure figures.

4. As regards the Budget of next year, the effect of the changes made is to raise the Imperial deficit by £187,000 and the Provincial deficit by £15,000. Here again, there is very little change on the Revenue side. Under Land Revenue we allow for some increase of arrear collections (£42,000 more under Imperial and £58,000 more under Provincial) in view of the short collections at the end of the current year. But this is counterbalanced, in the case of Imperial revenues, by a reduction of our anticipated Salt revenue in consequence of the higher figure taken for advance payments in the current year. An increase of £182,000 under Imperial expenditure is almost wholly explained by our having been obliged to raise the total net grant for Military Services by £169,000 as the result of increased expenditure now advised by the Secretary of State in England owing mainly to a rise in the prices of military stores. On the Provincial side the total allotment for expenditure has been raised by £73,000. This represents in the main the provincial outlay involved in the transfer to the Calcutta University of the grant of £67,000 for hostels already referred to, which in the current year is treated as a provincial receipt.

5. Turning now to Ways and Means, we expect the total cash balance, in England and India, at the end of the current year to be some £288,000 higher than the figure taken in the Financial Statement. This is due to recoveries from the War Office being effected more promptly than we had anticipated, and to larger outstandings of Council Bills. We must expect, however, to lose this temporary addition to our resources during 1915-16. In addition, we have to finance the slightly larger Imperial and Provincial deficits which I have just explained. On the whole, therefore, we expect the closing balance on the 31st March 1916 to be about £235,000 less than we anticipated in the Financial Statement, but this relatively slight divergence does not require any modification of our previous arrangements.

6. A larger share (to the extent of some £700,000 more) of the lump provision of £8 million for Railway capital outlay is now expected to be incurred in India; and the effect of this, with other minor variations, is that we now estimate that we can meet the Secretary of State's actual remittance requirements in 1915-16 by the sale of £7.1 million of Council Bills, *i.e.*, some £600,000 less than the amount previously allowed for.

W. S. MEYER.

The 22nd March 1915.

BUDGET

OF THE

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MARCH 1915.

ACCOUNTS	1913-14
REVISED ESTIMATES	1914-15
BUDGET ESTIMATES	1915-16

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I.—General Statement of the Revenue, and Expenditure charged

	For details, vide State- ment.	Accounts, 1913-1914.	Budget Estimate, 1914-1915.	Revised Estimate, 1914-1915.	Budge Estima- 1915-1916
		£	£	£	£
Revenue—					
Principal Heads of Revenue—					
Land Revenue	A	21,391,575	21,674,100	21,056,300	22,140
Opium	"	1,624,878	1,839,100	1,586,100	1,790
Salt	"	3,445,305	3,436,900	3,772,000	3,330
Stamps	"	5,318,298	5,371,600	5,045,300	5,100
Excise	"	3,894,300	3,161,900	3,800,100	3,790
Customs	"	7,558,220	7,236,800	6,366,200	5,940
Other Heads	"	5,496,175	5,337,300	5,143,700	5,150
TOTAL PRINCIPAL HEADS	...	53,728,746	54,057,700	51,758,700	53,270
Interest	A	1,352,119	1,376,000	1,021,800	1,060
Posts and Telegraphs	"	3,598,519	3,732,400	3,519,300	3,520
Mia	"	333,841	249,800	57,900	200
Receipts by Civil Departments	"	1,408,286	1,437,300	1,433,500	1,530
Miscellaneous	"	772,579	731,700	759,800	500
Railways: Net Receipts	"	17,325,634	17,329,700	15,266,300	15,000
Irrigation	"	4,713,159	4,559,300	4,706,600	4,700
Other Public Works	"	298,640	239,400	266,400	200
Military Receipts	"	1,309,852	1,366,100	1,315,700	1,200
TOTAL REVENUE	...	85,207,175	85,079,400	80,157,600	80,400
DEFICIT	...	...	...	2,785,800	2,900
TOTAL	...	85,207,175	85,079,400	82,943,400	83,300

Revenue, of the Government of India, in India and in England.

	For details, vide Statement.	Accounts, 1913-1914.	Budget Estimate, 1914-1915.	Revised Estimate, 1914-1915.	Budget Estimate, 1915-1916.
		£	£	£	£
Expenditure—					
Direct Demands on the Revenue.	B	9,274,597	9,341,000	9,018,600	9,539,800
Interest	"	1,515,658	1,607,800	1,480,900	1,476,100
Posts and Telegraphs	"	3,272,984	3,350,000	3,290,100	3,294,400
Mint	"	132,630	104,300	139,400	102,000
Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments	"	17,934,199	19,793,000	18,938,600	19,207,800
Miscellaneous Civil Charges	"	5,403,804	5,449,700	5,400,500	5,120,400
Famine Relief and Insurance	"	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Railways: Interest and Miscellaneous Charges	"	12,836,101	13,409,000	13,354,700	13,839,500
Irrigation	"	3,531,867	3,651,400	3,742,400	3,650,800
Other Public Works	"	7,010,038	7,456,500	7,010,600	5,815,100
Military Services	"	21,265,765	21,866,100	21,822,400	21,982,500
TOTAL EXPENDITURE, IMPERIAL AND PROVINCIAL	...	83,177,638	87,028,800	85,198,400	84,434,900
<i>Ad</i> —Provincial Surpluses: that is, portion of allotments to Provincial Governments not spent by them in the year.	End of B	325,692	...	...	...
<i>educt</i> —Provincial Deficits: that is, portion of Provincial Expenditure defrayed from Provincial Balances.	"	608,578	3,205,500	2,255,000	1,077,600
TOTAL EXPENDITURE CHARGED TO REVENUE	...	82,894,762	83,822,900	82,943,400	83,357,800
SURPLUS	...	2,312,423	1,256,500	...	...
TOTAL	...	85,207,175	85,079,400	82,943,400	83,357,800

H. F. HOWARD, .
Controller of Currency.

J. B. BRUNYATE,
Secretary to the Government of India.

II.—General Statement of the Receipts and Disbursements of the

	For details, vide Statement.	RECEIPTS.			
		Accounts, 1913-1914.	Budget Estimate, 1914-1915.	Revised Estimate, 1914-1915.	Budget Estimate, 1915-1916.
		£	£	£	£
Surplus	C	2,812,423	1,256,500	...	...
Railway, Irrigation and other Capital not charged to Revenue—					
Capital raised through Companies towards outlay on State Railways	"	84,667	816,600	2,867,500	6,538,800
Capital contributed by Native States towards construction of State Railways	"	200,000	66,700	66,700	66,700
Capital raised and deposited by Railway Companies (net)	"	4,717,480	888,100	2,044,000	330,600
Debt, Deposits, and Advances—					
Permanent Debt (net incurred)	C	118,200	7,274,600	2,727,900	2,008,700
Temporary Debt (net incurred) . . . . .	"	...	...	14,333,800	...
Unfunded Debt (net incurred)	"	2,201,970	1,772,100	...	...
Deposits and Advances (net)	"	67,762	...	...	...
Loans and Advances by Imperial Government (net Repayments)	"	213,188	...	...	...
Loans and Advances by Provincial Governments (net Repayments)	"	...	62,200	...	406,000
Loans to Local Boards for Railway Construction	"	7,124	7,400	7,400	7,700
Remittances (net) . . . . .	"	...	...	...	706,700
Secretary of State's Bills drawn	"	29,050,827	20,000,000	6,900,000	7,100,000
TOTAL RECEIPTS . . . . .	...	38,928,686	33,144,200	28,446,100	17,147,700
Opening Balance—India . . . . .	...	13,293,181	14,707,181	15,608,263	13,855,353
England . . . . .	...	9,789,634 ^(a)	7,457,084 ^(a)	8,157,782 ^(a)	7,620,133 ^(a)
TOTAL . . . . .	...	68,006,401	54,308,365	52,212,085	38,623,185

(a) Include balances of the Gold Standard Reserve as shown

R. A. GAMBLE,
Comptroller General.

DELHI,
FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
March 22, 1915.

Government of India, in India and in England.

	For details, vide Statement.	DISBURSEMENTS.			
		Accounts, 1913-1914.	Budget Estimate, 1914-1915.	Revised Estimate, 1914-1915.	Budget Estimate, 1915-1916.
		£	£	£	£
Deficit	C	...	...	2,785,800	2,957,100
Railway, Irrigation and other Capital not charged to Revenue—					
Outlay on Irrigation Works	"	1,282,262	1,200,000	1,168,100	1,100,000
Outlay on State Railways	"	10,483,200	10,472,700	10,550,700	7,637,700
Initial outlay on new Capital at Delhi	"	447,184	666,700	363,400	266,700
Outlay of Railway Companies (net)	"	2,002,303	1,865,600	1,482,100	683,700
TOTAL CAPITAL ACCOUNT DISBURSEMENTS . . . . .	...	14,214,899	14,205,000	13,559,300	9,688,100
Debt, Deposits and Advances—					
Unfunded Debt (net Discharged)	C	...	...	5,070,900	219,900
Deposits and Advances (net)	"	...	2,583,900	415,700	1,894,100
Loans and Advances by Imperial Government (net Advances)	"	...	288,700	4,700	163,700
Loans and Advances by Provincial Governments (net Advances)	"	797,987	...	131,600	...
Remittances (net)	"	176,823	6,200	2,111,400	...
Secretary of State's Bills paid	"	29,050,757	20,000,000	6,657,200	7,260,000
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS . . . . .	...	44,240,416	37,033,800	30,736,600	22,172,900
Closing Balance—India . . . . .	...	15,608,253	12,378,031	13,855,353	12,433,253
England . . . . .	...	8,157,782 ^(a)	4,896,534 ^(a)	7,620,132 ^(a)	4,017,032 ^(a)
TOTAL . . . . .	...	68,006,401	54,308,365	52,212,085	38,623,185

In the notes on pages 598 and 599.

H. F. HOWARD,
Controller of Currency.J. B. BRUNYATE,
Secretary to the Government of India.

A.—Statement of the Revenue of

HEADS OF REVENUE.	ACCOUNTS, 1913-1914.					REVISED	
	India.	England.	TOTAL.	DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL BETWEEN		India.	England.
				Imperial.	Provincial.		
Principal Heads of Revenue—	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
I.—Land Revenue	21,391,575	...	21,391,575	10,884,800	11,006,975	21,056,800	...
II.—Opium	1,624,878	...	1,624,878	1,624,878	...	1,666,100	...
III.—Salt	3,445,305	...	3,445,305	3,445,305	...	3,772,000	...
IV.—Stamps	5,318,293	...	5,318,293	2,709,789	2,608,504	5,045,300	...
V.—Excise	8,894,300	...	8,894,300	2,498,883	6,895,417	8,809,100	...
VI.—Provincial Rates	180,210	...	180,210	398	179,812	37,100	...
VII.—Customs	7,558,220	...	7,558,220	7,558,220	...	6,866,300	...
VIII.—Assessed Taxes	1,950,250	...	1,950,250	1,068,870	881,380	2,008,700	...
IX.—Forest	2,229,872	...	2,229,872	74,196	2,155,676	1,998,500	...
X.—Registration	518,962	...	518,962	6,418	512,544	492,300	...
XI.—Tributes from Native States	616,881	...	616,881	616,881	...	607,100	...
TOTAL	53,728,746	...	53,728,746	29,988,488	23,740,308	51,758,700	...
XII.—Interest	1,032,754	319,865	1,352,619	1,067,516	284,603	839,100	182,500
XIII.—Posts and Telegraphs	3,598,734	4,785	3,598,519	3,598,519	..	3,509,500	9,800
XV.—Mint	339,777	64	339,841	339,841	...	57,900	...
Receipts by Civil Departments—							
XVI.—Law and Justice { Courts	373,791	...	373,791	19,220	354,571	405,800	...
{ Jails	288,448	...	288,448	31,236	257,212	291,700	...
XVII.—Police	130,339	...	130,339	3,909	126,430	132,200	...
XVIII.—Ports and Pilotage	153,609	...	153,609	...	153,609	138,900	...
XIX.—Education	247,905	...	247,905	5,853	242,052	258,800	...
XX.—Medical	79,712	676	80,388	1,271	79,117	86,200	700
XXIA.—Agriculture	65,897	...	65,897	8,861	57,036	65,500	...
XXIB.—Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments	66,947	962	67,909	10,473	57,436	108,000	900
TOTAL	1,406,648	1,638	1,408,286	80,823	1,327,463	1,481,900	1,600
Miscellaneous—							
XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation	144,941	61,869	206,810	150,998	55,842	158,100	49,200
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing	93,416	...	93,416	41,566	51,850	96,300	...
XXIV.—Exchange	119,741	...	119,741	119,741	...	71,700	...
XXV.—Miscellaneous	311,901	40,711	352,612	154,504	198,108	368,600	13,700
TOTAL	669,999	102,580	772,579	466,769	305,810	626,700	62,900
Railways—							
XXVI.—State Railways (Gross Receipts)	37,545,905	230	37,546,135	37,537,861	8,254	35,639,300	400
Deduct:—Working Expenses	19,572,745	...	19,572,745	19,566,778	5,967	19,754,700	...
Surplus profits paid to Companies, etc.	440,857	...	440,857	440,857	...	685,700	...
Net Receipts	17,532,303	230	17,532,533	17,530,246	2,287	15,198,900	400
XXVIII.—Subsidised Companies (Government share of surplus profits and Repayment of advances of interest)	16,331	76,770	93,101	93,101	...	21,700	47,900
TOTAL	17,548,634	77,000	17,625,634	17,623,347	2,287	15,220,600	47,700
Irrigation—							
XXIX.—Major Works: Direct Receipts	2,765,966	...	2,765,966	1,161,467	1,604,509	2,750,200	...
Portion of Land Revenue due to Irrigation	1,684,874	...	1,684,374	910,519	773,855	1,697,300	...
XXX.—Minor Works and Navigation	262,819	...	262,819	101,642	161,177	259,200	...
TOTAL	4,713,659	...	4,713,159	2,173,618	2,539,541	4,706,800	...
Other Public Works—							
XXXI.—Civil Works	298,640	...	298,640	45,920	252,720	266,400	...
Military Receipts—							
XXXII.—Army: Effective	765,604	315,037	1,080,631	1,080,631	...	710,900	320,100
Non-Effective	86,716	36,169	122,875	122,875	...	85,500	86,000
XXXIII.—Marine	852,320	351,186	1,203,506	1,203,506	...	796,400	355,100
XXXIV.—Military Works	89,542	...	89,542	89,542	...	89,200	...
	76,604	...	76,604	76,604	...	75,000	...
TOTAL	1,018,466	351,186	1,369,652	1,369,652	...	960,800	355,100
Transfers between Imperial and Provincial Revenues	...	...	...	-2,536,386	+2,536,386	...	...

India, in India and in England.

ESTIMATE, 1914-1915.			Increase + Decrease — as compared with Budget Estimate, 1914-1915.	BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1915-1916.					Increase + Decrease — of Budget, 1915-1916, as compared with Budget Estimate, 1914-1915.	Increase + Decrease — of Budget, 1915-1916, as compared with Revised Estimate, 1914-1915.
TOTAL.	DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL BETWEEN			India	England.	TOTAL.	DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL BETWEEN			
	Imperial.	Provincial.					Imperial.	Provincial.		
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
21,056,300	10,286,400	10,769,900	—617,800	22,149,600	...	22,149,600	10,882,400	11,317,200	+ 475,500	+ 1,098,200
1,566,100	1,566,100	...	— 273,000	1,798,000	...	1,798,000	1,798,000	...	— 41,100	+ 281,900
3,772,000	3,772,000	...	+ 235,100	3,335,400	...	3,335,400	3,335,400	...	—101,500	—438,800
5,045,300	2,571,200	2,474,100	—326,800	5,107,100	...	5,107,100	2,602,000	2,505,100	—264,500	+ 61,800
8,809,100	2,489,700	6,319,400	—352,800	8,790,300	...	8,790,300	2,457,400	6,332,900	—371,600	—18,800
37,100	400	36,700	+ 6,800	30,600	...	30,600	200	30,400	+ 300	— 6,500
6,366,200	6,866,200	...	—870,600	5,943,000	...	5,943,000	5,943,000	...	—1,293,800	—423,200
2,008,700	1,103,000	905,700	+ 128,300	1,878,300	...	1,878,300	1,036,400	841,900	—2,100	—130,400
1,998,500	55,800	1,942,700	—295,500	2,115,800	...	2,115,800	62,400	2,053,400	—178,200	+ 117,300
492,300	6,200	486,100	—31,000	513,000	...	513,000	6,100	506,900	—10,300	+ 20,700
607,100	607,100	...	—2,200	613,300	...	613,300	613,300	...	+ 4,000	+ 6,200
51,758,700	28,824,100	22,934,600	—2,299,000	52,274,400	...	52,274,400	28,686,600	23,587,800	—1,783,300	+ 515,700
1,021,600	700,500	321,100	—354,400	884,900	172,200	1,057,100	703,300	353,800	—318,900	+ 35,500
3,519,300	3,519,300	...	—213,100	3,498,900	80,300	3,579,200	3,579,200	...	—153,200	+ 59,900
57,900	57,900	...	—191,900	71,300	...	71,300	71,300	...	—178,500	+ 13,400
405,600	33,500	372,100	+ 8,900	408,900	...	408,900	34,200	374,700	+ 12,200	+ 2,300
291,700	29,000	262,700	+ 4,600	304,200	...	304,200	28,900	275,300	+ 17,100	+ 12,500
132,200	4,900	127,300	+ 5,100	140,100	...	140,100	4,900	135,200	+ 13,000	+ 7,900
138,900	...	138,900	—18,300	150,900	...	150,900	...	150,900	—6,300	+ 12,000
258,800	6,700	252,100	+ 2,700	274,900	...	274,900	6,400	268,500	+ 18,800	+ 16,100
86,900	1,800	85,600	+ 8,500	86,300	600	86,900	1,200	85,700	+ 8,500	...
65,500	7,700	57,800	—3,600	71,300	...	71,300	9,400	61,900	+ 2,200	+ 5,800
103,900	12,800	91,100	+ 36,300	95,900	900	96,800	10,900	85,900	+ 31,200	—7,100
1,483,500	95,900	1,387,600	+ 46,200	1,532,500	1,500	1,534,000	95,900	1,438,100	+ 96,700	+ 50,500
207,300	143,900	63,400	+ 2,700	155,800	34,000	189,800	127,400	62,400	—14,800	—17,500
98,300	45,300	53,100	+ 8,300	96,000	...	96,000	43,700	52,300	+ 6,000	—2,300
71,700	71,700	...	+ 5,000	...	...	...	...	...	—68,700	—71,700
382,300	207,200	175,100	+ 11,900	283,400	14,000	297,400	115,900	181,500	—73,000	—84,900
759,600	468,000	291,600	+ 27,900	535,200	48,000	583,200	287,000	296,200	—148,500	—176,400
35,639,700	35,632,100	7,000	—2,094,000	35,341,300	400	35,341,700	35,333,700	8,000	—2,392,000	—298,000
19,754,700	19,747,600	7,100	+ 72,100	19,813,100	...	19,813,100	19,806,700	6,400	—8,400	—158,400
685,700	685,700	...	—44,000	488,200	...	488,200	488,200	...	+ 153,500	+ 197,500
15,199,300	15,198,800	500	—2,066,000	14,940,000	400	14,940,400	14,938,800	1,600	—2,324,900	—258,900
69,000	69,000	...	+ 4,600	21,400	67,500	88,900	88,900	...	+ 24,500	+ 19,900
15,268,300	15,267,800	500	—2,061,400	14,961,400	67,900	15,029,300	15,027,700	1,600	—2,300,400	—339,000
2,750,200	1,120,300	1,629,900	+ 88,500	2,769,200	...	2,769,200	1,175,900	1,593,400	+ 107,500	+ 19,000
1,697,200	917,000	780,200	+ 75,800	1,742,900	...	1,742,900	940,500	802,400	+ 121,500	+ 45,700
259,200	89,500	169,700	—17,000	283,200	...	283,200	105,300	177,900	+ 7,000	+ 24,000
4,706,600	2,126,800	2,579,800	+ 147,300	4,795,900	...	4,795,300	2,221,600	2,573,700	+ 236,000	+ 88,700
266,400	45,000	221,400	+ 27,000	256,100	...	256,100	42,200	213,900	+ 16,700	—10,300
1,031,000	1,031,000	...	—38,500	662,900	301,700	964,600	964,600	...	—104,900	—66,400
120,500	120,500	...	—2,300	88,500	27,000	110,500	110,500	...	—12,300	—10,900
1,151,500	1,151,500	...	—40,800	746,400	328,700	1,075,100	1,075,100	...	—117,200	—76,400
89,200	89,200	...	—4,800	68,200	...	68,200	68,200	...	—35,800	—21,000
75,000	75,000	...	—5,000	77,000	...	77,000	77,000	...	—3,000	+ 2,000
1,315,700	1,315,700	...	—50,400	891,600	328,700	1,220,300	1,220,300	...	—145,800	—86,400
...	—2,491,800	+ 2,491,800	...	...	...	...	—2,285,100	+ 2,285,100	...	...

B.—Statement of the Expenditure charged to the

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	ACCOUNTS, 1913-1914.					REVISED	
	India.	England.	TOTAL.	DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL BETWEEN		India.	England.
				Imperial.	Provincial.		
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Direct Demands on the Revenues—							
1.—Refunds and Drawbacks	386,142	...	386,142	226,418	109,724	377,900	...
2.—Assignments and Compensations	1,241,101	...	1,241,101	543,566	692,535	1,376,500	...
Charges in respect of Collection, viz. :—							
3.—Land Revenue	3,984,693	1,729	3,986,422	293,917	3,692,505	3,954,100	1,800
4.—Opium (including cost of Production)	1,011,696	744	1,012,440	1,012,440	...	657,200	600
5.—Salt (including cost of Production)	364,580	793	365,373	365,373	...	367,100	1,600
6.—Stamps	66,598	106,545	173,143	92,182	80,961	52,700	61,000
7.—Excise	437,433	96	437,529	140,082	297,447	463,300	400
9.—Customs	280,818	434	281,252	281,252	...	288,600	600
10.—Assessed Taxes	31,254	...	31,254	15,748	15,506	33,000	...
11.—Forest	1,169,575	4,913	1,174,488	76,146	1,098,342	1,237,100	4,700
12.—Registration	255,453	...	255,453	1,832	253,621	261,800	...
TOTAL	9,159,343	115,254	9,274,597	3,033,956	6,240,641	8,948,000	70,800
Interest—							
13.—Interest on Debt	3,421,622	5,912,796	9,334,418	8,452,492	881,926	3,673,300	6,078,000
Deduct—Amounts chargeable to Railways†	3,596,912	3,706,333	7,303,145	7,303,145	...	4,007,500	3,635,000
" Amounts chargeable to Irrigation	1,186,187	118,679	1,304,866	642,590	662,266	1,246,000	120,800
Remainder chargeable on Ordinary Debt	-1,361,457	2,087,884	726,427	506,757	219,670	-1,580,800	2,322,400
14.—Interest on other obligations	789,226	...	789,226	789,226	...	738,700	...
TOTAL	-572,231	2,087,884	1,515,653	1,295,983	219,670	-841,600	2,322,400
15.—Posts and Telegraphs	3,005,156	267,328	3,272,984	3,272,984	...	3,070,300	219,800
17.—Mint	122,066	10,564	132,630	132,630	...	129,900	9,500
Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments—							
18.—General Administration	1,593,108	390,539	1,983,647	1,108,784	874,863	1,661,300	408,700
19.—Law and Justice { Courts	3,068,001	159	3,068,160	75,581	3,012,579	3,287,700	1,900
{ Jails	982,746	157	982,903	131,803	851,010	1,009,300	...
20.—Police	4,863,360	1,630	4,864,990	244,764	4,620,226	5,239,400	1,300
21.—Ports and Pilotage	204,426	300	204,826	200	204,426	212,600	100
22.—Education	3,166,426	10,388	3,176,809	120,586	3,056,243	3,231,400	10,300
23.—Ecclesiastical	127,554	148	127,712	127,712	...	127,300	400
24.—Medical	1,329,616	8,319	1,337,935	138,561	1,199,374	1,532,400	6,400
25.—Political	1,144,044	15,146	1,159,190	917,642	241,548	1,190,100	24,000
26A.—Agriculture	633,682	1,257	634,939	83,991	450,948	568,000	2,600
26B.—Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments	439,759	33,529	473,288	339,537	133,751	443,300	40,100
TOTAL	17,472,733	461,467	17,934,199	3,289,231	14,644,968	18,443,800	495,000
Miscellaneous Civil Charges—							
27.—Territorial and Political Pensions	209,531	11,189	220,720	220,720	...	205,800	10,600
28.—Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances	1,280	450,328	451,608	451,608	...	900	360,000
29.—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	1,344,840	2,054,647	3,399,487	2,187,018	1,232,469	1,443,900	2,058,000
30.—Stationery and Printing	624,448	105,308	729,756	214,117	515,639	647,900	118,100
32.—Miscellaneous	555,875	46,360	602,235	346,334	255,901	402,500	152,900
TOTAL	2,735,974	2,667,830	5,403,804	3,399,795	2,004,009	2,700,900	2,699,600
Famine Relief and Insurance—							
33.—Famine Relief	157,511	...	157,511	157,511	...	289,900	...
34.—Construction of Protective Railways	7,835	741	8,576	8,576	...	-1,500	...
35.—Construction of Protective Irrigation Works	475,267	16,157	491,424	491,424	...	482,500	19,000
36.—Reduction or Avoidance of Debt	842,489	...	842,489	82,489	260,000	210,100	...
TOTAL	983,102	16,898	1,000,000	750,000	250,000	961,000	19,000
Carried over	32,906,142	5,627,725	38,533,867	15,174,579	23,359,288	32,482,400	5,835,900

	ACCOUNTS, 1913-1914.			REVISED ESTIMATE, 1914-1915.		
	India.	England.	TOTAL.	India.	England.	TOTAL.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
State Railways—Interest on Debt	3,357,109	3,580,733	6,937,842	2,991,100	3,553,900	7,544,999
Ditto —Interest chargeable against Companies on Advances	299,808	175,500	475,308	13,400	67,300	80,700

included under the following heads :—

SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, MARCH 27, 1915.

Revenues of India, in India and in England.

ESTIMATE, 1914-1915.			Increase + Decrease — as compared with Budget Estimate, 1914-1915.	BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1915-1916.					Increase + Decrease — of Budget, 1915-1916, as compared with Budget Estimate, 1914-1915.	Increase + Decrease — of Budget, 1915-1916, as compared with Revised Estimate, 1914-1915.
TOTAL.	DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL BETWEEN			India.	England.	TOTAL.	DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL BETWEEN			
	Imperial.	Provincial.					Imperial.	Provincial.		
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
377,900	288,400	109,500	+ 88,300	816,500	...	316,500	220,400	96,100	+ 6,900	- 61,400
1,276,500	560,400	716,100	+ 89,400	1,286,200	...	1,286,200	568,700	722,500	+ 48,100	+ 9,700
3,955,900	317,100	3,688,800	- 227,800	4,121,400	1,300	4,122,700	342,100	3,780,600	- 60,500	+ 166,800
657,800	657,800	...	- 800	912,500	400	912,900	912,900	...	+ 254,500	+ 255,100
368,600	368,600	...	- 22,700	890,100	900	391,000	391,000	...	- 300	+ 22,400
113,700	42,000	71,700	- 37,900	59,200	92,000	151,200	76,400	74,800	- 400	+ 37,500
462,600	144,600	318,000	- 28,900	491,900	200	492,100	153,600	338,500	+ 5,600	+ 29,500
269,200	269,200	...	- 4,300	275,500	300	275,800	275,800	...	+ 2,300	+ 6,600
33,000	16,800	16,200	+ 500	84,500	...	34,500	17,500	17,000	+ 2,000	+ 1,500
1,241,800	82,800	1,158,900	- 106,500	1,287,400	4,900	1,292,300	96,800	1,195,500	- 56,000	+ 50,500
261,600	1,900	259,700	- 6,400	264,100	...	264,100	1,800	262,300	- 3,900	+ 2,500
9,018,600	2,729,700	6,288,900	- 322,400	9,439,300	100,000	9,539,300	3,052,000	6,487,300	+ 198,300	+ 520,700
9,751,300	8,833,300	918,100	+ 175,900	3,926,700	6,092,300	10,019,000	9,086,900	932,100	+ 443,600	+ 267,700
7,642,500	7,642,500	...	- 251,800	4,099,400	3,666,300	7,765,700	7,765,700	...	- 374,500	- 123,200
1,366,600	684,600	682,000	- 1,800	1,301,100	122,200	1,423,300	722,400	700,900	- 58,500	- 56,700
742,200	506,100	236,100	- 77,200	1,473,800	2,303,800	830,000	598,800	231,200	+ 10,600	+ 87,800
738,700	738,700	...	- 49,700	646,100	...	646,100	646,100	...	- 142,300	- 92,600
1,480,900	1,244,800	236,100	- 126,900	- 827,700	2,803,800	1,476,100	1,244,900	231,200	- 131,700	- 4,800
3,290,100	3,290,100	...	- 59,900	3,127,300	167,100	3,294,400	3,294,400	...	- 55,600	+ 4,300
139,400	139,400	...	+ 35,100	94,700	7,300	102,000	102,000	...	- 2,300	- 37,400
2,070,000	1,154,600	915,400	+ 68,800	1,654,800	365,200	2,019,500	1,105,400	914,100	+ 18,300	- 50,500
3,289,000	87,000	3,202,000	+ 148,600	3,312,300	700	3,313,000	82,700	3,230,300	+ 172,600	+ 24,000
1,009,300	138,000	871,300	+ 49,700	1,009,800	...	1,009,800	136,400	873,400	+ 50,200	+ 500
5,240,800	206,300	4,975,300	+ 37,400	5,381,000	1,800	5,382,300	267,300	5,095,000	+ 159,100	+ 121,700
212,700	100	212,600	- 7,200	215,400	100	215,500	100	215,400	- 4,400	+ 2,800
3,241,700	125,900	3,115,800	- 768,200	3,355,500	9,800	3,394,800	125,100	3,269,700	- 605,100	+ 153,100
127,700	127,700	...	- 7,200	135,000	300	135,300	135,300	...	+ 400	+ 7,600
1,539,800	158,200	1,381,600	- 345,200	1,484,900	5,100	1,490,000	191,100	1,298,900	- 395,000	- 49,800
1,154,100	980,400	223,700	+ 9,900	1,150,700	5,600	1,156,300	928,000	228,300	+ 12,100	+ 2,200
570,500	65,000	505,500	- 35,600	608,900	2,000	608,900	70,200	538,700	+ 2,800	+ 38,400
483,400	342,900	140,500	- 15,200	464,600	87,900	502,400	346,600	155,800	+ 3,800	+ 19,000
18,938,800	3,395,100	15,543,700	- 854,200	18,780,400	427,400	19,207,800	3,388,200	15,819,600	- 585,200	+ 269,000
216,400	216,400	...	- 5,800	207,200	10,600	217,800	217,800	...	- 4,400	+ 1,400
360,900	360,900	...	- 72,400	900	83,000	3,900	83,900	...	- 349,400	- 277,000
3,501,900	2,174,000	1,327,900	+ 52,300	1,484,500	2,059,000	3,543,500	2,175,200	1,368,300	+ 93,900	+ 41,800
765,900	234,900	531,000	+ 46,200	650,600	103,100	753,700	211,600	542,100	+ 34,000	- 12,200
555,400	332,400	223,000	- 69,500	477,900	43,700	521,500	216,000	305,500	- 103,400	- 33,900
5,400,500	3,318,600	2,081,900	- 49,200	2,821,000	2,299,400	5,120,400	2,904,500	2,215,900	- 329,300	- 280,100
289,900	1 8,800	106,100	- 8,600	7,100	...	7,100	7,100	...	- 291,400	- 282,800
- 1,500	- 1,500	...	- 1,600	...	...	...	...	...	- 100	+ 1,600
501,500	501,500	...	+ 1,600	483,500	16,500	500,000	500,000	...	+ 100	- 1,500
210,100	15,000	195,100	+ 8,600	492,900	...	492,900	328,200	164,700	+ 391,400	+ 282,800
1,000,000	698,800	301,200	...	988,500	16,500	1,000,000	835,800	164,700	...	...
39,268,300	14,816,500	24,451,800	- 1,877,500	34,418,500	5,321,500	39,740,000	14,821,800	24,918,700	- 905,800	+ 471,700
BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1915-1916.										
India	England.	TOTAL.								
£	£	£								
4,081,700	3,585,100	7,666,800								
17,700	81,300	99,000								

B.—Statement of the Expenditure charged to the

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	ACCOUNTS, 1913-1914.					REVISED	
	India.	England.	TOTAL.	DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL BETWEEN		India.	England.
				Imperial.	Provincial.		
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Brought forward	32,906,142	5,827,725	38,533,867	15,174,579	23,359,288	33,432,400	5,835,900
Railways—							
33.—State Railways: Interest on Debt	3,357,109	3,530,733	6,887,842	6,887,842	...	3,991,100	3,553,800
Annuities in purchase of Railways	...	3,379,581	3,379,581	3,379,581	...	...	3,357,700
Sinking Funds	...	191,707	191,707	191,707	...	...	199,400
Interest chargeable against Companies on Advances	239,803	175,500	415,303	415,303	...	16,400	81,200
Interest on Capital deposited by Companies	229,839	1,732,577	1,952,416	1,952,416	...	55,000	1,932,300
40.—Subsidised Companies: Land, etc.	55,146	...	55,146	52,537	2,559	114,000	...
41.—Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure	—45,894	...	—45,894	—45,893	—31	52,500	...
TOTAL	3,836,003	9,000,098	12,836,101	12,833,573	2,528	4,230,300	9,124,400
Irrigation—							
42.—Major Works: Working Expenses	1,214,429	14	1,214,443	551,539	662,904	1,276,400	...
Interest on Debt	1,189,167	118,879	1,304,846	642,590	662,256	1,246,000	120,800
43A.—Expenditure on Protective Irrigation Works in addition to that charged under Famine Relief and Insurance	83,689	...	83,689	83,689	...	66,800	...
43.—Minor Works and Navigation	927,733	1,156	928,889	295,099	633,790	1,032,300	300
TOTAL	3,412,018	119,840	3,531,867	1,572,917	1,958,950	3,621,500	120,900
Other Public Works—							
44.—Construction of Railways charged to Provincial Revenues	1,414	...	1,414	...	1,414	1,600	...
45.—Civil Works	6,907,440	101,184	7,008,624	1,058,800	5,949,824	6,922,600	86,400
TOTAL	6,908,854	101,184	7,010,038	1,058,800	5,951,238	6,924,200	86,400
Military Services—							
46.—Army: Effective	13,903,995	2,638,876	16,542,871	16,542,871	...	14,685,400	2,380,800
Non-Effective	730,495	2,515,873	3,246,368	3,246,368	...	736,000	2,524,000
	14,634,490	5,154,749	19,789,239	19,789,239	...	15,421,400	4,904,800
46A.—Marine	255,703	257,142	512,845	512,845	...	240,400	215,300
47.—Military Works	905,607	41,690	947,297	947,297	...	977,400	39,600
47A.—Special Defences (1902)	7,148	9,236	16,384	16,384	...	10,500	13,000
TOTAL	15,802,948	5,462,817	21,265,765	21,265,765	...	16,649,700	5,172,700
TOTAL EXPENDITURE, IMPERIAL AND PROVINCIAL	62,865,965	20,311,673	83,177,638	51,905,684	31,272,004	64,868,100	20,340,300
Add—Portion of Allotments to Provincial Governments not spent by them in the year	325,692	...	325,692	...	325,692	...	...
Deduct—Portion of Provincial Expenditure defrayed from Provincial Balances	608,578	...	608,578	...	608,578	2,265,000	...
Total Expenditure charged to Revenue	62,583,079	20,311,673	82,894,752	51,905,684	30,989,115	62,603,100	20,340,300

Capital Expenditure not charged to Revenue—

- 43.—State Railways
- 44.—Irrigation Works

TOTAL

ACCOUNTS, 1913-1914.		
India.	England.	TOTAL.
£	£	£
7,484,613	2,998,587	10,483,200
1,323,437	68,795	1,392,232
8,808,050	3,067,382	11,875,432

Revenues of India, in India and in England—continued.

ESTIMATE, 1914-1915.			Increase + Decrease — as compared with Budget Estimate, 1914-1915.	BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1915-1916.					Increase + Decrease — of Budget, 1915-1916, as compared with Budget Estimate, 1914-1915.	Increase + Decrease — of Budget, 1915-1916, as compared with Revised Estimate, 1914-1915.
TOTAL.	DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL BETWEEN			India.	England.	TOTAL.	DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL BETWEEN			
	Imperial.	Provincial.					Imperial.	Provincial.		
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
39,268,300	14,816,500	24,451,800	-1,377,500	34,418,500	5,321,500	39,740,000	14,821,800	24,918,700	-905,800	+471,700
7,544,900	7,544,900	...	+497,400	4,081,700	3,585,100	7,666,800	7,666,800	...	+619,300	+121,900
3,357,700	3,357,700	...	...	...	3,357,700	3,357,700	3,357,700	...	...	...
199,400	199,400	...	...	...	208,100	208,100	208,100	...	+8,700	+8,700
97,600	97,600	...	-246,100	17,700	81,200	98,900	98,900	...	-244,800	+1,800
1,988,300	1,988,300	...	-199,300	66,900	2,186,400	2,253,300	2,253,300	...	+65,700	+265,000
114,000	113,800	700	-80,300	201,100	...	201,100	200,000	1,100	+6,800	+87,100
52,800	52,800	...	-26,000	53,600	...	53,600	53,600	...	-25,200	+800
13,354,700	13,354,000	700	-54,300	4,421,000	9,418,500	13,839,500	13,838,400	1,100	+430,500	+484,800
1,276,400	596,700	679,700	+27,000	1,271,400	...	1,271,400	596,100	675,800	+22,000	-5,000
1,366,800	684,600	682,000	+1,800	1,301,100	122,200	1,423,300	722,400	700,900	+58,500	+56,700
66,800	66,800	...	+33,300	...	...	...	...	...	-33,500	-66,800
1,032,600	819,800	712,800	+28,900	956,100	...	956,100	817,700	638,400	-47,600	-76,500
3,742,400	1,667,900	2,074,500	+91,000	3,528,600	122,200	3,650,800	1,636,200	2,014,600	-600	-91,600
1,600	...	1,600	-300	1,300	...	1,300	...	1,300	-600	-300
7,009,000	1,051,200	5,954,800	-445,600	5,792,600	21,200	5,813,800	921,700	4,892,100	-1,640,800	-1,195,200
7,010,600	1,054,200	5,956,400	-445,900	5,793,900	21,200	5,815,100	921,700	4,893,400	-1,641,400	-1,195,500
17,066,200	17,066,200	...	+25,900	14,794,500	1,907,100	16,701,600	16,701,600	...	-838,700	-364,600
3,260,000	3,260,000	...	-5,500	1,039,100	2,233,000	3,272,100	3,272,100	...	+6,600	+12,100
20,326,200	20,326,200	...	+20,400	15,833,600	4,140,100	19,973,700	19,973,700	...	-332,100	-352,500
455,700	455,700	...	-49,200	234,900	415,500	650,400	650,400	...	+145,500	+194,700
1,017,000	1,017,000	...	-5,400	726,300	18,000	744,300	644,300	...	-278,100	-372,700
23,500	23,500	...	-9,500	14,600	6,500	21,100	21,100	...	-11,900	-2,400
21,822,400	21,822,400	...	-43,700	16,809,400	4,580,100	21,389,500	21,389,500	...	-476,600	-432,900
85,198,400	52,715,000	32,483,400	-1,830,400	64,971,400	19,463,500	84,434,900	52,607,100	31,827,800	-2,593,900	-763,500
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	+2,128,300	+1,177,400
2,255,000	...	2,255,000	+950,900	1,077,600	...	1,077,600	...	1,077,600		
83,943,400	52,715,000	30,228,400	-879,500	63,893,800	19,463,500	83,357,300	52,607,100	30,750,200	-465,600	+418,900
REVISED ESTIMATE, 1914-1915.			BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1915-1916.							
India.	England.	TOTAL.	India.	England.	TOTAL.					
£	£	£	£	£	£					
8,116,600	2,484,100	10,550,700	6,187,600	1,450,200	7,637,700					
1,108,100	60,000	1,168,100	1,061,000	89,000	1,100,000					
9,219,700	2,494,100	11,713,800	7,248,600	1,489,200	8,737,700					

C.—Statement of Receipts and Disbursements of the

	ACCOUNTS, 1913-1914.			REVISED ESTIMATE, 1914-1915.			BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1915-1916.		
	India.	England.	* TOTAL.	India.	England.	TOTAL.	India.	England.	TOTAL.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue (from Statement A) .	84,350,557	856,618	85,207,175	79,498,000	659,800	80,157,800	79,701,600	698,800	80,400,200
Excess of Revenue over Expenditure charged to Revenue			2,312,423			-2,785,800			-2,957,100
Railway, Irrigation, and other Capital not charged to Revenue—									
Capital raised through Companies towards outlay on State Railways .	34,667	...	34,667	2,367,500	...	2,367,500	6,533,300	...	6,533,300
Capital contributed by Native States towards construction of State Railways	200,000	...	200,000	66,700	...	66,700	66,700	...	66,700
OUTLAY OF RAILWAY COMPANIES—									
Repayments . . . .	...	5,687	5,687	...	19,400	19,400	...	2,400	2,400
NET			0			0			0
RAISED AND DEPOSITED BY RAILWAY COMPANIES—									
On account of Subscribed Capital	164,692	4,832,788	4,997,480	486,700	1,557,300	2,044,000	320,600	1,996,600	2,317,200
NET			4,717,480			(2,044,000)			320,600
Permanent Debt Incurred—									
<i>Sterling Debt—</i>									
India Stock . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Rupce Debt—</i>									
Rupce Loan	2,000,000	...	...	3,333,300	...	...	3,000,000	...	...
TOTAL NET	2,000,000	...	2,000,000	3,333,300	...	3,333,300	3,000,000	...	3,000,000
Temporary Debt Incurred—									
Temporary Loans . . . .	...	...	...	8,333,300	7,000,000	15,333,300	...	7,000,000	7,000,000
NET			0			14,333,300			0
Unfunded Debt—									
Deposits of Service Funds .	89,541	...	...	88,300	...	...	88,700	...	...
Savings Bank Deposits . .	8,788,483	...	...	7,466,300	...	...	6,414,200	...	...
TOTAL NET	8,878,024	...	8,878,024	7,554,600	...	7,554,600	6,502,900	...	6,502,900
			2,201,970			0			0
Deposits and Advances—									
Balances of Provincial Allotments	325,692	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Appropriation for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt . .	342,489	...	...	210,100	...	...	492,900	...	...
Deposits of Local Funds—									
District Funds	5,260,391	...	...	5,210,400	...	...	4,784,800	...	...
Other Funds	1,343,956	...	...	1,285,900	...	...	1,239,900	...	...
Deposits of Sinking Funds .	43,825	...	...	59,000	...	...	81,000	...	...
Gold Standard Reserve . .	4,286,872	9,728,845	...	3,000	10,021,200	...	...	7,968,500	...
Departmental and Judicial Deposits—									
War transactions . . . .	...	...	...	2,740,300	...	...	681,000	...	...
Other "	30,205,951	...	...	30,413,100	...	...	29,984,200	...	...
Advances	5,600,420	16,586	...	6,897,500	975,400	...	8,180,400	1,094,700	...
Suspense Accounts	87,499	...	...	77,600	...	...	16,200	...	...
Miscellaneous	37,632	56	...	110,200	...	...	2,900	...	...
TOTAL NET	47,584,727	9,745,437	57,280,164	47,007,100	10,996,600	58,003,700	45,833,300	9,058,300	54,891,600
			67,762			0			0
Carried over	148,157,667	15,440,480		148,647,200	20,332,900				

Government of India, in India and in England.

	ACCOUNTS, 1913-1914.			REVISED ESTIMATE, 1914-1915.			BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1915-1916.		
	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.
Expenditure, Imperial and Provincial (from Statement B)	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
62,865,985	20,811,673	83,177,638	64,858,100	20,840,300	85,198,400	64,971,400	19,463,500	84,434,900	
Add—Provincial Surpluses transferred to "Deposits"	325,692	...	325,692	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deduct—Provincial Deficits charged to "Deposits"	608,578	...	608,578	2,255,000	...	2,255,000	1,077,600	...	1,077,600
TOTAL	62,583,079	20,811,673	82,894,752	62,603,100	20,840,300	82,943,400	63,893,800	19,463,500	83,357,300
Railway, Irrigation, and other Capital not charged to Revenue—									
OUTLAY ON IRRIGATION WORKS	1,223,467	58,795	1,282,262	1,103,100	60,000	1,163,100	1,061,000	39,100	1,100,000
OUTLAY ON STATE RAILWAYS	7,484,613	2,998,587	10,483,200	8,116,500	2,484,100	10,550,700	6,187,500	1,450,300	7,637,700
INITIAL EXPENDITURE ON NEW CAPITAL AT DELHI	410,723	96,411	447,134	305,500	57,900	363,400	183,200	83,500	266,700
OUTLAY OF RAILWAY COMPANIES—									
Payments for Capital Outlay	214,823	1,798,117	2,007,940	— 50,700	1,552,200	1,501,500	— 526,700	1,212,800	686,100
NET			2,002,303			1,482,100			683,700
RAISED AND DEPOSITED BY RAILWAY COMPANIES—									
Payments for Discharge of Debentures	...	280,000	280,000	...	...	...	...	1,930,600	1,996,600
NET			0			0			
Permanent Debt Discharged—									
<i>Sterling Debt—</i>									
Madras Railway Debentures	...	170,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indian Midland do.	...	1,111,200	...	...	...	...	...	407,500	...
India Bonds	...	500,000	...	...	500,000	...	...	500,000	...
<i>Expes Debt—</i>									
4½ p. c. Loans	1,293	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 p. c. Loans	81,047	...	...	103,500	...	...	80,700	...	...
3½ p. c. Loans	...	...	...	100	...	...	100	...	...
3 p. c. Loans	18,253	...	...	2,500	...	...	2,900	...	...
Provincial Debentures	7	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...
TOTAL	100,600	1,781,200	1,881,800	106,100	500,000	606,100	83,800	907,500	991,300
NET			0			0			
Temporary Debt Discharged—									
Temporary Loans	...	...	...	1,000,000	...	1,000,000	...	7,000,000	7,000,000
NET			0			0			
Unfunded Debt—									
Special Loans	213	...	...	200	...	...	200	...	...
Deposits of Service Funds	93,096	...	...	95,900	...	...	97,400	...	...
Savings Bank Deposits	6,577,745	...	...	12,529,400	...	...	6,625,200	...	...
TOTAL	6,671,054	...	6,671,054	12,625,500	...	12,625,500	6,722,800	...	6,722,800
NET			0			5,070,900			219,900
Deposits and Advances—									
Balances of Provincial Allotments	608,578	...	...	2,255,000	...	...	1,077,600	...	...
Deposits of Local Funds—									
District Funds	4,388,070	...	...	5,218,200	...	...	5,122,700	...	...
Other Funds	1,268,258	...	...	1,893,200	...	...	1,213,900	...	...
Deposits of Sinking Funds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gold Standard Reserve	4,300,000	10,709,547	...	25,200	10,038,000	...	...	7,967,500	...
Departmental and Judicial Deposits—									
War transactions	...	...	...	691,700	...	...	1,685,000	...	...
Other	29,782,270	...	...	30,682,900	...	...	29,980,500	...	...
Advances	5,893,408	76,878	...	7,062,300	1,016,500	...	8,137,100	1,091,000	...
Expense Accounts	163,398	...	...	36,400	...	...	10,300	...	...
Exchange on Remittance Account (net)	190	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	21,879	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	46,425,954	10,786,448	57,212,402	47,864,900	11,054,500	58,419,400	47,227,100	9,068,500	56,285,600
NET			0			415,700			1,894,100
Carried over	125,114,318	38,046,231		138,174,100	35,999,000		124,832,500	41,211,500	

C.—Statement of Receipts and Disbursements of the

	ACCOUNTS, 1918-1914.			REVISED ESTIMATE, 1914-1915.			BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1915-1916.		
	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Brought forward	143,157,667	15,440,480		148,647,200	20,232,900		141,458,400	18,755,800	
Loans and Advances by Imperial Government	377,694	...	377,694	198,400	...	198,400	185,000	...	185,000
Net			213,183			0			0
Loans and Advances by Provincial Governments	1,082,099	...	1,082,099	1,448,200	...	1,448,200	1,576,200	...	1,576,200
Net			0			0			405,000
Loans to Local Boards for Railway Construction	7,124	...	7,124	7,400	...	7,400	7,700		7,700
Net			7,124			7,400			7,700
Remittances—									
Inland Money Orders	37,604,247	...		38,668,700	...		39,968,700	...	
Other Local Remittances	...	...		5,981,500	...		4,355,500	...	
Other Departmental Accounts	21,301	...		...	...		...	...
Net Receipts by Civil Treasuries from—									
Posts and Telegraphs	985,361	...		...	...		...	...
Railways	14,486,413	...		11,087,000	...		11,753,000	...	
Net Receipts from Civil Treasuries by—									
Posts and Telegraphs	...	...		6,063,400	...		1,265,700	...	
Marine	247,052	...		4,999,700	...		3,463,900	...	
Military Works	786,861	...		933,300	...		610,800	...	
Military	13,323,825	...		16,848,500	...		18,651,700	...	
Remittance Account between England and India—									
Gold remitted from India	...	...		...	604,800		...	...
Transfers through Paper Currency Reserve	...	...		...	1,000,000		...	...
War transactions	...	...		570,000	9,373,000		823,000	9,086,000	
Purchase of Silver	4,528,611	...		...	...		...	...
Railway transactions	5,008,920	8,855		4,617,900	2,358,500		3,078,600	7,016,500	
Other	999,722	2,150,713		981,800	1,243,500		1,157,000	1,269,000	
TOTAL	77,931,213	2,159,568	80,090,781	90,749,800	14,579,800	105,329,600	85,125,400	17,871,500	102,496,900
NET			0			0			705,700
Secretary of State's Bills drawn	...	(b) 29,050,827	29,050,827	...	(e) 6,900,000	6,900,000	...	7,100,000	7,100,000
TOTAL RECEIPTS	222,555,797	46,650,875		241,051,000	41,712,700		228,352,700	48,227,300	
Opening Balance	19,293,131	(a) 9,789,634		15,906,253	(c) 8,157,723		13,855,353	(d) 7,620,123	
GRAND TOTAL	241,848,928	56,440,509		256,957,253	49,870,422		242,208,053	55,847,423	

(a) Of this amount £1,005,664 represents the funds of the Gold Standard Reserve.

(c) £24,962

(e) In addition to £600,000 for remittance of the Gold Standard Reserve.

DEPT.
DEPARTMENT.

R. A. GAMBLE,
Comptroller General.

Government of India, in India and in England—continued.

	ACCOUNTS, 1918-1914.			REVISED ESTIMATE, 1914-1915.			BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1915-1916.		
	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Brought forward	125,114,818	38,046,231		133,174,100	35,999,000		124,832,500	41,211,000	
Loans and Advances by Imperial Government.	164,511	...	164,511	203,100	...	203,100	338,700	...	338,700
Net			0			4,700			153,700
Loans and Advances by Provincial Governments	1,880,036	...	1,880,036	1,579,800	...	1,579,800	1,171,200	...	1,171,200
Net			797,937			131,600			0
Remittances—									
Inland Money Orders	37,532,110	...		38,700,000	...		39,966,700	...	
Other Local Remittances	448,415	...		5,981,500	...		4,355,500	...	
Other Departmental Accounts	12	...		...	...		...	...
Net Payments into Civil Treasuries by—									
Posts and Telegraphs	992,004	...		...	...		...	...
Railways	14,823,021	...		11,287,000	...		11,753,000	...	
Net Issues from Civil Treasuries to—									
Posts and Telegraphs	...	...		6,063,400	...		1,265,700	...	
Marine	247,345	...		4,999,700	...		3,463,000	...	
Military Works	737,178	...		933,300	...		610,300	...	
Military	13,323,472	...		10,848,500	...		18,651,700	...	
Remittance Account between England and India—									
(Gold remitted from India)	...	...		604,800	...		...	...
Transfers through Paper Currency Reserve	...	...		1,000,000	...		...	...
War transactions	...	...		11,096,000	570,000		8,989,000	823,000	
Purchase of Silver	555	4,528,056		...	...		...	...
Railway transactions	920	5,016,044		2,325,200	4,651,200		6,500,000	3,595,100	
Other	1,925,966	692,448		1,849,700	1,030,100		1,216,600	1,200,700	
TOTAL	70,031,058	10,236,546	80,267,604	101,189,700	6,251,300	107,441,000	96,172,400	5,618,800	101,791,200
NET			176,823			2,111,400			0
Secretary of State's Bills paid	(b) 29,050,757	...	29,050,757	(c) 6,657,200	...	6,657,200	7,280,000	...	7,280,000
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS	226,240,675	48,282,777		242,803,900	42,250,300		229,774,800	46,830,400	
Closing Balance	15,808,268	(e) 8,157,782		13,855,353	(d) 7,620,132		12,483,253	(f) 4,017,032	
GRAND TOTAL	241,848,928	56,440,500		256,659,253	49,870,432		242,208,053	50,847,432	

(b) In addition to \$2,150,000 for remittance of the Gold Standard Reserve.

(d) Of this amount £8,162 represents the funds of the Gold Standard Reserve.

(f) " 24,162

H. F. HOWARD,
Controller of Currency.

J. B. BRUNYATE,
Secretary to the Government of India.

D.—Statement of Revenue, Expenditure and Balances of Provincial Governments.

	Accounts, 1918-19.	Revised, 1914-15.	Budget, 1915-16.
Madras—	Rs	Rs	Rs
Balance on April 1st	8,58,679	1,75,60,000	98,08,000
Total Revenue including transfers from Imperial revenues—			
Special grants from Imperial revenues	31,83,500	24,67,000	24,50,000
Other revenue	7,26,09,014	7,29,95,000	7,40,12,000
Total Expenditure	8,10,40,925	8,32,14,000	7,80,33,000
Closing Balance	1,75,60,468	98,08,000	82,44,000
Bombay—			
Balance on April 1st	1,79,73,519	1,95,34,000	1,54,28,000
Total Revenue including transfers from Imperial revenues—			
Special grants from Imperial revenues	20,78,000	20,88,000	20,80,000
Other revenue	7,71,51,211	7,28,71,000	7,28,20,000
Total Expenditure	7,70,70,645	7,88,63,000	7,71,77,000
Closing Balance	1,95,34,085	1,54,28,000	1,31,51,000
Bengal—			
Balance on April 1st	3,13,30,270	3,18,11,000	2,81,31,000
Total Revenue including transfers from Imperial revenues—			
Special grants from Imperial revenues	34,81,000	44,92,000	34,90,000
Other revenue	5,86,60,472	5,75,14,000	5,88,17,000
Total Expenditure	6,16,60,630	6,58,86,000	6,58,29,000
Closing Balance	3,18,11,112	2,81,31,000	2,41,09,000
United Provinces—			
Balance on April 1st	1,84,23,473	1,84,74,000	1,50,91,000
Total Revenue including transfers from Imperial revenues—			
Special grants from Imperial revenues	23,41,600	24,22,000	22,27,000
Other revenue	6,56,64,396	6,84,56,000	6,58,15,000
Total Expenditure	6,79,55,292	6,92,61,000	6,90,25,000
Closing Balance	1,84,74,177	1,50,91,000	1,36,08,000
Punjab—			
Balance on April 1st	1,77,84,102	70,92,000*	53,97,000
Total Revenue including transfers from Imperial revenues—			
Special grants from Imperial revenues	14,11,000	16,84,000	13,55,000
Other revenue	4,47,31,840	4,59,66,000	4,73,51,000
Total Expenditure	4,68,34,852	4,65,45,000	4,91,64,000
Closing Balance	1,70,91,590	53,97,000	49,39,000
Burma—			
Balance on April 1st	1,30,22,199	1,39,86,000	84,13,000
Total Revenue including transfers from Imperial revenues—			
Special grants from Imperial revenues	11,82,000	24,92,000	9,92,000
Other revenue	5,49,63,223	5,16,45,000	5,58,50,000
Total Expenditure	5,52,31,197	5,96,60,000	5,82,27,000
Closing Balance	1,39,36,225	84,18,000	70,28,000
Bihar and Orissa—			
Balance on April 1st	2,00,64,199	1,91,04,000	1,56,13,000
Total Revenue including transfers from Imperial revenues—			
Special grants from Imperial revenues	24,56,000	14,64,000	14,61,000
Other revenue	2,81,83,313	2,85,97,000	2,92,33,000
Total Expenditure	3,15,59,375	3,36,12,000	3,40,03,000
Closing Balance	1,91,64,137	1,56,13,000	1,23,04,000
Central Provinces—			
Balance on April 1st	90,72,033	1,09,53,000	95,15,000
Total Revenue including transfers from Imperial revenues—			
Special grants from Imperial revenues	10,34,000	9,29,000	9,14,000
Other revenue	2,96,49,750	2,82,94,000	2,83,73,000
Total Expenditure	2,88,02,505	3,00,61,000	2,98,52,000
Closing Balance	1,09,53,278	95,15,000	89,50,000
Assam—			
Balance on April 1st	78,06,404	55,89,000	28,93,000
Total Revenue including transfers from Imperial revenues—			
Special grants from Imperial revenues	5,12,500	4,48,000	4,48,000
Other revenue	1,55,94,449	1,38,03,000	1,45,59,000
Total Expenditure	1,88,24,640	1,69,47,000	1,61,07,000
Closing Balance	55,88,803	28,93,000	17,98,000
Total—			
Balance on April 1st	15,83,57,168	14,41,13,000*	11,02,89,000
Total Revenue including transfers from Imperial revenues—			
Special grants from Imperial revenues	1,76,29,600	1,84,86,000	1,54,17,000
Other revenue	44,72,07,168	43,49,41,000	44,58,37,000
Total Expenditure	46,90,80,061	48,72,51,000	47,74,17,000
Closing Balance	15,41,18,875	11,02,89,000	9,41,26,000
Total (in sterling)—	£	£	£
Balance on April 1st	10,557,144	9,607,800*	7,352,800
Total Revenue including transfers from Imperial revenues—			
Special grants from Imperial revenues	1,175,807	1,282,400	1,027,800
Other revenue	29,818,811	28,996,000	29,752,400
Total Expenditure	31,272,004	32,488,400	31,527,900
Closing Balance	10,274,258	7,352,800	6,275,000

* The figure here given for the opening Provincial balance of 1914-15 differs from that given for the closing Provincial balance of 1913-14 owing to the surrender by the Government of the Punjab of Rs1 crore of its balance in lieu of a recurring contribution from Imperial revenues of Rs2,50,000 per annum with effect from 1st April 1914.

R. A. GAMBLE,
Comptroller General,
DELHI,
INDEPARTMENT.

H. F. HOWARD,
Controller of Currency.

J. B. BRUNYATE,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

E.—Abstract Statement of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Government of India, in India and in England.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.		ACCOUNTS, 1913-1914.				REVISED ESTI- MATE, 1914-1915.		BUDGET ESTI- MATE, 1914-1915.		
		Revenue.	EXPENDITURE.		Net Receipts.	Net Charges.	Net Receipts.	Net Charges.	Net Receipts.	Net Charges.
			Refunds and Assign- ments.	Cost of Collection and Pro- duction.						
Revenue Heads.		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
Principal Heads of Revenue	Land Revenue (excluding that due to Irrigation)	21,391,575	770,094	3,986,422	16,635,059		16,304,500		17,317,900	
	Opium	1,324,878	6,090	1,012,440	606,348		903,000		831,500	
	Salt	3,445,305	262,804	365,373	2,817,128		3,134,300		2,681,500	
	Stamps	5,315,208	58,173	173,143	5,086,977		4,869,500		4,896,400	
	Excise	8,594,800	103,523	437,529	8,353,245		8,287,100		8,197,000	
	Provincial Rates	18,210	522	...	179,688		36,800		30,400	
	Customs	7,568,220	147,374	261,252	7,149,594		5,921,200		5,527,400	
	Assessed Taxes	1,950,250	13,478	31,254	1,906,518		1,958,000		1,829,600	
	Forest	2,229,872	9,936	1,174,488	1,045,448		746,500		816,500	
	Registration	518,962	986	255,453	262,523		229,600		247,900	
	Tributes	616,881	204,263	...	412,618		399,600		409,000	
TOTAL		53,728,746	1,577,243	7,697,354	44,454,149		42,740,100		42,735,100	
Total deduction from Revenue			9,174,597							
Expenditure Heads.										
Debt Services	Interest	1,352,119	1,515,653			168,534		459,300	419,000	
	Posts and Telegraphs	3,598,519	3,272,984		325,535		229,300	284,300		
Commercial Services	Railways	17,625,684	12,836,101		4,789,533		1,913,600	1,189,800		
	Irrigation	4,713,159	3,631,887		1,181,292		964,200	1,144,500		
Other Public Works	Civil Works, etc.	296,840	7,010,088			6,711,298	6,744,200		5,559,000	
Mint	Mint	339,841	182,630		207,211		81,500		30,700	
Civil Depart- ments	Civil Departments	1,408,286	17,934,199			16,525,913	17,455,300		17,673,800	
	Superannuation	206,810	3,399,487			3,192,677	3,294,600		3,353,700	
Miscellaneous Civil Services	Exchange	119,741	...		119,741		71,700			
	Miscellaneous	352,512	602,235			249,623	178,100		224,100	
Famine Relief and Insurance	Other heads	93,416	1,402,062			1,308,666	1,244,900		959,400	
	Famine Relief	...	157,511			157,511	289,900		7,100	
Military Ser- vices	Other heads	...	842,489			842,489	710,100		992,900	
	Army { Effective	1,080,631	16,542,871			15,462,240	16,035,200		15,737,000	
Military Ser- vices	Non-effective	122,875	3,246,368			3,123,493	3,139,500		3,161,600	
	Marine	89,542	512,845			23,303	366,500		582,200	
Military Ser- vices	Military works	76,604	947,297			870,693	943,000		627,800	
	Special Defences (1902)	...	16,384			16,384	23,500		21,100	
TOTAL		85,207,175	83,177,638		2,029,537		5,040,500		4,034,700	
Provincial Ad- justment	Surplus	...	...					
	Deficit	...	282,886		282,886		2,255,000		1,077,600	
TOTAL		85,207,175	83,894,752		2,312,423		2,785,800		2,957,100	
Capital Account	Surplus				2,312,423					
	Deficit							2,785,800	2,957,100	
	Railway and Irrigation Capital not charged to Revenue:—									
	Capital raised through Companies towards outlay on State Railways				34,667		2,367,500		6,533,300	
	Capital contributed by Native States towards construction of State Railways				200,000		66,700		66,700	
	Capital raised and deposited by Railway Companies (net)				4,717,480		2,044,000		820,600	
	Outlay on Irrigation Works					1,282,262		1,163,100	1,100,000	
	Outlay on State Railways					10,483,200		10,550,700	7,687,700	
	Initial outlay on new Capital at Delhi					447,134		363,400	286,700	
	Outlay of Railway Companies (net)					2,002,308		1,482,100	682,700	
Debt, Deposits, Advances, and Remittances	Permanent Debt (net)				118,200		2,727,300	2,008,700		
	Temporary Debt (net)						14,838,300			
	Unfunded Debt (net)									
	Loans and Advances by Imperial Government (net)				2,201,970		5,070,900		219,500	
	Loans and Advances by Provincial Governments (net)				213,183		4,700		153,700	
	Loans to Local Boards for Railway Construction (net)				7,124	797,937		131,600	405,000	
	Deposits and Advances (net)				67,762	7,400		415,700	7,700	
	Remittances (net)							2,111,400	1,894,100	
	Secretary of State's Bills drawn				29,050,827		6,900,000		7,100,000	
	Secretary of State's Bills paid					29,050,757		6,657,200	7,260,000	
Cash Balance	Opening Balance				28,223,686	44,240,416	28,446,100	30,736,600	17,147,700	
	Closing Balance				29,082,766		23,765,985		21,475,485	
TOTAL					68,006,401	68,006,401	62,212,085	62,212,085	38,623,185	

R. A. GAMBLE,
Comptroller General.

H. F. HOWARD,
Controller of Currency.

J. B. BRUNYATE,
Secretary to the Government of India

DELHI,
FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
March 22, 1915.

MEMORANDUM EXPLAINING THE DETAILS OF THE ESTIMATES.

1. In this memorandum the variations between the Budget and the Revised estimates of the current year, and between the latter and the Budget estimates of next year, are explained in detail for the Major heads of account. Introductory
Under most of the heads details by provinces have been given, and it may be explained that the figures shown against "India General" represent the transactions of the Central Government, including all expenditure directly controlled by it, of the minor administrations of Ajmer-Merwara and Coorg, and of the convict settlement in the Andamans. The Budget estimates of Provincial and "Divided" expenditure in 1915-16 generally represent the allotments proposed by the several Governments and Administrations with whom regular provincial settlements have been concluded. More detailed information regarding the figures will be found in the Financial Statements presented by the Local Governments to their respective Councils.

2. The figures for the province of Delhi have been entered separately and explained under each major head of account. A *pro formâ* account of expenditure on Delhi and the Delhi province is also appended to this memorandum (appendix I), together with a prefatory note explaining the scope of the *pro formâ* account and the relation between it and the regular accounts.

3. The broad totals of revenue and expenditure for the last year, the General result current year and the ensuing year, are as follows:—

	Accounts, 1913-1914.
	£
Revenue	85,207,175
Expenditure charged to Revenue	82,894,752
Imperial surplus	2,312,423
	Revised, 1914-1915.
	£
Revenue	80,157,600
Expenditure charged to Revenue	82,943,400
Imperial deficit	2,785,800
	Budget, 1915-1916.
	£
Revenue	80,400,200
Expenditure charged to Revenue	83,357,300
Imperial deficit	2,957,100

These figures exclude all capital, debt, and remittance transactions.

4. The accounts of 1913-14 are not discussed in this memorandum, but Accounts, 1913 according to our usual practice in the past a brief explanation is given below of the principal divergences between the Revised estimates of revenue and expenditure as submitted to the Council twelve months ago, and the actual accounts of the year as closed, audited and compiled by the Comptroller and Auditor-General.

5. The broad results are brought out in the following table :—

	REVISED, 1913-14.			ACTUALS, 1913-14.		
	Imperial.	Provincial.	TOTAL.	Imperial.	Provincial.	TOTAL.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue	53,777,100	30,707,500	84,484,600	54,318,100	30,989,100	85,307,200
Expenditure	52,290,400	31,309,200	83,599,600	51,905,600	31,272,000	83,177,600
Surplus (+) or Deficit (—)	+ 1,486,700	—601,700	+ 885,000	+ 2,312,500	—282,900	+ 2,029,600

6 The Imperial revenue proved to be £441,000 higher, and the Imperial expenditure £384,800 less, than the Revised estimate, with the result that the surplus was £825,800 larger than was anticipated. The principal items contributing to this improvement are mentioned below. The Customs revenue showed a rise of £189,800, owing mainly to heavier imports of silver in March and to a higher yield from the import and excise duties on cotton manufactures. The net receipts of Railways improved by £107,200. The effect of the unfavourable conditions of agriculture in Northern India on the earnings of railways in March was less marked than had been anticipated, and there was an increase of £412,100 in the Gross Receipts on the North Western, Bombay, Baroda and Central India, and certain other lines; but this improvement was largely counterbalanced by an increase of £304,900 in Working Expenses chiefly in consequence of the adjustment of the value of certain stores issued for renewals on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. There was an increase of £115,900 in the Imperial share of Land Revenue including the portion due to Irrigation, mainly owing to an advance collection in Bombay of revenue which was expected to be realized in April. The net Military expenditure was less than the Revised estimate by £123,300, chiefly in consequence of smaller expenditure on food charges in India and on the purchase of stores in England. There was also a decrease of £130,400 in the miscellaneous charges of Railways. The improvement in the Provincial section occurred mainly under Land and other Revenue.

those of Memo-
dum.

7. Paragraphs 191 to 217 of this Memorandum have been communicated by the Honourable Mr. W. H. Michael, Financial Adviser, Military Finance, and paragraphs 152 to 162 and 226 to 229 by Mr. H. N. Heseltine, Accountant General, Railways; the rest of the Memorandum has been drafted by Mr. Bhupendra Nath Mitra, C.I.E., Assistant Secretary in the Finance Department.

I AND 3.—LAND REVENUE.

REVENUE.

(Including the portion due to Irrigation.)

	Accounts, 1911-1912.	Accounts, 1912-1913.	Accounts, 1913-1914.	1914-1915.		Budget, 1915-1916.
				Budget.	Revised.	
<i>Imperial.</i>						
1. India General . . .	7,11,075	7,85,460	7,26,582	6,96,000	7,21,000	7,63,000
2. Delhi . . .	...	2,01,652	3,53,143	3,53,000	3,53,000	3,56,000
3. Baluchistan . . .	9,51,489	9,60,621	10,40,110	9,50,000	10,40,000	10,37,000
4. North-West Frontier . . .	21,48,843	21,71,102	21,57,652	22,48,000	22,75,000	23,09,000
5. Other Provinces . . .	7,06,376	12,88,478	19,79,133	25,61,000	19,58,000	22,42,000
Total . . .	45,17,783	54,07,373	62,56,620	68,08,000	63,47,000	67,07,000
<i>Divided and Provincial.</i>						
1. Central Provinces . . .	1,85,87,860	1,82,94,753	1,87,22,197	1,93,83,000	1,82,56,000	2,05,24,000
2. Burma . . .	4,18,73,511	4,53,42,149	4,65,26,001	4,61,80,000	4,26,43,000	4,66,00,000
3. Assam . . .	...	77,90,288	78,86,558	80,00,000	74,50,000	80,40,000
4. Bengal (new) . . .	...	2,73,57,194	2,71,19,880	2,76,40,000	2,69,22,000	2,73,57,000
5. Bihar and Orissa . . .	...	1,50,80,571	1,53,28,723	1,52,00,000	1,50,60,000	1,53,52,000
6. United Provinces . . .	6,60,96,192	6,71,00,937	6,08,0,920	6,29,18,000	6,43,00,000	6,92,22,000
7. Punjab . . .	3,47,90,780	3,74,20,500	3,70,43,558	3,90,59,000	3,89,39,000	3,96,45,000
8. Madras . . .	6,70,19,897	6,88,13,775	6,79,52,486	7,00,64,000	6,77,36,000	7,03,89,000
9. Bombay . . .	4,94,06,849	4,97,03,142	5,64,72,294	5,41,81,000	5,36,60,000	5,45,51,000
Eastern Bengal and Assam . . .	2,03,12,357	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal (old) . . .	2,91,88,198	...	...	...	...	...
Total . . .	32,72,24,650	33,69,03,309	33,98,82,623	34,26,25,000	33,49,56,000	35,16,80,000
TOTAL REVENUE R . . .	33,17,42,433	34,23,10,682	34,61,39,243	34,94,33,000	34,13,03,000	35,83,87,000
Shown under I.—Land Revenue R . . .	31,14,70,456	31,92,37,015	32,08,73,629	32,51,12,000	31,58,45,000	33,22,44,000
Shown under XXIX.—Irrigation . R . . .	2,02,71,977	2,30,73,667	2,52,65,614	2,43,21,000	2,54,58,000	2,61,43,000
Equivalent of total Revenue in Sterling £ . . .	22,116,162	22,820,713	23,075,949	23,295,500	22,753,500	23,892,500
Shown under I.—Land Revenue £ . . .	20,764,697	21,282,468	21,391,575	21,674,100	21,056,300	22,149,600
Shown under XXIX.—Irrigation £ . . .	1,351,465	1,538,245	1,684,374	1,621,400	1,697,200	1,742,900

EXPENDITURE.

<i>Imperial.</i>						
1. India General . . .	4,02,768	3,99,524	4,06,460	3,98,000	4,10,000	4,15,000
2. Delhi . . .	...	31,474	92,143	1,00,000	1,03,000	1,01,000
3. Baluchistan . . .	2,39,346	2,43,275	2,34,196	2,38,000	2,25,000	1,99,000
4. North-West Frontier . . .	6,03,664	6,11,662	6,20,763	6,78,000	6,41,000	6,97,000
5. Other Provinces . . .	26,72,719	27,54,266	30,29,266	37,00,000	33,50,000	37,00,000
Total . . .	39,18,487	40,40,201	43,82,828	51,14,000	47,29,000	51,12,000
<i>Divided and Provincial.</i>						
1. Central Provinces . . .	39,07,629	38,38,802	40,18,749	40,53,000	41,41,000	42,59,000
2. Burma . . .	68,23,955	69,83,737	70,06,631	71,83,000	70,13,000	73,45,000
3. Assam . . .	...	13,91,912	15,20,750	16,72,000	15,93,000	17,50,000
4. Bengal (new) . . .	...	32,36,127	34,40,775	35,33,000	35,75,000	36,66,000
5. Bihar and Orissa . . .	...	23,51,303	24,53,829	26,63,000	25,33,000	25,10,000
6. United Provinces . . .	86,42,061	87,45,672	88,05,404	96,87,000	91,58,000	97,99,000
7. Punjab . . .	48,02,974	47,73,501	49,09,849	49,49,000	49,99,000	52,90,000
8. Madras . . .	1,29,37,935	1,42,09,160	1,46,94,474	1,49,02,000	1,26,11,000	1,30,70,000
9. Bombay . . .	82,72,746	84,24,189	84,71,319	89,93,000	89,50,000	90,20,000
Eastern Bengal and Assam . . .	33,80,750	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal (old) . . .	41,29,707	...	...	...	...	...
Total . . .	5,28,47,787	5,39,54,353	5,53,87,580	5,76,15,000	5,45,83,000	5,67,09,000
TOTAL INDIA R . . .	5,67,86,274	5,79,94,554	5,97,70,468	6,27,29,000	5,93,12,000	6,18,21,000
Equivalent in Sterling £ . . .	3,784,418	3,866,304	3,984,693	4,181,900	3,954,100	4,121,400
England . . .	2,036	1,725	1,729	1,300	1,800	1,300
TOTAL EXPENDITURE £ . . .	3,786,454	3,868,029	3,986,422	4,183,200	3,955,900	4,122,700

8. The Imperial expenditure shown against "Other Provinces" in the table at page 21 represents the cost of survey and record-of-right operations on a large scale in Bengal and in Bihar and Orissa, undertaken more for administrative than for fiscal purposes. The expenditure is of a temporary and varying character and was accordingly not considered suitable for inclusion in the financial settlements with the two provinces. Three-fourths of the charges are eventually recovered from landlords and tenants for the protection of whose rights the operations are primarily undertaken; and the recoveries are shown in the table as Imperial revenue against "Other Provinces."

REVENUE.

(a) Wholly Imperial.

Revised, 1914-15.

9. The Revised estimate for 1914-15 is less than the Budget by R4.61 lakhs, the decline being mainly due to the postponement of the recovery of survey and settlement charges in Bengal and in Bihar and Orissa. Provision for the recovery of the suspended revenue has been made in the Budget estimate for 1915-16, and this mainly accounts for the increase of R3.60 lakhs in the latter over the Revised estimate for the current year.

Budget, 1915-16.

(b) Divided and wholly Provincial.

Revised, 1914-15.

10. The total collections in 1914-15 are likely to fall short of the Budget estimate by R76.69 lakhs. The decline is shared by all the provinces, with the exception of the United Provinces, and is due chiefly to the economic depression which has resulted from the war, as well as to the damage done to the crops in certain districts in Madras, Bihar and elsewhere by a deficient or excessive rainfall. There will be a large shortage of R35.37 lakhs in Burma, where both the rice trade and the mining industry have been affected by the European war, while the crops in certain districts have suffered from floods or excessive rainfall; of R23.28 lakhs in Madras, due mainly to the unfavourable character of the season in certain districts; of R11.27 lakhs in the Central Provinces, where the need for remissions and suspensions consequent on the partial failure of last year's spring crops has proved larger than had been anticipated; and of R7.18 lakhs in Bengal, mainly in consequence of smaller collections from Government estates in the eastern districts owing to the slackness in the jute trade. In the United Provinces alone, a large improvement of R13.82 lakhs is expected over the Budget estimate, the excellent harvests of the current year having made it possible to recover a larger portion of the outstanding arrears than was anticipated.

Budget, 1915-16.

11. The total Budget for 1915-16 exceeds the Revised estimate for 1914-15 by R167.24 lakhs. The estimates have been framed, as usual, on the basis of normal monsoon conditions in the ensuing year, and they provide generally for some recovery from the depression of the current year. Important increases over the Revised estimate of the current year are assumed, in the United Provinces (R49.22 lakhs), Burma (R39.57 lakhs), Madras (R26.58 lakhs), the Central Provinces (R22.65 lakhs), Bombay (R8.91 lakhs), and the Punjab (R7.16 lakhs), in consequence of a growth in the revenue demand, the absence of the special remissions and suspensions required in the current year and a larger recovery of outstanding arrears.

EXPENDITURE.

(a) Wholly Imperial.

Revised, 1914-15.

12. The saving of R3.85 lakhs in the Budget grant of 1914-15 is chiefly due to lapses in the provision for survey and settlement expenditure in Bengal and in Bihar and Orissa. The increase (R3.83 lakhs) in the Budget estimate for 1915-16 over the Revised for the current year also occurs mostly in the same item of expenditure.

Budget, 1915-16.

(b) *Divided and wholly Provincial.*

13. The Revised estimate for the current year is taken at Rs 30.32 lakhs *Revised, 1914.* less than the Budget estimate. The bulk of the reduction occurs in Madras (Rs 22.91 lakhs) and is chiefly due to a change in the method of distribution of the charges of district administration and of certain village services in the Presidency between this head and the heads "Law and Justice—Courts of Law" and "Police." A considerable saving of Rs 5.09 lakhs is expected in the United Provinces, owing mainly to the non-utilisation of the provision made in the Budget for the revision of pay of clerical establishments. Some lapses in Budget grants are also expected in the other provinces, but in the Central Provinces, Bengal, and the Punjab they will be more than counterbalanced by the additional expenditure resulting from the recall from leave of officers of the Indian Civil Service, and the payment of grain compensation allowance in the last-named province.

14. The total Budget estimate for 1915-16 is Rs 21.26 lakhs higher than *Budget, 1915-16* the Revised for the current year. The increase is distributed over all the provinces, with the exception of Bihar and Orissa. A general factor contributing to the excess is that the estimates have been framed on the assumption that the restrictions which have recently been imposed on the grant of leave out of India will remain in operation during the whole of the ensuing year. Provision has accordingly been made in all the provinces for the full sanctioned scale of the Indian Civil Service and also for the continued operation of the temporary time scale rates of minimum pay recently sanctioned for members of the Service; but the resultant increase in expenditure is more than counterbalanced in Bihar and Orissa by a reduction in the grant for survey and settlement operations, and is obscured in some of the other provinces by retrenchments in other directions. Provision has again been made in the United Provinces for the scheme for the revision of pay of clerical establishments; and special allotments have been made in the Punjab for the revision of clerical establishment and for the creation of a new district, and in Madras for the revision of pay of certain village establishments.

II AND 4.—OPIUM.

	Accounts, 1911-1912.	Accounts, 1912-1913.	Accounts, 1913-1914.	1914-1915.		Budget, 1915-1916.
				Budget.	Revised.	
INDIA.						
Revenue—						
Bengal—Sale of	7,48,64,728	4,98,05,736	1,91,92,177	2,24,40,000	1,86,98,000	2,22,78,000
Opium						
Bombay—Pass and	1,03,99,105	2,20,99,645	4,12,500	...	...	...
Auction Fees						
Excise Opium and	41,55,337	49,63,493	47,68,501	51,46,000	47,94,000	46,92,000
other Revenue						
TOTAL R	8,94,19,170	7,68,68,873	2,43,73,178	2,75,86,000	2,34,92,000	2,69,70,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	5,961,278	5,124,592	1,624,878	1,839,100	1,566,100	1,798,000
Expenditure—						
Purchase of Opium,						
including payments						
to Cultivators	93,84,254	76,70,577	1,39,82,608	85,09,000	86,01,000	1,23,91,000
Other Charges	15,83,522	13,20,747	12,42,832	13,60,000	12,68,000	12,97,000
TOTAL INDIA R	1,09,17,776	89,91,324	1,51,75,440	98,69,000	98,69,000	1,36,88,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	727,852	599,422	1,011,696	657,900	657,200	912,500
ENGLAND.						
Miscellaneous Charges £	1,600	307	744	500	600	400
TOTAL £	729,452	599,729	1,012,440	658,400	657,800	912,900
Statistics—						
Bengal—						
Chests (Certificated	}	4,690	...	...	...	...
sold (Uncertificated		13,200	9,070	13,200	11,780	13,480
Average price (Certificated	}	R5,098	...	...	...	...
price (Uncertificated		R1,963	2,116	R1,700	R1,587	R1,653
Chests produced	15,000	14,000	7,000	...	12,000	...
Chests in Balance,						
March 31.	20,708	16,817	14,747	...	14,987	...
Reserve, December 31	11,018	6,118	11,117	4,917	6,269	4,611
Bombay—						
Chests passed for						
export	7,362	10,881	...	...	...	...
Rate of duty (Govern-						
ment share)	R600, R800	R900	...	...	...	...
Government share of	and R900					
and R900						
auction proceeds	R14,88,000	R1,18,02,000	...	...	...	...

(a) Inclusive of 100 chests supplied to the Government of the Straits Settlements in March 1911, the price of which was realised in 1911-12.

REVENUE.

(1) Bengal Opium.

15. The Budget estimate for 1914-15 provided for the sale of 13,200 chests of Bengal opium at an average price of R1,700 per chest for export to non-China markets. The opium market was much disturbed in the months following the outbreak of war; and in the monthly sale in August, an average price of R1,212 only was realized. Though there was an improvement in price in the subsequent months as a result of the decision not to sell opium below a fixed price of R1,600 a chest, the number of chests offered was not sold in full in the sales from September to January. Taking into account

opium supplied to the Governments of the Straits Settlements and Hong Kong and sold in England for medical purposes, it is expected that about 11,800 chests will be disposed of in the current year, the proceeds amounting to Rs186.98 lakhs.

16. The amount of opium notified for sale by auction in 1915-16 was based on the usual standard of 13,200 chests after deducting the expected requirements of the Straits Settlements which are now directly supplied by the Government of India. The demands of the latter have been temporarily reduced, but this is more than counterbalanced by an anticipated demand for the supply of opium to the home markets for medical purposes. A slightly better average rate than that obtained in the current year is also expected. The Budget estimate of revenue from Bengal opium is accordingly taken at Rs222.78 lakhs. *Budget, 1915-*

(2) *Excise Opium and other Revenue.*

17. The fall of Rs3.52 lakhs in the revenue in the current year as compared with the Budget estimate, and the further decline of Rs1.02 lakhs anticipated in 1915-16 as compared with the Revised estimate for the current year, are mainly due to a fall in the consumption of opium in India following on the economic depression which has resulted from the war. Only the cost of production of opium so consumed is credited under this head, the difference between the actual price of issue and the cost of production forming an item of excise revenue. *Revised, 1915-*
Budget, 1915-

EXPENDITURE.

18. The total Revised estimate for 1914-15 does not differ materially from the Budget, a saving of Rs1.02 lakhs in the grant for establishments and incidental expenditure being nearly counterbalanced by an increase in the outlay on the purchase of opium. The Budget estimate for 1915-16 includes a special provision for purchases in Malwa to supplement the supply of Bengal opium. *Revised, 1914*
Budget, 1915-

III AND 5.—SALT.

	Accounts, 1911-1912.	Accounts, 1912-1913.	Accounts, 1913-1914.	1914-1915.		Budget, 1915-1916.
				Budget.	Revised.	
REVENUE.						
Northern India (a)	1,14,69,795	1,19,34,460	1,19,33,135	1,19,00,000	1,44,58,000	1,00,00,000
Burma (b)	22,07,835	21,19,131	22,24,656	22,50,000	22,70,000	22,00,000
Assam	...	1,246	897	1,000	1,000	1,000
Bengal (new) (b)	...	1,18,85,280	1,30,41,436	1,29,00,000	1,40,00,000	1,32,00,000
Bihar and Orissa	...	1,329	1,314	2,000	1,000	1,000
Madras (a)	1,07,48,794	1,10,73,645	1,11,65,670	1,12,00,000	1,15,50,000	1,16,30,000
Bombay (a)	1,38,43,414	1,30,00,514	1,33,12,469	1,33,00,000	1,43,00,000	1,30,00,000
Eastern Bengal (b)	12,49,966	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal (b)	1,13,48,436	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL R	5,08,68,180	5,00,15,605	5,16,79,577	5,15,53,000	5,65,80,000	5,00,32,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	3,391,312	3,334,374	3,445,305	3,436,900	3,772,000	3,335,400
CHARGES.						
Establishment charges	41,61,308	43,04,413	43,77,303	44,87,000	44,10,000	44,53,000
Cost of salt purchased by Government.	13,55,102	12,95,619	10,91,399	13,69,000	10,96,000	12,99,000
c						
Total India R	55,16,410	56,00,032	54,68,702	58,56,000	55,06,000	58,52,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	367,761	373,335	364,580	390,400	367,100	390,100
England	729	673	793	900	1,500	900
TOTAL £	368,490	374,008	365,373	391,300	368,600	391,000
Total Consumption Mds.	4,75,50,000	4,72,63,000	4,83,05,000	4,82,80,000	5,09,70,000	4,65,00,000

(a) Chiefly excise on local manufacture.

(b) Chiefly duty on imported Salt.

REVENUE.

Revised, 1914-15.

19. The Revised estimate for 1914-15 exceeds the Budget by R50·27 lakhs. The increase is mostly due to speculative clearances and replenishment of stock, as well as to advance payment of revenue, in the expectation of an enhancement of the salt duty. The abnormal circumstances which have inflated the revenue in the current year will, however, tend to depress it in the ensuing year, and the Budget estimate for 1915-16 has been taken at R65·48 lakhs less than the Revised estimate for 1914-15.

Budget, 1915-16.

EXPENDITURE.

Revised, 1914-15.

20. The total Revised estimate for the current year is less than the Budget by R3·41 lakhs. The bulk of the decrease is due to a lapse in the grant for the purchase of salt from private manufacturers, mainly in Madras. A saving of R·77 lakh is also expected in establishment charges, owing chiefly to the non-utilisation of the provision for the reorganization of the Salt and Excise departments in Bihar and Orissa.

Budget, 1915-16.

21. The Budget estimate for 1915-16 exceeds the Revised of the current year by R3·36 lakhs. The increase is mostly due to a higher provision for the purchase of local salt in Madras and elsewhere to meet increased demands, resulting from the war, on the part of provinces which have hitherto depended on foreign salt.

IV AND 6.—STAMPS.

REVENUE.

	Accounts, 1911-1912.	Accounts, 1912-1913.	Accounts, 1913-1914.	1914-1915.		Budget, 1915-1916.
				Budget.	Revised.	
<i>Imperial.</i>						
1. India General . . .	3,99,058	4,20,034	4,46,004	4,25,000	4,24,000	4,34,000
2. Delhi . . .	....	1,44,745	3,06,098	3,07,000	3,32,000	3,18,000
3. Baluchistan . . .	90,832	90,039	99,961	92,000	88,000	93,000
4. North-West Frontier . . .	5,69,412	5,89,353	6,67,211	7,25,000	6,13,000	6,10,000
TOTAL	10,59,802	12,44,171	15,19,274	15,49,000	14,57,000	14,55,000
<i>Divided.</i>						
1. Central Provinces . . .	33,60,466	37,14,485	39,39,587	39,75,000	36,34,000	36,51,000
2. Burma . . .	36,71,210	36,07,651	36,19,029	35,50,000	33,50,000	33,50,000
3. Assam . . .	...	13,02,212	13,99,197	15,00,000	14,18,000	15,00,000
4. Bengal (new) . . .	...	2,07,43,853	2,19,10,831	2,23,00,000	2,02,00,000	2,03,00,000
5. Bihar and Orissa . . .	...	65,88,385	67,62,790	68,00,000	67,00,000	68,00,000
6. United Provinces . . .	1,09,90,235	1,14,90,127	1,19,51,748	1,19,00,000	1,17,00,000	1,20,00,000
7. Punjab . . .	52,57,021	55,23,437	56,24,557	56,00,000	55,00,000	56,00,000
8. Madras . . .	1,27,25,416	1,36,15,386	1,41,67,616	1,46,30,000	1,37,70,000	1,38,50,000
9. Bombay . . .	76,63,815	82,07,019	88,79,758	87,70,000	79,50,000	81,00,000
Eastern Bengal and Assam . . .	1,11,61,673	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal (old) . . .	1,68,37,802	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	7,11,67,638	7,47,92,555	7,82,55,113	7,90,25,900	7,42,22,000	7,51,51,000
TOTAL REVENUE R	7,22,26,940	7,60,36,726	7,97,74,387	8,05,74,000	7,56,79,000	7,66,06,000
Distribution of Total Revenue :—						
Court Fees and Plain Paper . . .	4,88,85,517	5,06,05,217	5,27,70,185	5,30,00,000	5,13,46,000	5,23,14,000
Commercial and other stamps . . .	2,22,91,676	2,43,06,491	2,56,19,186	2,62,18,000	2,30,70,000	2,30,97,000
Other Revenue . . .	10,49,747	11,25,018	13,85,018	13,56,000	12,63,000	11,95,000
Equivalent of total revenue in Sterling £	4,815,129	5,069,115	5,318,293	5,371,600	5,045,800	5,107,100

EXPENDITURE.

<i>Imperial.</i>						
1. India General :—						
(i) Superintendence and other charges . . .	2,19,860	2,79,790	2,51,270	2,57,000	2,50,000	2,48,000
(ii) Credits for value of stamps supplied to Local Governments and administrations and to the Postal and Telegraph Departments . . .	—18,18,808	—17,65,054	—17,15,604	—17,36,000	—16,37,000	—16,33,000
2. Delhi . . .	...	3,875	6,859	6,000	7,000	7,000
3. Baluchistan . . .	1,340	1,393	1,432	1,000	1,000	1,000
4. North-West Frontier . . .	21,953	22,966	26,391	26,000	22,000	24,000
TOTAL	—15,75,655	—14,57,030	—14,29,852	—14,46,000	—13,57,000	—13,53,000
<i>Divided.</i>						
1. Central Provinces . . .	1,26,550	1,24,034	1,29,551	1,35,000	1,35,000	1,30,000
2. Burma . . .	1,02,695	1,02,919	1,01,592	1,07,000	1,01,000	1,08,000
3. Assam . . .	...	54,143	59,383	60,000	52,000	53,000
4. Bengal (new) . . .	...	7,07,370	7,23,132	7,52,000	5,51,000	6,05,000
5. Bihar and Orissa . . .	...	2,12,628	2,15,483	2,45,000	1,88,000	1,96,000
6. United Provinces . . .	2,74,466	2,90,303	3,16,617	3,00,000	2,47,000	2,51,000
7. Punjab . . .	1,76,897	1,82,948	1,91,685	1,76,000	1,84,000	1,91,000
8. Madras . . .	4,48,473	4,95,075	4,46,089	4,82,000	4,50,000	4,64,000
9. Bombay . . .	2,27,688	2,39,063	2,45,299	2,46,000	2,40,000	2,43,000
Eastern Bengal and Assam . . .	4,44,942	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal (old) . . .	4,37,871	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	22,39,532	24,08,483	24,28,831	25,09,000	21,48,000	22,41,000
TOTAL INDIA . R	6,68,877	9,51,453	9,98,979	10,63,000	7,91,000	8,88,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	44,259	63,430	66,598	70,900	52,700	59,200
England . . .	89,931	90,488	106,545	80,700	61,000	92,000
TOTAL EXPENDITURE £	134,190	153,898	173,143	151,600	113,700	151,200

REVENUE.

(a) *Wholly Imperial.*

Revised, 1914-15.

Budget, 1915-16.

22. The total Revised estimate for 1914-15 is less than the Budget by R·92 lakh. The bulk of the reduction occurs in the revenue from judicial stamps in the North-West Frontier Province. The total Budget for 1915-16 does not differ materially from the Revised estimate of the current year.

(b) *Divided.*

Revised, 1914-15.

Budget, 1915-16.

23. The total revenue in 1914-15 is likely to fall short of the Budget estimate by R48·03 lakhs. The heavy decline, which is shared by all the provinces and is largest in Bengal, reflects the disturbance of trade and business that has resulted from the European war. The revenue from non-judicial stamps is expected to fall off by over R31 lakhs, while there will be a decline of about R16 lakhs in the revenue from court-fee stamps.

24. The Budget for 1915-16 provides for a moderate recovery in revenue in all provinces, and is taken at R9·29 lakhs higher than the Revised estimate for 1914-15. Nearly the whole of the improvement is anticipated in the revenue from judicial stamps.

EXPENDITURE.

25. The cost of all stamps and stamp paper supplied from England is charged under this head, and an adjustment is made in India transferring to Posts and Telegraphs the cost of stamps used for postal and telegraph purposes. Similarly the cost of revenue stamps supplied to Local Governments and Administrations is debited to them in the Provincial section of the accounts by *per contra* credit in the Imperial section under this head. The credits on both these accounts are shown against item 1 (ii) under Expenditure in the table on page 27.

(a) *Wholly Imperial including outlay in England.*

Revised, 1914-15.

Budget, 1915-16.

26. The Revised estimate for 1914-15 is less than the Budget by R2·06 lakhs, while the grant for 1915-16 is R4·69 lakhs higher than the Revised estimate for the current year. These variations occur mostly in the outlay in England on the purchase of stamps.

(b) *Divided.*

Revised, 1914-15.

Budget, 1915-16.

27. The Revised estimate for 1914-15 is R3·61 lakhs less than the Budget provision. The decrease is due partly to the fall in revenue and partly to a reduction in the cost of stamps and stamp paper. The increase in expenditure provided in the Budget for 1915-16 is a necessary concomitant of the anticipated improvement in revenue.

V AND 7.—EXCISE.

REVENUE.

	Accounts, 1911-1912.	Accounts, 1912-1913.	Accounts, 1913-1914.	1914-1915.		Budget, 1915-1916.
				Budget.	Revised.	
<i>Imperial.</i>						
1. India General	• 15,46,244	16,15,869	16,52,238	16,22,000	16,14,000	15,87,000
2. Delhi	...	1,32,024	2,70,569	2,64,000	2,88,000	2,95,000
3. Baluchistan	2,74,294	2,79,253	2,79,743	2,72,000	2,77,000	2,65,000
4. North-West Frontier	3,16,143	4,04,055	3,50,113	3,50,000	3,70,000	3,33,000
Total	21,36,681	24,39,701	25,52,683	25,08,000	25,49,000	24,80,000
<i>Divided and wholly Provincial.</i>						
1. Central Provinces	91,12,523	1,06,04,485	1,16,24,099	1,16,00,000	1,10,00,000	1,06,16,000
2. Burma	72,96,647	81,15,928	83,42,572	84,00,000	86,93,000	78,10,000
3. Assam	...	48,52,038	52,58,690	53,50,000	53,93,000	55,08,000
4. Bengal (new)	...	1,37,59,045	1,53,88,578	1,58,00,000	1,55,00,000	1,60,00,000
5. Bihar and Orissa	...	1,03,85,670	1,12,60,115	1,16,32,000	1,16,00,000	1,19,00,000
6. United Provinces	1,11,31,787	1,25,95,095	1,33,03,687	1,29,00,000	1,24,00,000	1,25,00,000
7. Punjab	64,00,303	70,11,862	69,13,580	74,38,000	69,52,000	70,45,000
8. Madras	3,00,64,174	3,31,86,831	3,65,11,075	3,91,00,000	3,64,50,000	3,64,00,000
9. Bombay	2,02,94,345	2,12,27,132	2,22,59,446	2,27,00,000	2,16,00,000	2,16,00,000
Eastern Bengal and Assam	82,81,696	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal (old)	1,94,28,129	...	...	...	...	...
Total	11,20,09,604	12,17,38,086	13,08,61,842	13,49,20,000	12,95,88,000	12,93,74,000
TOTAL REVENUE R	11,41,46,285	12,41,68,787	13,34,14,505	13,74,23,000	13,21,37,000	13,18,54,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	7,609,753	8,277,919	8,894,300	9,161,900	8,809,100	8,790,300
EXPENDITURE.						
<i>Imperial.</i>						
1. India General	1,42,048	98,344	98,515	89,000	1,00,000	1,04,000
2. Delhi	...	2,380	6,232	7,000	8,000	7,000
3. Baluchistan	10,471	12,814	11,655	21,000	15,000	15,000
4. North-West Frontier	14,602	18,372	12,929	24,000	14,000	23,000
Total	1,67,121	1,26,810	1,29,351	1,41,000	1,35,000	1,49,000
<i>Divided and wholly Provincial.</i>						
1. Central Provinces	2,89,952	3,18,868	3,46,508	4,27,000	4,43,000	5,71,000
2. Burma	11,92,968	12,59,119	12,68,898	13,14,000	12,76,000	13,00,000
3. Assam	...	1,11,964	1,14,400	1,15,000	1,20,000	1,18,000
4. Bengal (new)	...	5,97,657	6,25,743	8,77,000	7,41,000	8,02,000
5. Bihar and Orissa	...	5,20,700	5,50,017	6,61,000	5,71,000	6,19,000
6. United Provinces	3,92,403	4,11,688	4,34,532	4,36,000	4,52,000	4,82,000
7. Punjab	1,71,360	1,85,191	1,85,580	2,48,000	2,15,000	2,49,000
8. Madras	17,83,536	18,16,745	18,20,840	18,97,000	18,29,000	19,16,000
9. Bombay	10,57,043	10,79,785	10,85,613	11,81,000	11,51,000	11,72,000
Eastern Bengal and Assam	3,21,032	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal (old)	9,11,723	...	...	...	...	...
Total	61,20,017	63,01,717	64,32,131	71,56,000	67,98,000	72,29,000
Total India R	62,87,138	64,28,527	65,61,492	72,97,000	69,33,000	73,78,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	419,142	428,568	437,433	486,500	462,200	491,900
England £	111	3	96	...	400	200
TOTAL EXPENDITURE £	419,253	428,571	437,529	486,500	462,600	492,100

REVENUE.

(a) *Wholly Imperial.*

28. The figures do not show any important variation.

(b) *Divided and wholly Provincial.*

1914-15.

29. The total Revised estimate for 1914-15 is less than the Budget by no less than Rs 53.32 lakhs. The heavy decline is due to the set-back in prosperity and the rise in food prices which have followed on the war. It is shared by all the provinces, with the exception of Burma, where the licence fees for the sale of liquor fixed at the auctions in April have exceeded Budget anticipation, and of Assam, where a fall in the revenue derived from the manufacture and sale of liquors is more than counterbalanced by a rise in the yield of the excise duty on opium. About half of the total decrease is expected in Madras (Rs 26.50 lakhs).

1915-16.

30. The total Budget for 1915-16 is Rs 2.14 lakhs less than the Revised estimate for 1914-15. The estimates provide generally for a reduction in the consumption of stimulants, consequent on a continuance of the conditions which have tended to depress the excise revenue in the current year; but in view of the higher rates of duty and stricter excise control which are being gradually introduced, a small rise in revenue is anticipated in several provinces.

EXPENDITURE.

(a) *Wholly Imperial.*

31. The figures show little variation.

(b) *Divided and wholly Provincial.*

32. The expenditure in 1914-15 is expected to fall short of the Budget provision by Rs 58 lakhs. The decrease is mainly due to lapses in the special allotments made in the Budget for the reorganization of the Excise Department in Bengal and in Bihar and Orissa. The Budget estimate for 1915-16 provides generally for normal charges of sanctioned establishments. Full provision has been made in the Central Provinces and in Bengal for the introduction of schemes of departmental reorganization which have recently been sanctioned by the Secretary of State.

VI AND 8.—PROVINCIAL RATES.

REVENUE.

	Accounts, 1911-1912.	Accounts, 1912-1913.	Accounts, 1913-1914.	1914-1915.		Budget, 1915-1916.
				Budget.	Revised.	
<i>Imperial.</i>						
1. India General . . .	10,819	14,141	2,777	1,000	1,000	1,000
2. Delhi . . .	...	...	411	...	...	...
3. North-West Frontier.	2,773	2,279	2,777	3,000	4,000	2,000
TOTAL . . .	13,592	16,423	5,965	4,000	5,000	3,000
<i>Provincial.</i>						
1. Assam . . .	...	9,300	11,782	11,000	15,000	15,000
2. Bengal (new) . . .	...	32,02,152	1,31,340	1,18,000	1,10,000	1,10,000
3. Bihar and Orissa . . .	...	26,49,800	1,67,953	1,28,000	1,64,000	1,37,000
4. United Provinces . . .	28,74,149	23,68,383	23,65,542	1,63,000	2,20,000	1,64,000
5. Punjab . . .	27,754	36,171	20,572	30,000	42,000	31,000
Eastern Bengal and Assam . . .	17,58,002	..	...	...	...	...
Bengal (old) . . .	40,58,638	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL . . .	82,16,608	82,65,806	26,97,189	4,50,000	5,51,000	4,57,000
TOTAL REVENUE R . . .	82,30,195	82,82,229	27,03,154	4,54,000	5,56,000	4,60,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	548,680	552,149	180,210	30,300	37,100	30,600

EXPENDITURE.

<i>Provincial.</i>						
1. Bengal (new) . . .	...	39,209	...	...	...	...
2. Bihar and Orissa . . .	...	33,868	...	...	...	...
Eastern Bengal and Assam . . .	26,755	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal (old) . . .	58,663	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL EXPENDITURE R . . .	85,418	72,877	...	...	...	...
Equivalent in Sterling £ . . .	5,695	4,859	...	...	...	...

Imperial.

33. The figures show little variation.

Provincial.

34. The Revised estimate for 1914-15 exceeds the Budget by 1·01 lakhs. *Revised, 19*
 More than half of the increase is expected in the United Provinces, and is
 due to a change in the dates of collection of the rates levied from estates
 managed by Government which has resulted in the recovery of an additional
 instalment of revenue in the current year. The Budget estimate for 1915-16 *Budget, 191*
 provides for normal collections in the various provinces.

VII AND 9—CUSTOMS.

SEA CUSTOMS.		Accounts, 1911-1912.	Accounts, 1912-1913.	Accounts, 1913-1914.	1914-1915.		Budget, 1915-1916.
IMPORTS.					Budget.	Revised.	
Special Import Duties.							
Arms, Ammunition, and Military Stores Liquors—		5,17,612	6,90,051	6,68,892	6,58,000	5,21,000	5,00,000
Ale, Beer, Porter, Cider and other fer- mented Liquors		7,99,670	8,85,778	8,72,629	8,54,000	7,00,000	7,00,000
Spirits and Liqueurs		1,10,83,333	1,11,31,614	1,19,12,02	1,18,30,000	1,09,00,000	1,04,00,000
Wines		5,75,383	5,80,074	5,82,933	5,87,000	4,83,000	4,00,000
Opium		6,430	6,940	6,791	7,000	5,000	6,000
Petroleum		75,69,066	70,26,071	70,53,109	85,00,000	92,50,000	80,00,000
Silver, Bullion and Coin		97,85,750	1,08,46,213	99,24,998	80,00,000	1,50,00,000	1,00,00,000
Sugar (countervailing duties, 1899)		448	10,911	...	...	...	...
Tobacco		25,88,039	27,41,875	29,29,526	30,08,000	27,00,000	26,00,000
General Import Duties.							
Articles of Food and Drink (excluding Sugar)		27,59,294	29,14,071	30,43,837	31,50,000	28,50,000	28,50,000
Sugar (ordinary duties)		52,33,539	73,20,846	92,33,103	92,46,000	43,00,000	40,00,000
Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines and Dyeing and Tanning Materials		16,79,326	18,48,035	18,41,175	20,00,000	13,00,000	12,00,000
Cotton Manufactures		1,56,16,332	92,35,646	2,12,94,239	1,80,00,000	1,53,50,000	1,40,00,000
Metals and Manufactures of Metals other than Silver		51,25,168	53,26,262	73,29,237	70,50,000	49,00,000	45,00,000
Oils (excluding Petroleum)		1,16,498	1,61,715	1,95,833	1,88,000	1,80,000	1,89,000
Manufactured Articles		1,23,53,883	1,39,04,305	1,53,40,176	1,58,50,000	1,07,00,000	1,00,00,000
Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles		14,76,834	16,57,950	13,77,486	13,17,000	13,27,000	13,00,000
TOTAL IMPORTS		7,72,86,605	8,62,28,257	9,36,01,868	8,82,45,000	8,04,16,000	7,06,45,000
Excise Duty on Cotton Goods		48,79,478	56,15,711	54,38,862	56,58,000	47,08,000	50,00,000
EXPORT DUTIES—							
Rice		1,36,23,196	1,47,52,506	1,28,75,686	1,31,79,000	89,49,000	1,20,00,000
LAND CUSTOMS AND MISCELLANEOUS.		12,39,220	13,61,856	14,56,885	14,70,000	14,20,000	15,00,000
GRAND TOTAL		9,70,28,499	10,79,58,430	11,33,73,302	10,85,52,000	9,54,93,000	8,91,45,000
Equivalent in Sterling		£ 6,468,567	7,197,229	7,558,220	7,236,800	6,866,200	5,948,000
CHARGES		37,53,695	38,56,892	39,12,274	40,98,000	40,29,000	41,33,000
Equivalent in Sterling		£ 250,246	257,126	260,818	273,200	268,600	275,500
England		467	162	434	300	600	300
TOTAL		£ 250,713	257,288	261,252	273,500	269,200	275,800

REVENUE.

35. The Customs revenue in 1914-15 has suffered heavily from the dislocation of India's foreign trade which has been brought about by the European war. The stoppage of trade with the enemy countries; the contraction in the supply of certain commodities available for import into India which has resulted from the war; the reduction in the shipping available for the transport of private merchandise; the temporary insecurity of trade routes; the disturbance of economic conditions in India, and the consequent reduction in the demand for imported commodities; all these factors have reacted on the Customs revenue, the total yield of which in the current year is expected to fall short of the Budget estimate by Rs 130·59 lakhs. The revenue derived from the export duty on rice has also been affected by the famine in Northern India in the earlier part of the year and the shortage in the winter rice crop in Bengal. The most important decreases occur under manufactured articles (Rs 51·50 lakhs); sugar (Rs 49·46 lakhs); export duty on rice (Rs 42·30 lakhs); import duty on cotton manufactures (Rs 26·50 lakhs); metals other than gold and silver, and manufactures thereof (Rs 21·50 lakhs); excise duty on cotton goods (Rs 9·50 lakhs); spirits

and liqueurs (9·30 lakhs); and chemicals, drugs, medicines and dyeing and tanning materials (R7 lakhs). On the other hand, a considerable rise is expected in the yield of the duty on silver (R70 lakhs), the imports of which have been stimulated by low prices; and on petroleum, (R27·50 lakhs), owing to the heavy imports into India of American oil which has been displaced from other markets in consequence of the war.

36. The Budget estimate for 1915-16 is taken at R63·48 lakhs less than *Budget, 191* the Revised for the current year. Allowance has been made for the probable effects of the war on the import trade during twelve months in the ensuing year, as against eight months in 1914-15. But at the same time it has been assumed that the external trade will recover to some extent. Under most heads, therefore, only a moderate provision has been made for a further decline in revenue; but important reductions are anticipated under silver (R50 lakhs) and petroleum (R12·50 lakhs), the imports of which have been unusually heavy in the current year, and under cotton manufactures (R13·50 lakhs) in view of the congestion which has prevailed in the market for some time and which will be accentuated by the economic depression. On the other hand, a substantial improvement of R30·51 lakhs is expected in the yield of the export duty on rice, in view of improved conditions of agriculture in India.

EXPENDITURE.

37. A saving of R·64 lakh is expected in the Budget grant for the current *Revised, 19* year mainly owing to the non-utilization of the provision made for the revision of certain establishments in Burma. The Budget estimate for 1915-16 provides *Budget, 19* for normal expenditure on sanctioned establishments.

VIII AND 10—ASSESSED TAXES.
REVENUE.

	Accounts 1911-1912	Accounts 1912-1913.	Accounts, 1913-1914.	1914-1915.		Budget. 1915-1916.
				Budget.	Revised.	
<i>Imperial.</i>						
1. India General (Civil)	9,20,515	9,05,684	8,92,706	9,33,000	9,95,000	9,83,000
2. Delhi (Civil)		1,02,071	2,13,430	1,73,000	2,20,000	1,95,000
3. Baluchistan (Civil)	20,300	20,910	21,089	20,000	2,000	21,000
4. North-West Frontier (Civil)	1,43,555	1,45,141	1,52,800	1,53,000	1,55,000	1,56,000
5. Other Provinces (Civil)	20,055	30,199	20,355	33,000	32,000	22,000
6. Non-Civil Depart- ments	14,09,420	14,86,595	15,11,918	15,45,000	15,50,000	15,59,000
Total	25,79,857	26,90,003	28,12,358	26,00,000	26,50,000	26,19,000
<i>Divided</i>						
1. Central Provinces	7,05,039	7,41,260	8,02,741	8,50,000	8,95,000	8,82,000
2. Burma	19,40,044	19,79,460	22,90,649	22,80,000	25,75,000	22,50,000
3. Assam	..	4,01,800	4,27,067	4,50,000	4,13,000	4,14,000
4. Bengal (new)		55,51,855	66,37,916	61,00,000	69,00,000	61,00,000
5. Bihar and Orissa		13,00,240	13,85,293	14,00,000	14,00,000	11,50,000
6. United Provinces	24,13,961	25,18,527	26,79,134	27,00,000	26,00,000	25,53,000
7. Punjab	16,21,859	16,90,317	17,19,911	17,00,000	17,20,000	17,10,000
8. Madras	32,05,741	34,81,236	37,47,166	37,80,000	39,70,000	38,70,000
9. Bombay	54,13,445	57,18,702	60,91,205	61,30,000	67,00,000	60,75,000
Eastern Bengal and Assam	13,37,314					
Bengal (old)	55,75,321			...		
Total	2,22,13,324	2,34,39,860	2,64,41,387	2,53,40,000	2,71,73,000	2,52,50,000
TOTAL REVENUE R	2,47,93,181	2,61,30,963	2,92,53,745	2,82,00,000	3,01,31,000	2,81,71,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	1,052,878	1,742,397	1,950,250	1,880,400	2,008,700	1,873,300

EXPENDITURE

<i>Imperial.</i>						
1. India General	1,504	1,110	1,566	1,000	2,000	2,000
2. Delhi		393	1,108	2,000	1,000	1,000
3. North-West Frontier	1,370	1,164	90	1,000	1,000	1,000
Total	2,880	2,967	3,632	4,000	4,000	4,000
<i>Divided.</i>						
1. Central Provinces	9,788	12,068	12,908	10,000	16,000	14,000
2. Burma	42,311	45,248	48,580	46,000	47,000	49,000
3. Assam		4,670	4,603	5,000	5,000	5,000
4. Bengal (new)	...	1,52,937	1,54,577	1,51,000	1,54,000	1,52,000
5. Bihar and Orissa		39,882	44,790	44,000	45,000	45,000
6. United Provinces	271	323	264	...	...	...
7. Punjab	10,971	10,728	16,945	11,000	14,000	17,000
8. Madras	37,058	36,996	39,175	40,000	41,000	57,000
9. Bombay	1,15,840	1,20,190	1,45,818	1,71,000	1,69,000	1,74,000
Eastern Bengal and Assam	39,401	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal (old)	1,65,653	...	...	...	...	...
Total	4,21,293	4,22,812	4,66,169	4,84,000	4,91,000	5,13,000
TOTAL EXPENDITURE R	4,24,173	4,25,800	4,68,801	4,88,000	4,95,000	5,17,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	28,278	28,387	31,254	32,000	33,000	34,500

REVENUE.

(a) *Imperial.*

38. The Revised estimate for 1914-15 exceeds the Budget by R·98 lakh, *Revised, 1914* mainly in consequence of improved collections in Delhi and Ajmer-Merwara. The Budget estimate for 1915-16 provides for some decline in revenue, consequent on the economic depression in the current year, and is taken at R·39 lakh less than the Revised estimate for 1914-15. *Budget, 1915*

(b) *Divided.*

39. The total revenue in the current year is likely to exceed the Budget *Revised, 1914* by R18·27 lakhs. About three-fourths of the improvement will occur in Bengal (R8 lakhs) and Bombay (R5·70 lakhs), where cautious estimates were adopted last year in view of the bank failures and their probable effect on certain industries. Important increases are also expected in Burma (R3·45 lakhs) and in Madras (R1·90 lakhs); but, on the other hand, the revenue in the United Provinces will fall short of the Budget estimate by R1 lakh, owing partly to a falling off in the profits of the Bengal and North-Western Railway.

40. The Budget estimate for 1915-16 is taken at R19·18 lakhs less than *Budget, 1915* the Revised for 1914-15. Economic depression will tend to reduce the profits of companies and industrial concerns in the current year, which will form the basis of the assessments for next year's revenue. The bulk of the decline is expected naturally in the maritime provinces of Bengal (R8 lakhs), Bombay (R6·24 lakhs), Burma (R3·25 lakhs) and Madras (R1 lakh).

EXPENDITURE.

41. The figures show little variation.

IX AND 11.—FOREST.

REVENUE.

	Accounts, 1911-1912.	Accounts, 1912-1913.	Accounts, 1913-1914.	1914-1915.		Budget, 1915-1916.
				Budget.	Revised.	
<i>Imperial.</i>						
1. India General . . .	8,59,920	7,88,622	8,26,213	8,23,000	5,80,000	6,80,000
2. Baluchistan . . .	20,118	20,158	19,987	21,000	20,000	21,000
3. North-West Frontier . . .	1,58,171	2,37,183	2,66,741	2,48,000	2,37,000	2,36,000
Total	10,88,209	10,45,963	11,12,941	11,02,000	8,37,000	9,37,000
<i>Provincial.</i>						
1. Central Provinces . . .	25,49,854	31,71,815	31,86,454	31,60,000	34,70,000	31,00,000
2. Burma . . .	99,67,594	1,10,07,715	1,15,71,965	1,18,14,000	99,29,000	1,04,34,000
3. Assam . . .	...	11,42,091	10,97,969	13,46,000	9,50,000	11,68,000
4. Bengal (new) . . .	...	16,00,801	16,16,111	16,00,000	13,10,000	14,50,000
5. Bihar and Orissa . . .	...	4,38,958	4,91,735	5,10,000	5,20,000	5,12,000
6. United Provinces . . .	30,16,160	35,48,963	37,12,487	47,29,000	32,81,000	40,91,000
7. Punjab . . .	13,10,077	12,39,032	13,54,943	14,50,000	13,80,000	14,30,000
8. Madras . . .	41,68,921	41,12,474	42,00,320	41,50,000	38,70,000	41,25,000
9. Bombay . . .	43,30,569	49,92,519	51,03,156	45,50,000	44,50,000	45,00,000
Eastern Bengal and Assam . . .	17,78,863	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal (old) . . .	11,22,442	...	...	...	...	...
Total . . .	2,82,44,480	3,12,49,168	3,23,35,140	3,33,09,000	2,91,40,000	3,08,00,000
TOTAL INDIA R . . .	2,92,82,689	3,22,95,131	3,34,43,081	3,44,11,000	2,99,77,000	3,17,37,000
Equivalent in Sterling £ . . .	1,952,179	2,153,009	2,229,872	2,294,000	1,998,500	2,115,800

EXPENDITURE.

<i>Imperial.</i>						
1. India General . . .	8,02,202	8,53,535	9,12,163	10,76,000	10,23,000	12,20,000
2. Delhi . . .	...	1,281	...	...	...	7,000
3. Baluchistan . . .	28,947	28,526	25,310	30,000	27,000	30,000
4. North-West Frontier . . .	89,436	1,22,173	1,31,023	1,23,000	1,23,000	1,21,000
Total . . .	9,20,585	10,05,515	10,68,495	12,29,000	11,73,000	13,78,000
<i>Provincial.</i>						
1. Central Provinces . . .	18,38,379	19,46,735	19,53,129	18,60,000	19,24,000	18,85,000
2. Burma . . .	42,57,225	41,57,077	42,75,066	49,38,000	48,83,000	45,58,000
3. Assam . . .	...	8,08,910	9,10,240	9,99,000	9,58,000	8,62,000
4. Bengal (new) . . .	...	6,60,794	6,40,157	7,27,000	6,84,000	6,66,000
5. Bihar and Orissa . . .	...	3,56,811	3,55,648	4,00,000	3,96,000	3,89,000
6. United Provinces . . .	13,63,672	16,29,262	18,96,014	32,01,000	22,84,000	29,94,000
7. Punjab . . .	7,65,146	7,99,177	9,19,177	10,61,000	9,24,000	9,86,000
8. Madras . . .	34,14,882	31,50,482	29,35,817	31,63,000	28,30,000	30,50,000
9. Bombay . . .	26,64,436	26,92,455	25,89,878	25,68,000	25,50,000	25,43,000
Eastern Bengal and Assam . . .	11,09,591	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal (old) . . .	7,06,374	...	...	...	...	...
Total . . .	1,61,19,705	1,62,01,503	1,64,75,126	1,89,17,000	1,73,83,000	1,79,38,000
TOTAL INDIA R . . .	1,70,40,290	1,72,07,018	1,75,43,621	2,01,46,000	1,85,56,000	1,93,11,000
Equivalent in Sterling £ . . .	1,136,019	1,147,134	1,169,575	1,343,100	1,237,100	1,287,400
England . . . £	6,183	5,451	4,913	5,200	4,700	4,900
TOTAL EXPENDITURE £ . . .	1,142,202	1,152,585	1,174,488	1,348,300	1,241,800	1,292,300
NET REVENUE £ . . .	809,977	1,000,424	1,055,384	945,700	756,700	823,500

REVENUE.

(a) Imperial.

42. The decrease of R2·65 lakhs in the revenue in the current year as compared with the Budget estimate occurs mainly in Coorg and Port Blair, and is due to a fall in the demand for timber in consequence of the financial disturbance caused by war conditions. The Budget estimate of 1915-16 provides for a slight recovery in the revenue in these provinces.

(b) Provincial.

43. The Revised estimate for 1914-15 falls short of the Budget by R41·69 lakhs. There is a large decrease of R14·48 lakhs in the United Provinces, due mainly to delay in the introduction of the scheme for the supply of sleepers to State railways; and of R18·85 lakhs in Burma, where the demand for teak has been seriously affected. The slump in the timber market has affected the receipts in most other provinces also; and in the Central Provinces alone, the revenue is expected to exceed the Budget estimate, owing to a large demand and excellent prices for timber in the earlier months and the introduction of new grazing rules in Berar.

44. The Budget estimate for 1915-16 is taken at R16·60 lakhs more than the Revised estimate of the current year. The bulk of this improvement is expected in the United Provinces (R8·10 lakhs), mainly in connection with the scheme for the supply of sleepers to State railways, and the expansion of the resin industry. In the other provinces, the estimates generally assume a moderate recovery in the demand for timber. But in the Central Provinces, allowance has been made for a decline of R3·70 lakhs, as compared with the Revised estimate for 1914-15, in view of the high receipts in the current year.

EXPENDITURE.

(a) Imperial.

45. The Revised estimate for 1914-15 is less than the Budget by R 56 lakh, chiefly in consequence of a lapse in the grant for the erection of a saw mill at Port Blair. The Budget for 1915-16 exceeds the Revised estimate of the current year by R2·05 lakhs, mainly owing to further provision for this item of expenditure and for a steam launch at Port Blair.

(b) Provincial.

46. The total expenditure in 1914-15 is expected to fall short of the Budget provision by R15·34 lakhs. The bulk of this reduction occurs in the United Provinces (R9·17 lakhs), and is due mainly to delay in the introduction of the scheme for the supply of sleepers to State railways, but partly also to lapses in ordinary and special grants. Important savings in the grants for conservancy and works are expected in Madras (R3·33 lakhs), the Punjab (R1·37 lakhs), Burma (1·05 lakhs) and most other provinces, owing chiefly to the postponement of expenditure which is not of an urgent character, in view of the financial situation. In the Central Provinces alone, there will be some excess over the Budget grant (R·64 lakh), in consequence of expenditure entailed by special grass operations.

47. The total Budget estimate for 1915-16 exceeds the Revised estimate for the current year by R5·50 lakhs. There is an increase of R7·10 lakhs in the United Provinces, mainly in connection with the scheme for the supply of sleepers to State railways and special outlay on the development of forests; and of R2·20 lakhs in Madras, due chiefly to provision for the acquisition of certain leased forests in the Nilgiri district. In the Punjab also, the Budget allows for a slightly higher scale of expenditure on the development of forests. In the other provinces, however, the grants provide for a reduction in the scale of expenditure attained in the current year, in consequence of the financial stringency; and in Burma, where the Provincial revenues are expected to suffer seriously from the effects of the war, the Budget estimate has been fixed at R2·75 lakhs less than the Revised estimate for the current year.

X AND 12.—REGISTRATION.

REVENUE.

	Accounts, 1911-1912.	Accounts, 1912-1913.	Accounts, 1913-1914.	1914-1915.		Budget, 1915-1916.
				Budget.	Revised.	
<i>Imperial.</i>						
1. India General . . .	23,398	26,587	25,538	27,000	22,000	20,000
2. Delhi . . .	...	10,173	22,374	22,000	24,000	24,000
3. Baluchistan . . .	3,313	3,394	3,096	3,000	3,000	3,000
4. North-West Frontier . . .	40,683	40,818	44,958	44,000	44,000	44,000
Total . . .	67,894	80,972	96,266	96,000	93,000	91,000
<i>Provincial.</i>						
1. Central Provinces . . .	3,49,449	3,89,805	4,18,084	4,10,000	3,93,000	4,00,000
2. Burma . . .	2,02,499	2,26,167	2,48,155	2,50,000	2,44,000	2,50,000
3. Assam . . .	...	93,275	1,08,711	1,04,000	1,16,000	1,15,000
4. Bengal (new) . . .	...	18,23,161	20,16,144	20,50,000	18,00,000	19,00,000
5. Bihar and Orissa . . .	...	5,71,280	6,28,855	6,40,000	6,50,000	6,75,000
6. United Provinces . . .	5,84,858	6,53,893	7,04,803	6,85,000	7,07,000	7,37,000
7. Punjab . . .	3,15,970	3,51,040	3,77,516	3,65,000	3,66,000	3,67,000
8. Madras . . .	20,57,719	22,58,265	23,58,537	24,30,000	22,35,000	23,80,000
9. Bombay . . .	7,43,182	7,82,479	8,27,555	8,20,000	7,80,000	8,00,000
Eastern Bengal and Assam . . .	10,58,653	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal (old) . . .	12,98,213	...	...	...	...	...
Total . . .	66,20,543	71,49,365	76,88,160	77,54,000	72,91,000	76,04,000
TOTAL INDIA R . . .	66,87,937	72,80,337	77,84,426	78,50,000	73,84,000	76,95,000
Equivalent in Sterling £ . . .	445,862	482,022	518,962	523,300	492,300	518,000

EXPENDITURE.

<i>Imperial.</i>						
1. India General . . .	8,714	9,044	9,341	11,000	8,000	7,000
2. Delhi . . .	...	2,645	5,880	7,000	7,000	7,000
3. Baluchistan . . .	1,077	1,262	1,061	1,000	1,000	1,000
4. North-West Frontier . . .	10,557	10,743	11,195	12,000	12,000	12,000
Total . . .	20,348	23,694	27,477	31,000	28,000	27,000
<i>Provincial.</i>						
1. Central Provinces . . .	1,28,069	1,29,522	1,32,386	1,34,000	1,34,000	1,35,000
2. Burma . . .	98,040	1,02,853	1,06,644	1,15,000	1,06,000	1,09,000
3. Assam . . .	...	55,970	58,611	68,000	65,000	74,000
4. Bengal (new) . . .	...	10,50,903	11,26,558	11,99,000	11,51,000	11,23,000
5. Bihar and Orissa . . .	...	3,18,603	3,32,556	3,79,000	3,62,000	3,80,000
6. United Provinces . . .	2,93,213	2,80,523	2,89,214	2,91,000	2,94,000	3,10,000
7. Punjab . . .	1,19,895	1,17,843	1,19,932	1,27,000	1,26,000	1,29,000
8. Madras . . .	12,48,860	12,48,045	12,68,755	12,84,000	12,84,000	13,00,000
9. Bombay . . .	3,80,184	3,72,027	3,69,660	3,92,000	3,74,000	3,75,000
Eastern Bengal and Assam . . .	6,28,221	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal (old) . . .	8,06,909	...	...	...	...	...
Total . . .	37,03,481	36,74,289	38,04,816	39,89,000	38,96,000	39,35,000
TOTAL INDIA R . . .	37,23,829	36,97,933	38,81,792	40,20,000	39,24,000	39,02,000
Equivalent in Sterling £ . . .	248,256	246,532	255,453	268,000	261,600	264,100

Imperial.

48. The figures of both revenue and expenditure in the two years show little variation and call for no remark.

Provincial.

REVENUE.

49. The total revenue in 1914-15 is expected to fall short of the Budget *Revised, 1914* estimate by R4.63 lakhs. The bulk of the decrease occurs in Bengal (R2.50 lakhs) and Madras (R1.95 lakhs), and is mostly due to the dislocation of trade and business which the war has brought about. A portion of the reduction is also due to the record under "26 B—Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments," of fees for the registration of Joint-Stock Companies which used to be recorded under Registration.

50. The Budget estimate for 1915-16 anticipates some recovery in the *Budget, 1915-* revenue in Bengal and Madras, and is taken at R3.13 lakhs higher than the Revised estimate for 1914-15.

EXPENDITURE.

51. The saving of R.93 lakh in the Budget grant for 1914-15 is mainly due *Revised, 1914* to the record under "26 B—Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments," of the charges of the Registrars of Joint-Stock Companies for which Budget provision was made under Registration. The total Budget estimate for 1915-16 does not *Budget, 1915-* differ materially from the Revised estimate for 1914-15.

XI.—TRIBUTES.

REVENUE.

	Accounts, 1911-1912.	Accounts, 1912-1913.	Accounts, 1913-1914.	1914-1915		Budget, 1915-1916.
				Budget.	Revised.	
<i>Imperial.</i>						
1. India General	21,34,346	20,68,974	19,61,417	18,69,000	18,40,000	20,02,000
2. Central Provinces	2,35,487	2,37,987	2,42,687	2,39,000	2,39,000	2,39,000
3. Burma	4,33,900	4,53,900	4,53,900	4,56,000	4,53,000	4,53,000
4. Assam	...	50,100	50,100	50,000	50,000	50,000
5. Bengal (new)	...	67,701	67,701	68,000	68,000	68,000
6. Bihar and Orissa	...	85,500	85,499	97,000	86,000	86,000
7. United Provinces	3,18,223	3,28,777	3,21,000	3,21,000	3,21,000	3,21,000
8. Punjab	1,48,283	1,41,874	1,45,391	1,44,000	1,44,000	1,44,000
9. Madras	44,96,519	44,96,519	44,96,519	44,97,000	44,97,000	44,97,000
10. Bombay	10,60,911	14,21,855	14,28,999	14,08,000	14,08,000	13,39,000
Eastern Bengal and Assam	50,200	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal (old)	52,250	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL INDIA R	89,25,074	93,53,187	92,53,213	91,39,000	91,06,000	91,99,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	595,005	623,542	616,881	609,800	607,100	618,300

52. The revenue recorded under this head represents tributes received from the protected States, in several cases as a result of exchanges of territory and settlement of claims, and contributions made chiefly in lieu of former obligation to supply or maintain troops. The figures do not ordinarily show any important fluctuations from year to year except for advance payment of sums falling due in the ensuing year, or arrears and their recovery. The Revised estimate for the current year is less than the Budget by R 33 lakh mainly owing to an advance payment by the Jhallawar State in 1913-14. The Budget estimate for 1915-16 provides for normal receipts and for the recovery of arrears due from the Bundi State.

Revised, 1914-15.

Budget, 1915-16.

1.—REFUNDS AND DRAWBACKS.

	Accounts, 1911-1912.	Accounts, 1912-1913.	Accounts, 1913-1914.	1914-1915.		Budget, 1915-1916.
				Budget.	Revised.	
<i>Imperial.</i>						
1. India General . . .	47,452	43,974	50,921	46,000	97,000	81,000
2. Delhi . . .	...	3,174	8,999	6,000	10,000	9,000
3. Baluchistan . . .	9,435	5,797	5,464	8,000	6,000	7,000
4. North-West Frontier . . .	19,945	23,401	23,604	19,000	21,000	21,000
5. Other Provinces . . .	23,74,561	24,09,098	23,72,480	22,58,000	28,29,000	22,05,000
Total . . .	27,51,393	24,85,444	24,61,418	23,37,000	29,63,000	23,23,000
<i>Divided and Provincial.</i>						
1. Central Provinces . . .	86,508	81,517	82,636	79,000	1,02,000	83,000
2. Burma . . .	2,47,386	2,53,591	2,28,133	2,34,000	2,99,000	2,39,000
3. Assam . . .	...	38,065	32,572	35,000	48,000	39,000
4. Bengal (new) . . .	...	2,68,043	2,44,261	2,55,000	2,88,000	2,59,000
5. Bihar and Orissa . . .	...	1,11,883	1,21,767	97,000	1,29,000	1,05,000
6. United Provinces . . .	1,93,452	2,02,662	2,48,389	2,28,000	2,79,000	2,57,000
7. Punjab . . .	1,54,029	1,91,639	1,82,367	1,87,000	2,00,000	1,93,000
8. Madras . . .	3,91,708	3,87,557	4,42,243	3,72,000	4,77,000	4,04,000
9. Bombay . . .	7,97,576	8,48,516	9,98,360	8,22,000	8,83,000	8,45,000
Eastern Bengal and Assam . . .	1,17,038	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal (old) . . .	2,95,058	...	...	...	...	...
Total . . .	22,82,755	23,86,476	25,80,711	23,07,000	27,05,000	24,24,000
TOTAL INDIA R . . .	50,34,148	48,71,920	50,42,129	46,44,000	56,68,000	47,47,000
Equivalent in Sterling £ . . .	385,610	324,795	336,142	309,600	377,900	316,500

(a) *Imperial.*

53. The wholly Imperial expenditure shown against "Other Provinces" represents refunds and drawbacks in respect of wholly Imperial revenue (*e.g.*, Opium, Salt, Customs and Tributes.) The increase of R6.26 lakhs in the Revised estimate over the Budget for 1914-15 is chiefly due to a heavy payment of drawback of customs duty owing to the re-export of Java sugar and other causes, and to a larger issue of duty-free salt to the Bikaner State and for industrial purposes. The Budget estimate for 1915-16 provides for normal charges.

(b) *Divided and Provincial.*

54. The expenditure fluctuates considerably from year to year and is difficult to estimate. In 1914-15 the Budget will be exceeded by R3.98 lakhs owing chiefly to higher refunds of Land revenue in Madras and Bombay, and to special refunds of Income-tax and of Excise and Forest revenue. For 1915-16 a normal scale of expenditure has been assumed.

2.—ASSIGNMENTS AND COMPENSATIONS.

	Accounts, 1911-1912.	Accounts, 1912-1913.	Accounts, 1913-1914.	1914-1915.		Budget, 1915-1916.
				Budget.	Revised.	
<i>Imperial.</i>						
1. India General . .	31,42,898	31,93,559	31,87,947	32,03,000	32,37,000	31,97,000
2. Delhi . . . . .	...	514	1,689	...	9,000	...
3. Baluchistan . . .	2,01,890	2,02,348	2,01,407	2,08,000	2,05,000	2,03,000
4. North-West Frontier	17,819	19,307	17,736	18,000	18,000	18,000
5. Other Provinces . .	36,19,808	34,94,978	35,40,050	35,19,000	35,46,000	35,35,000
Total	69,81,415	69,10,706	69,48,829	69,48,000	70,15,000	69,42,000
<i>Divided and Provincial.</i>						
1. Central Provinces . .	34,118	40,851	75,970	41,000	39,000	41,000
2. Burma	989	200	415	1,000	1,000	1,000
3. Assam . . . . .	...	32,434	32,638	32,000	34,000	34,000
4. Bengal (new) . . .	...	1,01,810	54,317	85,000	64,000	85,000
5. Bihar and Orissa . .	...	1,06,023	1,46,784	1,06,000	1,07,000	1,06,000
6. United Provinces . .	2,80,026	3,09,664	3,01,916	3,00,000	3,08,000	3,02,000
7. Punjab	67,676	70,827	81,372	76,000	75,000	75,000
8. Madras	5,44,335	5,13,814	6,20,012	5,53,000	5,53,000	5,32,000
9. Bombay	1,02,01,357	1,01,33,011	1,03,54,259	1,04,25,000	1,09,51,000	1,11,25,000
Eastern Bengal and Assam	56,372	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal (old) . . .	1,57,435	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1,13,42,308	1,13,08,634	1,16,67,683	1,16,24,000	1,21,32,000	1,23,51,000
TOTAL INDIA R . . .	1,83,23,723	1,82,19,340	1,86,16,512	1,85,72,000	1,91,47,000	1,92,93,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	1,221,581	1,214,623	1,241,101	1,238,100	1,276,500	1,286,200

(a) Imperial

55. The figures show little variation and call for no remark. The wholly Imperial expenditure shown against "Other Provinces" represents Opium, Salt and Customs compensations paid to Native States and Foreign Governments, as well as Miscellaneous compensations (*i.e.*, those of a general character and not intended to indemnify against loss of a particular kind of revenue) in provinces other than Bombay.

(b) Divided and Provincial.

Revised, 1914-15.

Budget, 1915-16.

56. The expenditure in 1914-15 will exceed the Budget provision by Rs 5.08 lakhs, mainly in consequence of the payment in Bombay of arrears of excise compensations, of certain cash allowances out of the Land Revenue collections, and of enhanced compensations to some of the Native States for the lease of their abkari rights. The Budget estimate for 1915-16 is taken at Rs 2.19 lakhs more than the Revised for 1914-15, the increase being chiefly due to provision in Bombay for the payment of cash allowances to certain village servants as compensation for the commutation of their right of service.

XII.—INTEREST RECEIPTS.

	Accounts, 1911-1912.	Accounts, 1912-1913.	Accounts, 1913-1914.	1914-1915.		Budget, 1915-1916.
				Budget.	Revised.	
<i>Imperial.</i>						
1. Interest on Imperial loans and advances	39,20,707	37,58,845	37,52,940	36,48,000	34,37,000	34,22,000
2. Profits of Paper Currency Circulation	34,70,420	34,70,420	34,70,420	34,70,000	34,70,000	34,70,000
3. Interest on over-drawn Capital of Railway Companies in India	24,21,272	27,21,189	31,37,152	42,27,000	4,73,000	6,21,000
4. Interest charged to Capital on advances to Railway Companies	5,33,823	7,80,536	5,13,168	78,000	67,000	8,000
5. Miscellaneous items	1,42,706	1,13,474	3,48,583	2,13,000	3,23,000	4,46,000
TOTAL R	1,01,88,928	1,08,44,164	1,12,22,263	1,16,36,000	77,70,000	79,67,000
<i>Provincial.</i>						
1. Central Provinces	2,17,160	1,80,289	1,82,442	1,90,000	1,77,000	2,44,000
2. Burma	1,26,882	1,50,815	1,42,937	1,33,000	1,36,000	1,59,000
3. Assam	...	13,386	24,239	68,000	71,000	65,000
4. Bengal (new)	...	5,00,713	4,29,999	4,87,000	4,62,000	5,29,000
5. Bihar and Orissa	...	2,88,003	2,22,129	2,22,000	2,43,000	2,16,000
6. United Provinces	13,58,202	14,09,514	11,56,424	14,94,000	15,09,000	19,49,000
7. Punjab	2,58,248	2,60,145	2,33,960	2,36,000	2,34,000	2,88,000
8. Madras	4,42,611	4,26,898	4,55,317	4,40,000	4,48,000	4,49,000
9. Bombay	11,03,205	10,12,401	14,21,591	14,68,000	15,37,000	14,08,000
Eastern Bengal and Assam	1,60,798	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal (old)	7,20,044	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL R	43,87,150	42,48,174	42,69,038	47,18,000	48,17,000	53,07,000
TOTAL INDIA R	1,48,76,078	1,50,92,338	1,54,91,301	1,63,54,000	1,25,87,000	1,32,74,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	991,739	1,006,176	1,032,754	1,090,300	889,100	884,900
<i>ENGLAND.</i>						
1. Profits of Paper Currency Circulation	68,001	78,211	78,211	78,200	78,200	78,200
2. Interest realised from investment of Cash Balances	376,053	372,170	205,689	207,500	104,300	94,000
3. Interest on advances to the Imperial Bank of Persia for the purpose of the Persian Government	12,571	16,852	35,183	...	...	...
4. Miscellaneous	377	299	282	...	...	...
TOTAL £	457,002	467,532	319,365	285,700	182,500	172,200
TOTAL RECEIPTS £	1,448,741	1,473,708	1,352,119	1,376,000	1,021,600	1,057,100
Loans and advances outstanding March 31:—						
1. Imperial £	6,435,732	6,259,602	6,044,380	6,439,802	6,046,730	6,108,230
2. Provincial £	5,646,902	5,894,614	6,687,516	6,488,014	6,814,016	6,403,516

(a) India—Imperial.

57. The Revised estimate for 1914-15 is less than the Budget by R38·66 lakhs. The bulk (*viz.*, R37 lakhs,) of the decrease is nominal, and arises from a change in the treatment of advances to, and overdrafts of Capital by, the Bengal Nagpur Railway Company, in accordance with the provisions of the new contract with it. These advances and overdrafts are now treated as Capital contributed by the Government of India towards the undertaking; and the change involves a reduction in the receipts on account of interest on overdrafts of Capital, and a corresponding saving in the expenditure under "Interest on Capital deposited by Companies." There is also a fall of R2·11 lakhs in the interest receivable in respect of Imperial loans and advances, owing to a reduction from $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 per cent. in the rate of interest on the Capital debt of the Bombay Port Trust, and the transfer to the Provincial loan account of certain Imperial loans to Native States in Bombay. On the other hand, an increase of R1·10 lakhs is expected in the interest obtained on the investment of sundry sums deposited with the Controller of Currency and in certain other miscellaneous items. The Budget for 1915-16 exceeds the Revised estimate for the current year by R1·97 lakhs. An increase of R1·48 lakhs is anticipated in the interest charged on overdrafts of Capital by Railway Companies; and of R1·23 lakhs in the miscellaneous revenue, owing to a larger receipt of interest in respect of the unpaid balance of the price of lands sold in the Punjab. But it will be counterbalanced in part by a decrease of R·59 lakh in the interest payable from the Capital account of the Bengal Nagpur Railway in respect of advances for the construction of new extensions which will be opened in the ensuing year, and by less important reductions in certain other items.

(b) India—Provincial.

1914-15.	58. The Revised estimate for 1914-15 exceeds the Budget by R·99 lakh. The increase is chiefly due to the receipt of interest from Native States in Bombay, in respect of loans transferred from the Imperial to the Provincial loan account. The total Budget for 1915-16 exceeds the Revised estimate for 1914-15 by R4·90 lakhs, chiefly in consequence of larger realisations of interest on <i>takavi</i> in the United Provinces. The receipts in some of the other provinces are also expected to be higher than those in the current year, but on the other hand a large decline is anticipated in Bombay owing to the reduction in the balances of agricultural and other loans granted in famine years.
1915-16.	

(c) England.

59. The variations between the Budget and the Revised estimates of the current year, and between the latter and the Budget of the ensuing year, are wholly due to fluctuations in the balance of the Home Treasury available for investment and in the rate of interest obtained on it.

13 AND 14.—INTEREST EXPENDITURE.

	Accounts, 1911-1912.	Accounts, 1912-1913.	Accounts, 1913-1914.	1914-1915.		Budget, 1915-1916.
				Budget.	Revised.	
Interest on Debt other than that charged to Railways and Irrigation Works—						
Interest on total Debt—						
1. India	R 4,88,93,847	4,98,01,687	5,13,24,328	5,38,00,000	5,51,00,000	5,89,00,000
2. England	£ 3,259,590 6,022,639	3,320,112 6,203,995	3,421,622 5,912,796	3,586,700 5,988,700	3,673,300 6,078,000	3,926,700 6,092,300
Total	9,282,229	9,524,108	9,334,418	9,575,400	9,751,300	10,019,000
Deduct amounts charged to—						
(a) Railways :						
(i) India	R 4,56,26,525	4,93,46,705	5,39,53,685	5,62,26,000	6,01,13,000	6,12,91,000
(ii) England	£ 3,041,768 3,622,442	3,289,780 3,782,768	3,596,912 3,706,233	3,748,400 3,642,800	4,007,500 3,635,000	4,099,400 3,666,300
Total Railways	£ 6,664,210	7,072,548	7,303,145	7,391,200	7,642,500	7,765,700
(b) Irrigation :						
(i) India	R 1,59,94,080	1,73,66,737	1,77,92,499	1,86,58,000	1,86,90,000	1,95,16,000
(ii) England	£ 1,066,272 116,595	1,157,783 124,730	1,186,167 118,679	1,243,900 120,900	1,246,000 120,600	1,301,100 122,200
Total Irrigation	£ 1,182,867	1,282,613	1,304,846	1,364,800	1,366,600	1,423,300
Total deduction	£ 7,847,077	8,355,061	8,607,991	8,756,000	9,009,100	9,189,000
Interest on Ordinary Debt	£ 1,435,152	1,169,047	726,427	819,400	742,200	830,000
Distribution of above—						
Imperial	£ 1,239,316	966,579	506,757	591,300	506,100	598,800
Provincial	£ 195,836	202,468	219,670	228,100	236,100	231,200
Interest on other Obligations—						
On Savings Bank Balances converted at Rs15=£1	£ 451,902	491,952	560,453	630,300	518,100	437,600
Other items	£ 150,681	149,536	223,773	158,100	220,600	208,500
TOTAL	£ 602,583	641,488	789,226	788,400	738,700	646,100
GRAND TOTAL	£ 2,037,735	1,810,535	1,515,653	1,607,800	1,480,900	1,476,100
Debt outstanding, March 31—						
Sterling	£ 182,986,597	179,179,193	177,064,757	181,532,993	183,564,757	182,657,257
Rupce Debt—						
4 per cent.	R 3,43,00,000	3,31,00,000	3,19,00,000	3,07,00,000	3,19,00,000	3,07,00,000
3½ per cent.	1,26,91,37,600	1,29,93,49,500	1,33,09,99,400	1,38,15,49,500	1,38,12,27,400	1,42,64,84,400
3 per cent.	8,44,88,100	8,42,41,000	8,23,18,000	8,16,76,600	8,20,52,000	8,17,52,000
Other Debt	1,17,10,505	1,16,73,690	1,16,98,890	1,00,75,690	1,00,81,390	1,00,71,390
Temporary loans . . . . .	...	...	...	...	11,00,00,000	11,00,00,000
Savings Bank Balances	23,78,20,072	26,20,25,285	29,41,86,898	32,08,62,287	21,73,35,898	21,32,14,898

INTEREST ON ORDINARY DEBT.

Revised, 1914-15.

60. The expenditure in 1914-15 on account of interest payable on the public debt as a whole will exceed the Budget estimate by Rs 26.39 lakhs (£175,900), mainly in consequence of the payment of interest on the temporary loan taken from the Gold Standard Reserve in India and of discount on the India bills raised in England. These payments will amount to Rs 50.76 lakhs, but they will be met partially from savings in the provision for the service of the new sterling loan the issue of which was contemplated in the Budget, but which was not floated, and from savings in other directions. In the Budget for 1915-16, necessary provision has been made for a full year's interest on the rupee loan of Rs 5 crores raised in the current year and on the temporary loan of Rs 10½ crores taken from the Gold Standard Reserve, as well as for the service of the further borrowing in India which is contemplated in the ensuing year.

Transfers to Railway and Irrigation accounts.

61. The amount of interest transferred to the Railway and Irrigation sections of the accounts depends, firstly, on the Capital expenditure; secondly, on the actual payment of interest on that portion of the debt which has been incurred specifically on account of the construction or purchase of railways or irrigation works; and, thirdly, on the rate at which interest is charged on that portion of the debt which has not been specifically raised for the above purpose. Our practice is to adopt, for this adjustment, the average rate of interest actually paid in respect of the whole of the non-specific debt in the latest year for which complete accounts are available. The result is that the rate adopted in calculating the Revised estimate for a year is generally different from that used for the Budget estimate; and this usually leads to a difference between the two estimates apart from that caused by a variation in the Capital expenditure itself. The large increase of Rs 37.97 lakhs (£253,100) in the Revised estimate of total interest to be transferred in 1914-15, as compared with the Budget, arises, however, mostly from a different cause. Under the old contract with the Bengal-Nagpur Railway Company, certain sums of money provided by Government for the construction of the line were treated partly as advances to the company and partly as overdrafts of capital by it. Interest was charged on both the advances and the overdrafts of capital at certain specific rates; and while in the case of the advances, the actual sum so charged was included in the amount of interest transferred from "13.—Interest on Ordinary Debt" to the Railway section of the accounts, the interest charged on the overdrafts of capital was recorded under the head "Interest on capital deposited by Companies", which appears in the Railway section, by *per contra* credit to "Interest receipts." Under the terms of the new contract with the company, the advances and overdrafts are now treated as capital contributed by the Government towards the undertaking, and they have accordingly swelled the amount of non-specific railway debt. The increase in the total amount of interest to be transferred in 1915-16 over the Revised estimate for 1914-15 is almost wholly due to the progress of capital expenditure.

Transfers to Provincial.

62. A portion of the interest on Ordinary Debt appears in the Provincial section of the accounts. Provincial Governments are authorised to grant advances to cultivators (as well as to certain other people in special cases) under various Acts, to landholders and notabilities apart from the provisions of any law, and to municipalities and local bodies (other than Presidency Corporations), out of amounts annually placed at their disposal by the Government of India. The interest actually levied on such advances is credited as provincial revenue. But interest at 3½ per cent. a year is charged to the Local Governments, on the mean between the outstanding balances of the Provincial Loan Accounts, at the commencement of the year and at its close; and this is done by transferring the amount so calculated from the Imperial to the Provincial section under Interest on Ordinary Debt. The differences between the Budget and the Revised estimates of the amount to be so transferred in the current year, and between the latter and the Budget estimate of 1915-16, are explained by the variations in the outstanding balances of the Provincial Loan Account as shown in the table at page 43.

INTEREST ON OTHER OBLIGATIONS.

63. The total expenditure in 1914-15 is expected to fall short of the Budget provision by ₹7.45 lakhs (£49,700). There will be a decrease of ₹16.83 lakhs in the interest payable on Savings Bank balances owing to the heavy withdrawals of deposits from Post Office Savings Banks; but it will be partly counterbalanced by an increase of ₹9.38 lakhs under other items, mainly in consequence of the payment of interest on the unexpended balances of capital deposited with Government by Railway Companies, for which no provision was made in the Budget. Revised, 1915

64. The Budget estimate for 1915-16 is taken at ₹13.89 lakhs (£92,600) less than the Revised estimate for the current year. Allowance has been made for a further reduction of ₹12.08 lakhs in the interest payable on Savings Bank balances, being the net result of a saving of ₹14.80 lakhs under Postal Savings Banks and an increase of ₹2.72 lakhs under State Provident Funds, etc. A decrease of ₹1.81 lakhs is also expected under other items chiefly in consequence of a smaller payment of interest on the unspent balances of capital deposited with Government by Railway Companies. Budget, 1916

XIII AND 15—POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

	Accounts, 1911-1912.	Accounts, 1912-1913.	Accounts, 1913-1914.	1914-1915.		Budget, 1915-1916.
				Budget.	Revised.	
REVENUE.						
INDIAN POSTAL AND TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.						
INDIA.						
1. Postage and Message Revenue	3,68,96,658	3,87,70,014	4,13,62,287	4,39,81,000	4,12,43,000	4,15,44,000
2. Commission on money orders	52,80,818	56,79,946	61,03,161	64,50,000	61,18,000	61,80,000
3. Other Receipts	38,68,321	45,25,202	40,24,174	40,78,000	41,85,600	42,40,000
TOTAL INDIA	4,60,45,797	4,89,75,162	5,14,89,572	5,35,09,000	5,15,46,000	5,19,64,000
	3,069,720	3,265,011	3,432,638	3,567,200	3,436,400	3,464,300
ENGLAND.	...	...	...	...	...	69,000
TOTAL INDIAN POSTAL AND TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.	3,069,720	3,265,011	3,432,638	3,567,200	3,436,400	3,533,300
INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.						
INDIA.						
1. Message Revenue	21,90,149	24,59,273	23,89,648	23,80,000	10,76,000	5,00,000
2. Other Receipts	14,776	20,866	26,794	23,000	20,000	20,000
TOTAL INDIA	22,04,925	24,79,939	24,16,442	24,03,000	10,96,000	5,20,000
	146,995	165,329	161,096	160,200	73,100	34,600
ENGLAND.	...	...	...	...	...	...
1. Message Revenue. £	4,989	6,220	4,533	5,000	7,100	2,100
2. Other Receipts. £	...	...	202	...	2,700	9,200
TOTAL ENGLAND. £	4,989	6,220	4,735	5,000	9,800	11,300
TOTAL INDO-EUROPEAN DEPARTMENT. £	151,984	171,549	165,831	165,200	82,900	45,900
TOTAL REVENUE. £	3,221,704	3,436,560	3,598,519	3,732,400	3,519,300	3,579,200
EXPENDITURE.						
INDIAN POSTAL AND TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.						
INDIA.						
1. Establishment charges	3,00,15,373	3,05,26,936	3,13,69,557	3,20,88,000	3,26,15,000	3,29,64,000
2. Stationery and Printing	12,21,138	13,97,275	12,48,848	13,15,000	10,67,000	11,38,000
3. Conveyance of mails	65,50,160	65,95,054	73,36,524	71,63,000	72,19,000	73,34,000
4. Maintenance of Telegraph Lines	25,25,142	25,76,216	26,29,794	25,01,000	25,13,000	25,27,000
5. Capital outlay in connection with the Telegraph Service.	6,13,009	4,09,421	4,60,450	6,35,000	3,42,000	5,48,000
6. Miscellaneous	10,47,991	9,09,603	9,61,428	8,44,000	10,83,000	10,55,000
TOTAL INDIA R.	4,19,72,813	4,24,14,506	4,40,06,601	4,45,46,000	4,48,39,000	4,55,56,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	2,798,188	2,827,634	2,933,774	2,969,700	2,989,300	3,087,100
ENGLAND.						
1. Contribution to Eastern mail subsidy	54,588	54,588	54,588	30,000	54,600	54,000
2. Stores	143,698	131,612	143,070	154,200	151,800	142,500
3. Other items	6,177	8,688	10,555	49,400	14,000	42,700
TOTAL ENGLAND. £	204,463	194,788	208,213	233,600	220,400	239,200
TOTAL INDIAN POSTAL AND TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT. £	3,002,651	3,022,422	3,141,987	3,203,300	3,209,700	3,276,300
INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.						
INDIA AND ENGLAND.						
1. Revenue charges. £	72,440	96,183	77,193	93,600	90,200	101,800
2. Capital outlay. £	2,578	—17,599	23,157	21,800	11,100	5,200
3. Payments in respect of Revenue. £	24,740	81,507	30,647	81,800	—20,900	—88,900
TOTAL INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT. £	99,758	110,091	130,997	146,700	80,400	18,100
TOTAL EXPENDITURE. £	3,102,404	3,132,513	3,272,984	3,350,000	3,290,100	3,294,400
NET REVENUE. £	119,300	304,047	325,535	382,400	229,200	284,800

REVENUE.

(a) Indian Postal and Telegraph Department.

65. The revenue in the current year has suffered heavily from the dislocation of trade and stagnation of business, and the Revised estimate is taken at **Rs 19.63 lakhs (£130,800)** less than the Budget. A heavy decline of **Rs 17.38 lakhs** is expected in the postage and message revenue, while the receipts from commission on money orders will also fall off by **Rs 3.32 lakhs**. On the other hand, there will be a small improvement of **Rs 1.07 lakhs** in the Miscellaneous revenue derived from royalties paid by telephone companies and from other sources. *Revised, 1915*

66. The Budget estimate of Indian revenue for 1915-16 is based on the assumption that trade and business will recover to some extent in the coming year, and provides for a small rise of **Rs 4.18 lakhs (£27,900)** over the Revised estimate for 1914-15. In England, a sum of **£63,000** is likely to be received from the Home Government under the Morley award in connection with the Eastern mail service. *Budget, 1916*

(b) Indo-European Telegraph Department.

67. Here, too, the revenue in the current year has suffered heavily owing to interruptions in the Indo-European route in consequence of the war; and the total Revised estimate for 1914-15 is less than the Budget by **Rs 12.35 lakhs (£82,300)**. The Budget estimate for 1915-16 provides for a further decline of **Rs 5.55 lakhs (£37,000)** in the revenue, on the assumption that the interruptions in the Indo-European route will continue so long as the war lasts. *Revised, 1915*
Budget, 1916

EXPENDITURE.

(a) Indian Postal and Telegraph Department.

68. The total expenditure in 1914-15 is likely to exceed the Budget grant by **Rs 96 lakh (£6,400)**. In India, there will be an increase of **Rs 5.27 lakhs** in the Establishment charges mainly in consequence of the grant of grain compensation allowance, for which no provision was made in the Budget; and of **Rs 2.39 lakhs** in the Miscellaneous expenditure owing to an increase in the cost of stamps. But, on the other hand, there will be a decrease of **Rs 2.48 lakhs** in the Stationery and Printing charges; and of **Rs 2.93 lakhs** in the Capital outlay in connection with the telegraph service, owing to the postponement of works which are not of an urgent nature. In England, an increase of **£24,600** in the contribution payable by the Government of India for the Eastern mail subsidy, due to a postponement of the revision of its incidence, is more than counterbalanced by a reduction of **£35,400** under other items caused mainly by a lapse in the provision for payments to the Marconi Company. *Revised, 1915*

69. The total Budget grant for 1915-16 exceeds the Revised estimate for the current year by **£66,600 (Rs 10 lakhs)**. A provision of **Rs 6 lakhs** has been made for certain payments to the Marconi Company which were postponed in the current year. Apart from this special item, the Budget estimate provides for sanctioned establishments and allows for a small margin for the development of the operations of the Department. The financial position has necessitated a curtailment of the programme of works, and though the grant for capital outlay in connection with the telegraph service is **Rs 2.06 lakhs** higher than the Revised estimate for 1914-15, the allotment for the purchase of stores in England is **Rs 1.40 lakhs** less than the probable outlay in the current year. *Budget, 1916*

(b) Indo-European Telegraph Department.

70. The total Revised estimate for 1914-15 falls short of the Budget by **£66,300**. This reduction is mainly due to the fact that owing to the interruption of the Indo-European route and the diversion of traffic in consequence *Revised, 1915*

of the war, a net receipt of £14,600 is expected in England in connection with the Joint Purse arrangement, etc., against a net payment of £31,800 anticipated in the Budget. Apart from this improvement, there will be a saving of £10,200 in the capital grants owing to the postponement of construction of certain buildings, and a lapse of £9,700 in the revenue grants.

et, 1915-16.

71. The Budget estimate for 1915-16 is less than the Revised estimate for the current year by £62,300. Here, too, the reduction arises mainly from the fact that a net receipt of £88,900 is expected in England in the ensuing year in connection with the Joint Purse arrangement, etc., against a similar net receipt of £14,600 in 1914-15.

XV AND 17.—MINT.

	Accounts, 1911-1912.	Accounts, 1912-1913.	Accounts, 1913-1914.	1914-1915.		Budget, 1915-1916.
				Budget.	Revised.	
REVENUE.						
INDIA.						
1. Percentage chargeable on coinage of new rupees . . .	...	32,25,953	20,54,049	...	...	...
2. Profit on circulation of—						
(a) Nickel coins . . .	24,35,338	22,02,778	19,61,839	25,00,000	8,00,000	10,00,000
(b) Bronze coins . . .	9,02,671	12,72,178	7,60,047	10,00,000	...	...
3. Fees for coining dollars, etc. . .	17,92,657	3,07,347	75,417	1,50,000	...	...
4. Other items . . .	3,73,786	3,02,119	2,45,302	96,000	69,000	70,000
TOTAL { R	55,04,452	73,10,375	50,96,654	37,46,000	8,69,000	10,70,000
England . . . £	366,968	487,359	399,777	249,800	57,900	71,300
England . . . £	137	...	54	...	...	...
TOTAL £	367,100	487,359	399,841	249,800	57,900	71,300
EXPENDITURE.						
INDIA.						
1. Establishment charges . . .	7,91,732	8,86,301	8,86,509	7,85,000	7,90,000	7,47,000
2. Purchase of stores . . .	2,01,189	2,19,565	2,37,642	1,45,000	1,13,000	1,75,000
3. Loss on re-coining old silver coins . . .	3,93,294	5,07,401	4,90,118	5,00,000	4,35,000	4,99,000
4. Loss on bronze coinage . . .	...	...	...	...	7,00,000	...
5. Other coinage losses . . .	2,77,325	4,20,140	2,68,720	23,000	...	...
TOTAL { R	16,63,540	20,33,407	18,80,989	14,53,000	19,48,000	14,21,000
England . . . £	110,903	135,560	122,066	96,900	129,900	94,700
England . . . £	5,604	6,783	10,564	7,400	9,500	7,800
TOTAL . . . £	116,507	142,343	132,630	104,300	139,400	102,000
TOTAL NET REVENUE £	250,593	345,016	267,211	145,500	—81,500	—30,700

REVENUE.

72. The revenue in 1914-15 has suffered heavily from the set-back in the course of trade, and the Revised estimate is less than the Budget by Rs 8·77 lakhs. A decline of Rs 17 lakhs is expected in the profit on the circulation of nickel coins, the demand for which has fallen off considerably. There is also no likelihood of any revenue being obtained in the current year from the profit on the circulation of bronze coins or from fees for coining dollars. The Budget estimate for 1915-16 anticipates a slight increase in the profit from nickel coins, and is taken at Rs 2·01 lakhs more than the Revised estimate for the current year.

EXPENDITURE.

73. The Revised estimate for 1914-15 exceeds the Budget by Rs 5·27 lakhs. A loss of Rs 7 lakhs will accrue from the return of bronze coins from circulation, which will necessitate the write-off of past profits credited as Mint revenue. Apart from this special item, for which no provision was made in the Budget, there will be a saving of Rs 1·73 lakhs in the Budget grants, owing chiefly to a reduced programme of coinage of nickel and bronze coins. The Budget estimate for 1915-16 provides for sanctioned establishments and normal operations.

18.—GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

	Accounts, 1911-1912.	Accounts, 1912-1913.	Accounts, 1913-1914.	1914-1915.		Budget, 1915-1916.
				Budget.	Revised.	
INDIA.	R	R	R	R	R	R
<i>Imperial.</i>						
1. Cost of the Central Government:						
(i) Salary and expenses of the Governor-General.	11,20,863	11,46,704	11,28,036	11,47,000	12,22,000	11,52,000
(ii) Executive Council.	4,63,122	4,76,853	4,86,820	4,84,000	4,95,000	4,84,000
(iii) Legislative Council.	1,47,798	1,32,026	1,70,712	1,46,000	1,73,000	1,78,000
(iv) Charges of the Secretariats.	36,21,923	35,65,899	35,89,737	34,10,000	36,94,000	35,86,000
2. Offices of Account and Audit.	37,26,608	37,53,875	33,46,612	40,65,000	39,52,000	39,78,000
3. Currency Department and Reserve Treasury.	6,52,274	6,82,687	8,18,972	8,37,000	8,60,000	9,40,000
4. Payments to Presidency Banks for treasury and public debt work.	3,57,710	3,66,231	3,74,081	3,74,000	3,81,000	3,66,000
5. Ajmer-Merwara Administration, etc.	6,099	4,074	2,086	3,000	3,000	3,000
6. Royal visit and Coronation Durbar.	66,66,058	50,276	...	...	...	...
7. Delhi.	...	32,635	94,836	92,000	85,000	88,000
8. North-West Frontier Administration.	3,09,152	3,64,422	3,11,794	3,88,000	3,24,000	3,56,000
Total.	1,70,71,107	1,05,75,182	1,07,73,686	1,08,96,000	1,11,89,000	1,11,02,000
<i>Provincial.</i>						
1. Central Provinces.	10,69,052	8,68,181	9,30,430	10,00,000	9,79,000	9,10,000
2. Burma.	19,07,533	15,13,442	15,16,202	15,77,000	15,89,000	16,05,000
3. Assam.	...	6,01,804	5,83,597	5,71,000	6,26,000	6,45,000
4. Bengal (new).	...	25,46,712	24,29,759	23,53,000	24,08,000	23,74,000
5. Bihar and Orissa.	...	11,84,144	13,47,288	13,85,000	13,28,000	14,45,000
6. United Provinces.	19,63,228	17,15,992	17,31,053	17,00,000	17,61,000	18,80,000
7. Punjab.	13,64,724	12,44,915	12,20,574	12,06,000	13,42,000	12,28,000
8. Madras.	18,19,549	18,09,496	14,26,839	13,86,000	15,35,000	14,93,000
9. Bombay.	27,54,973	17,90,470	19,37,196	18,80,000	21,63,000	21,29,000
Eastern Bengal and Assam.	18,89,451	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal (old).	29,18,186	...	...	...	...	...
Total.	1,56,86,466	1,28,68,106	1,31,22,938	1,30,58,000	1,37,31,000	1,37,12,000
TOTAL INDIA.	3,27,57,573	2,34,43,288	2,38,96,624	2,39,54,000	2,49,20,000	2,48,14,000
Equivalent in Sterling.	£ 2,183,838	£ 1,562,896	£ 1,593,1	£ 1,596,900	£ 1,661,300	£ 1,654,300
<i>ENGLAND.</i>						
1. Cost of the Secretary of State's establishment, etc.	266,485	268,954	269,232	269,700	270,200	270,700
2. Stores, etc., for India.	114,442	111,949	121,807	134,500	138,500	194,500
3. Royal Visit and Coronation Durbar.	61,476	293	...	...	...	...
TOTAL £	442,403	381,196	390,339	404,300	408,700	465,200
GRAND TOTAL £	2,626,241	1,944,082	1,983,647	2,001,200	2,070,000	2,019,500

(a) India—Imperial.

74. The total expenditure in 1914-15 is likely to exceed the Budget provision by R2·93 lakhs. There will be an increase of R2·84 lakhs in the charges of the Secretariats, and of R·75 lakh in the salary and expenses of the Governor General, owing mainly to telegram charges and other incidental expenditure which have been necessitated by the war. On the other hand, there will be a saving of R1·13 lakhs in the expenditure of the Audit and Account Department, in consequence of a lapse in the grant for the revision of establishments in certain offices. *Revised, 15*

75. The Budget grant for 1915-16 is placed at R·87 lakh less than the Revised estimate for the current year. A decrease of R1·58 lakhs is anticipated in the charges of the Secretariats, and of R·70 lakh in the salary and expenses of the Governor General, owing to a possible reduction in some of the items of special expenditure connected with the war. Provision has generally been made for sanctioned establishments; but in the case of the Currency Department, a special allotment has been made for a necessary revision of establishments. *Budget, 191*

(b) Provincial.

76. The total Revised for 1914-15 exceeds the Budget estimate by R6·73 lakhs. Important excesses over the Budget grant are expected in Bombay (R2·83 lakhs), due mainly to (1) the cost of establishments entertained, and postage and telegram charges incurred, in the Secretariat in consequence of work arising from the war, (2) the remission of certain contributions hitherto recovered from district boards towards the cost of Government establishments, and (3) the purchase of furniture and equipment for the Government Houses in the Presidency; in Madras (R1·49 lakhs), in consequence of the employment of officers on special duty in the Secretariat as well as of telegram charges and other incidental expenditure incurred in connection with the war; and in the Punjab (R1·36 lakhs), owing to the construction of an additional railway saloon for the head of the province and other causes. *Revised, 19*

77. The total Budget estimate for 1915-16 is R·19 lakh less than the Revised for 1914-15. There is a rise of R1·20 lakhs in Bihar and Orissa, owing to a provision for new railway saloons for the head of the province; and of R1·19 lakhs in the United Provinces, in consequence of an allotment for the creation of an Executive Council. But these increases, and smaller excesses in Burma and Assam, are more than counterbalanced by a decrease of R1·14 lakhs in the Punjab and by less important reductions in the remaining provinces, due mainly to the absence of certain items of special expenditure which have been incurred in the current year. *Budget, 191*

(c) England.

78. The Revised estimate for 1914-15 exceeds the Budget by £4,400, while the Budget for 1915-16 is less than the Revised estimate for the current year by £43,500. The variations in both years occur mainly in the outlay on the purchase of stores for India. *Revised, 19*
Budget, 191

XVI A and 19 A.—LAW AND JUSTICE—COURTS OF LAW.

EXPENDITURE.

	Accounts, 1911-1912.	Accounts, 1912-1913.	Accounts, 1913-1914.	1914-1915.		Budget, 1915-1916.
				Budget.	Revised.	
<i>Imperial.</i>						
1. India General . . .	3,27,874	3,51,532	3,29,821	3,15,000	3,63,000	3,68,000
2. Delhi . . .	...	58,774	1,61,864	1,84,000	2,50,000	1,70,000
3. Baluchistan . . .	22,627	20,077	19,834	24,000	23,000	24,000
4. North-West Frontier . . .	5,79,956	6,16,006	6,19,800	6,37,000	6,49,000	6,68,000
Total	9,30,457	10,46,389	11,31,310	11,60,000	12,85,000	12,30,000
<i>Provincial.</i>						
1. Central Provinces . . .	25,24,371	25,77,687	27,86,972	27,78,000	28,14,000	29,41,000
2. Burma . . .	47,65,061	48,24,039	48,81,629	50,40,000	50,19,000	52,07,000
3. Assam . . .	...	9,09,112	9,33,847	9,55,000	10,09,000	10,68,000
4. Bengal (new) . . .	...	96,39,400	1,00,37,547	99,53,000	1,03,04,000	1,01,24,000
5. Bihar and Orissa . . .	...	31,23,331	32,98,531	34,60,000	34,90,000	34,91,000
6. United Provinces . . .	62,23,925	61,61,393	63,90,754	65,67,000	66,58,000	67,45,000
7. Punjab . . .	42,17,010	43,17,547	42,55,055	44,08,000	46,56,000	46,04,000
8. Madras . . .	62,19,485	66,61,302	69,67,819	70,21,000	82,98,000	84,56,000
9. Bombay . . .	55,30,750	56,69,312	56,36,537	57,49,000	57,82,000	57,29,000
Eastern Bengal and Assam . . .	49,95,638	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal (old) . . .	92,76,209	...	...	...	...	...
Total	4,37,52,444	4,37,53,123	4,51,88,091	4,59,31,000	4,80,30,000	4,84,55,000
TOTAL INDIA . . R	4,46,82,901	4,48,29,512	4,63,20,010	4,70,91,000	4,93,15,000	4,96,85,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	2,978,860	2,983,634	3,088,001	3,139,400	3,287,700	3,312,300
England . . . £	3,136	1,668	159	1,000	1,300	700
TOTAL . . £	2,981,996	2,990,302	3,088,160	3,140,400	3,289,000	3,313,000

REVENUE.

	Accounts, 1911-1912.	Accounts, 1912-1913.	Accounts, 1913-1914.	1914-1915.		Budget, 1915-1916.
				Budget.	Revised.	
<i>Imperial.</i>						
1. India General . . .	1,56,543	76,782	95,487	3,90,000	3,10,000	3,19,000
2. Delhi . . .	...	9,702	20,624	22,000	17,000	20,000
3. Baluchistan . . .	23,847	24,410	27,413	26,000	26,000	25,000
4. North-West Frontier . . .	1,10,253	1,12,889	1,44,782	1,50,000	1,50,000	1,50,000
Total . . .	2,90,643	2,23,783	2,88,306	5,88,000	5,03,000	5,14,000
<i>Provincial.</i>						
1. Central Provinces . . .	2,06,735	2,35,053	2,89,281	3,00,000	2,65,000	2,67,000
2. Burma . . .	5,50,824	6,47,791	6,84,281	6,68,000	6,66,000	6,79,000
3. Assam . . .	...	1,15,132	1,25,675	1,22,000	1,38,000	1,38,000
4. Bengal (new) . . .	...	8,14,901	8,42,811	8,95,000	8,62,000	9,13,000
5. Bihar and Orissa . . .	...	2,80,076	2,69,601	2,70,000	2,90,000	2,80,000
6. United Provinces . . .	6,48,725	6,80,011	6,77,355	6,88,000	7,41,000	7,08,000
7. Punjab . . .	4,34,527	4,88,534	5,54,353	5,36,000	6,39,000	6,78,000
8. Madras . . .	9,22,383	10,63,626	10,94,578	11,23,000	11,30,000	11,47,000
9. Bombay . . .	6,57,846	7,81,828	7,80,620	7,60,000	8,50,000	8,20,000
Eastern Bengal and Assam . . .	4,51,058	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal (old) . . .	6,92,199	...	...	...	...	...
Total . . .	45,64,247	50,56,982	53,18,559	53,62,000	55,81,000	56,20,000
TOTAL R . . .	48,54,890	52,80,765	56,06,865	59,50,000	60,84,000	61,34,000
Equivalent in Sterling £ . . .	323,660	352,051	373,791	393,700	405,600	408,900

EXPENDITURE

(a) Imperial.

79. The total expenditure in 1914-15 is likely to exceed the Budget provision by R1·25 lakhs, mainly in consequence of charges connected with the Delhi conspiracy case. The Budget estimate for 1915-16 is less than the Revised for the current year by R·55 lakh, mainly owing to the absence of the special expenditure in Delhi mentioned above. Provision has generally been made for sanctioned establishments.

(b) Provincial.

80. The total Revised estimate for 1914-15 exceeds the Budget by R20·99 lakhs. The increase is shared by all the provinces, with the exception of Burma. The bulk of it is contributed by Madras (R12·77 lakhs), and is due chiefly to a change in the method of distributing the charges of district administration between "3—Land Revenue" and "19 A—Courts of Law" (see paragraph 13). Important excesses over Budget grants are also expected in the Punjab (R2·48 lakhs), mainly owing to charges connected with the Delhi conspiracy case, and the payment of grain compensation allowance to establishments; and in Bengal (R3·51 lakhs), chiefly in consequence of (1) larger expenditure in connection with political cases, and (2) the payment of grain compensation allowance to establishments, and of arrears of salary in connection with the revision of the subordinate judicial service. Here too, a general factor which has contributed to increased expenditure in all the provinces is the restriction imposed on the grant of leave out of India and the temporary introduction of minimum rates of pay for members of the Indian Civil Service.

81. The total Budget for 1915-16 is R4·25 lakhs higher than the Revised estimate for 1914-15. Provision for the full cost of sanctioned establishments has been made in all the provinces, and it is assumed that the restriction on the grant of leave out of India will continue to be in force throughout the ensuing year. Lump allotments have been made in the United Provinces for additional temporary courts, and in the Punjab for the revision of clerical establishments. A reduction of expenditure is expected in Bengal (R1·80 lakhs), and in Bombay (R·53 lakh), owing to smaller payments in civil and criminal cases, and to the absence in the former province of the payment of arrears of salary made to members of the subordinate judicial service in the current year.

REVENUE.

(a) Imperial.

82. The total Revised estimate for 1914-15 is less than the Budget by R 85 lakh, mainly in consequence of smaller receipts from the transfer to Government, under the operation of section 52 of Act III of 1913, of certain assets in the charge of the Administrator General, Bengal, which have remained unclaimed for 12 years. The revenue in 1915-16 is not expected to differ materially from the Revised estimate of the current year.

(b) Provincial.

83. The total revenue in the current year is likely to exceed the Budget estimate by R2·19 lakhs, the improvement occurring mainly under magisterial fines in several provinces and under receipts in Bombay under section 23 of Act II of 1913. The Budget for 1915-16 provides for normal receipts in all the provinces.

XVI B and 19 B.—LAW AND JUSTICE—JAILS.

EXPENDITURE.

	Accounts, 1911-1912.	Accounts, 1912-1913.	Accounts, 1913-1914.	1914-1915.		Budget, 1915-1916.
				Budget.	Revised.	
<i>Imperial.</i>						
1. India General . . .	16,50,412	16,41,340	16,67,987	16,93,000	17,56,000	17,06,000
2. Delhi . . .	...	22,484	64,366	65,000	70,000	70,000
3. Baluchistan . . .	31,365	29,652	34,001	32,000	30,000	33,000
4. North-West Frontier .	1,47,837	1,51,779	2,09,693	2,07,000	2,14,000	2,37,000
TOTAL . . .	18,29,614	18,45,255	19,76,047	19,97,000	20,70,000	20,46,000
<i>Provincial.</i>						
1. Central Provinces . .	5,52,623	5,61,448	6,80,139	6,56,000	6,81,000	6,80,000
2. Burma . . .	13,60,332	15,66,385	18,32,803	16,08,000	15,03,000	15,18,000
3. Assam . . .	...	2,48,796	2,72,251	2,91,000	2,88,000	3,47,000
4. Bengal (new) . . .	...	19,61,832	22,62,882	20,76,000	23,78,000	21,95,000
5. Bihar and Orissa . .	...	11,80,570	14,54,178	13,56,000	14,96,000	15,71,000
6. United Provinces . .	18,09,551	18,23,832	20,59,519	21,21,000	23,00,000	21,66,000
7. Punjab . . .	12,27,575	13,14,605	14,27,260	15,00,000	15,81,000	17,32,000
8. Madras . . .	14,06,873	13,89,871	14,92,324	15,51,000	15,62,000	16,09,000
9. Bombay . . .	11,35,616	12,00,733	12,76,989	12,36,000	12,80,000	12,87,000
Eastern Bengal and Assam . . .	9,31,926	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal (old) . . .	23,86,876	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL . . .	1,08,11,372	1,12,48,072	1,27,65,115	1,23,95,000	1,30,69,000	1,31,00,000
TOTAL INDIA . . R	1,26,40,986	1,30,93,327	1,47,41,192	1,43,92,000	1,51,39,000	1,51,46,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	842,732	872,889	982,746	959,400	1,009,300	1,009,800
England . . .	...	799	157	200	...	...
TOTAL £	842,732	873,688	982,908	959,600	1,009,300	1,009,800

REVENUE.

	Accounts, 1911-1912.	Accounts, 1912-1913.	Accounts, 1913-1914.	1914-1915.		Budget, 1915-1916.
				Budget.	Revised.	
<i>Imperial.</i>						
1. India General . . .	3,49,438	3,51,785	4,03,586	3,87,000	3,69,000	3,68,000
2. Delhi . . .	...	9,392	31,555	20,000	30,000	28,000
3. Baluchistan . . .	734	777	829	1,000	1,000	1,000
4. North-West Frontier .	24,911	26,077	32,562	37,000	35,000	37,000
TOTAL	3,75,083	3,88,031	4,68,532	4,45,000	4,35,000	4,34,000
<i>Provincial.</i>						
1. Central Provinces . .	2,27,714	2,31,183	2,81,162	3,04,000	3,04,000	2,76,000
2. Burma . . .	4,34,560	4,59,258	4,98,229	4,81,000	4,19,000	4,65,000
3. Assam . . .	...	80,424	91,622	87,000	1,01,000	1,02,000
4. Bengal (new) . . .	...	7,03,353	6,71,947	7,23,000	7,81,000	7,80,000
5. Bihar and Orissa . .	...	6,43,671	7,26,397	6,60,000	7,00,000	8,10,000
6. United Provinces . .	3,62,682	3,66,917	3,73,035	3,81,000	3,61,000	3,82,000
7. Punjab . . .	3,40,887	3,24,563	3,93,642	3,70,000	4,50,000	5,00,000
8. Madras . . .	4,63,989	5,48,948	5,44,928	5,50,000	6,00,000	5,50,000
9. Bombay . . .	2,19,507	3,04,589	2,82,282	3,05,000	2,75,000	2,85,000
Eastern Bengal and Assam . . .	3,23,598	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal (old) . . .	10,52,305	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	34,25,232	36,62,906	38,58,194	38,61,000	39,41,000	41,80,000
TOTAL R	38,00,315	40,50,937	43,30,726	43,06,000	43,76,000	45,64,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	253,354	270,062	298,448	287,100	291,700	304,200

EXPENDITURE.

(a) *Imperial.*

84. The increase of R·73 lakh over the Budget grant for 1914-15 is *Revised, 1914* mainly due to higher outlay on commissariat supplies required for the convict settlement at Port Blair. In 1915-16 provision has been made for sanctioned *Budget, 1915* establishments and for normal outlay in other directions.

(b) *Provincial.*

85. The total expenditure in 1914-15 will exceed the Budget estimate *Revised, 1914* by R6·74 lakhs. The increase is shared by all the provinces, with the exception of Assam, where an unimportant lapse in the Budget grant is expected, and of Burma, where a large saving of R1·05 lakhs is anticipated owing to smaller outlay on rations which has been rendered possible by the advance purchase made in 1913-14. The rise of expenditure in the other provinces is generally due to a higher growth in the jail population than was allowed for in the Budget, an increase in the cost of dietary consequent on the prevalence of high prices in several provinces, and a larger outlay on the purchase of raw materials.

86. The total Budget for 1915-16 is higher than the Revised estimate *Budget, 1915* for 1914-15 by R·31 lakh. The grants are generally based on the sanctioned scale of establishments, the probable jail population and normal outlay on raw materials.

REVENUE.

(a) *Imperial.*

87. The figures show little variation.

(b) *Provincial.*

88. The increase of R·80 lakh in the revenue in the current year over the Budget estimate is chiefly due to a higher demand for jail-made articles in the Punjab. The variations in the other provinces cancel one another and call for no remark. The Budget estimate for 1915-16 provides generally for normal receipts. In Bihar and Orissa, an increase of R1·10 lakhs is expected over the Revised estimate for 1914-15 owing to a probable increase in the receipts from the sale of jail manufactures. *Revised, 1914* *Budget, 1915*

XVII AND 20.—POLICE.

EXPENDITURE.

	Accounts, 1911-1912.	Accounts, 1912-1913.	Accounts, 1913-1914.	1914-1915.		Budget, 1915-1916.
				Budget.	Revised.	
<i>Imperial.</i>						
1. India General . . .	9,51,235	9,17,991	10,37,218	10,67,000	11,34,000	10,74,000
2. Delhi . . .	...	1,56,022	3,92,075	4,25,000	4,32,000	4,07,000
3. Baluchistan . . .	4,19,242	4,13,677	5,11,605	6,80,000	6,15,000	6,42,000
4. North-West Frontier	16,31,901	15,76,157	17,05,508	18,13,000	17,80,000	18,67,000
Total . .	30,02,378	30,63,847	36,47,006	39,85,000	39,61,000	39,90,000
<i>Provincial.</i>						
1. Central Provinces . .	33,45,697	33,31,457	31,11,226	34,30,000	35,10,000	36,21,000
2. Burma . . .	1,26,70,077	1,29,23,819	1,31,18,008	1,36,50,000	1,35,81,000	1,36,08,000
3. Assam . . .	...	22,10,987	23,87,928	25,76,000	23,92,000	25,29,000
4. Bengal (new) . . .	...	83,99,559	94,71,081	1,08,98,000	1,03,80,000	1,05,35,000
5. Bihar and Orissa . .	...	41,31,415	45,76,942	48,98,000	47,57,000	48,52,000
6. United Provinces . .	1,10,42,737	1,08,84,795	1,11,39,477	1,23,11,000	1,23,92,000	1,21,24,000
7. Punjab . . .	58,63,176	58,54,374	58,93,403	60,05,000	61,19,000	64,26,000
8. Madras . . .	84,59,187	88,16,604	92,47,539	95,21,000	1,09,94,000	1,12,26,000
9. Bombay . . .	1,01,50,038	1,02,52,594	1,00,57,735	1,06,95,000	1,05,05,000	1,12,04,000
Eastern Bengal and Assam . . .	58,09,322	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal (old) . . .	86,70,975	...	...	...	...	...
Total . .	6,60,17,200	6,67,85,809	6,93,03,399	7,40,44,000	7,46,30,000	7,64,25,000
TOTAL INDIA . R	6,90,19,587	6,98,49,656	7,29,50,405	7,80,29,000	7,85,91,000	8,04,15,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	4,601,306	4,656,644	4,863,310	5,201,900	5,239,400	5,361,000
England . . . £	1,671	1,856	1,630	1,300	1,200	1,300
TOTAL . . £	4,602,977	4,658,000	4,864,940	5,203,200	5,240,600	5,362,300

REVENUE.

	Accounts, 1911-1912.	Accounts, 1912-1913.	Accounts, 1913-1914.	1914-1915.		Budget, 1915-1916.
				Budget.	Revised.	
<i>Imperial.</i>						
1. India General . . .	25,283	18,672	18,562	25,000	21,000	19,000
2. Delhi . . .	...	6,850	4,482	5,000	5,000	6,000
3. Baluchistan . . .	11,243	10,448	14,865	14,000	16,000	15,000
4. North-West Frontier .	22,980	31,003	20,782	30,000	32,000	33,000
Total . .	59,506	66,973	58,641	74,000	73,000	73,000
<i>Provincial.</i>						
1. Central Provinces . .	32,530	26,211	26,002	27,000	26,000	26,000
2. Burma . . .	2,78,707	4,97,655	4,61,975	4,55,000	5,29,000	5,91,000
3. Assam . . .	...	1,08,099	1,22,398	1,26,000	1,37,000	1,31,000
4. Bengal (new) . . .	...	2,39,082	1,56,684	1,77,000	1,87,000	1,86,000
5. Bihar and Orissa . .	...	53,983	46,517	49,000	38,000	41,000
6. United Provinces . .	91,032	97,089	1,01,626	87,000	87,000	1,04,000
7. Punjab . . .	1,78,998	1,98,478	2,03,666	1,94,000	1,61,000	1,67,000
8. Madras . . .	4,75,445	5,00,043	4,88,562	4,82,000	4,91,000	4,96,000
9. Bombay . . .	3,88,184	2,45,679	2,89,014	2,36,000	2,65,000	2,86,000
Eastern Bengal and Assam . . .	1,42,913	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal (old) . . .	1,93,750	...	...	...	...	...
Total . .	17,81,559	19,66,319	18,96,444	18,33,000	19,10,000	20,23,000
TOTAL . R	18,41,065	20,33,292	19,55,085	19,07,000	19,33,000	21,01,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	122,738	135,553	130,339	127,100	132,200	140,100

EXPENDITURE.

(a) *Imperial.*

89. The total expenditure in 1914-15 will fall short of the Budget provision by R 24 lakh. An excess of R 67 lakh under India General, due mainly to a rise in the charges of the Central Criminal Investigation Department, will be more than counterbalanced by lapses in ordinary grants in Baluchistan and in the North-West Frontier Province, and by a partial utilisation of the special allotment for police reorganization in the former province. In the Budget estimate for 1915-16, provision has been made for the full sanctioned strength of the police in the various minor administrations, and for the introduction of a further instalment of reforms in Baluchistan. A reduction is anticipated in the charges of the Central Criminal Investigation Department and of the Delhi province, owing to the absence of the special expenditure incurred in the current year in connection with the Delhi conspiracy case.

(b) *Provincial.*

90. The Revised estimate for 1914-15 exceeds the Budget by R 5.86 lakhs. There is a large increase of R 14.73 lakhs in Madras, due chiefly to the transfer from "3—Land Revenue" to "20—Police" of the charges of certain village servants, and to higher expenditure on the reclamation of criminal tribes. Excesses over Budget grants are also expected in the Central Provinces, the United Provinces and the Punjab, owing mainly to the restriction on the grant of leave out of India and the payment of grain compensation allowance in the last two provinces. The excesses in the United Provinces and the Punjab would have been larger, but for (1) the non-utilisation of the provision for the payment from Provincial revenues of village police in Gorakhpur, and for the substitution of regular police for town-watchmen in the Punjab, and (2) the recovery from certain railway administrations in the Punjab of arrears of contribution towards the cost of railway police. In the other provinces, the expenditure will fall short of the Budget estimate, owing to lapses in ordinary grants and in the special allotments for police reforms. In Burma, a portion of the saving will be utilised to augment temporarily the strength of the mounted police.

91. The Budget estimate for 1915-16 is taken at R 17.95 lakhs higher than the Revised estimate for the current year. The estimates provide generally for the full cost of sanctioned establishments and of the schemes of reform which have already been introduced, and they are framed on the assumption that the orders restricting the grant of leave out of India will remain in operation throughout the ensuing year. Provision for further reforms of an urgent character has also been made in Bombay, Bengal, Assam and some other provinces.

REVENUE.

(a) *Imperial.*

92. The figures show little variation and call for no remark.

(b) *Provincial.*

93. The variations between the Budget and Revised estimates of the current year, and between the latter and the Budget estimate for 1915-16, are mainly due to higher recoveries on account of punitive police employed in certain tracts in Burma.

XVIII AND 21.—PORTS AND PILOTAGE.

EXPENDITURE.

	Accounts, 1911-1912	Accounts, 1912-1913.	Accounts, 1913-1914.	1914-1915.		Budget, 1915-1916.
				Budget.	Revised.	
<i>Provincial.</i>						
1. Burma	12,64,225	13,28,580	13,49,167	13,78,000	14,79,000	14,61,000
2. Assam . . . .	...	63,048	80,902	55,000	55,000	51,000
3. Bengal (new) . .	...	12,16,009	14,23,377	15,39,000	13,74,000	14,76,000
4. Bihar and Orissa .	...	1,080	957	1,000	1,000	7,000
5. Madras	21,188	41,145	45,677	36,000	37,000	45,000
6. Bombay	70,516	64,813	1,81,310	2,58,000	2,43,000	1,89,000
Eastern Bengal and Assam	1,13,059	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal (old) . . .	12,55,725	...	...	...	...	...
Total India R	27,24,668	27,14,675	80,66,390	32,97,000	31,89,000	32,32,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	181,644	180,978	2,64,426	219,800	212,600	215,400
England £	46	104	200	100	100	100
TOTAL £	181,690	181,082	2,64,626	219,900	212,700	215,500

REVENUE.

	Accounts, 1911-1912.	Accounts 1912-1913.	Accounts, 1913-1914.	1914-1915.		Budget, 1915-1916.
				Budget.	Revised.	
<i>Provincial.</i>						
1. Burma	4,88,315	4,96,172	5,18,919	5,33,000	4,84,000	4,84,000
2. Assam . . . .	...	84	...	...	...	...
3. Bengal (new) . .	...	17,52,191	16,76,604	17,16,000	15,25,000	16,20,000
4. Bihar and Orissa .	...	127	...	...	...	...
5. Madras	105	160	86	...	...	...
6. Bombay	97,033	1,02,450	1,08,524	1,09,000	1,24,000	1,59,000
Eastern Bengal and Assam	9,509	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal (old) . . .	16,86,090	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL R	22,76,052	23,51,184	23,04,733	23,58,000	20,83,000	22,63,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	151,737	156,746	153,609	157,200	137,000	150,900

EXPENDITURE.

ised, 1914-15.

94. The total expenditure in 1914-15 is expected to fall short of the Budget provision by R1·08 lakhs. There will be a saving of R1·65 lakhs in Bengal, due mainly to a reduction in the charges of pilot establishments consequent on the dislocation of trade, and the non-payment of a contribution to the Chittagong Port for the purchase of a dredger; and of R·45 lakh in Bombay owing to a lapse in the provision for a light vessel off the Sind coast. On the other hand, the expenditure in Burma will exceed the Budget estimate by R1·01 lakhs, mainly in consequence of higher requirements for stores. The total Budget estimate for 1915-16 exceeds the Revised estimate for the current year by R·43 lakh. There is an increase of R1·02 lakhs in Bengal, where some allowance has been made for an improvement in trade conditions. But, on the other hand, a reduction is anticipated in Bombay in the outlay on the construction and maintenance of additional lights off the Sind coast.

get, 1915-16.

REVENUE.

ed, 1914-15.

t, 1915-16.

95. The falling off of R2·75 lakhs in the revenue in 1914-15, as compared with the Budget estimate, is caused chiefly by the dislocation of the seaborne trade in consequence of the war. The Budget estimate for 1915-16 anticipates some revival of trade in the ensuing year, and exceeds the Revised estimate for 1914-15 by R1·80 lakhs.

XIX AND 22.—EDUCATION.

EXPENDITURE.

	Accounts, 1911-1912.	Accounts, 1912-1913.	Accounts, 1913-1914.	1914-1915.		Budget, 1915-1916.
				Budget.	Revised.	
<i>Imperial.</i>						
1. India, General . . .	5,04,754	7,64,023	9,15,504	15,33,000	9,36,000	9,33,000
2. Delhi . . .	...	1,25,857	1,42,855	2,25,000	2,31,000	1,56,000
3. Baluchistan . . .	46,688	74,131	1,00,852	98,000	79,000	1,05,000
4. North-West Frontier . . .	1,60,938	6,71,542	4,87,539	4,52,000	4,86,000	5,42,000
Total . . .	7,12,380	16,35,553	16,52,750	23,08,000	17,35,000	17,36,000
<i>Provincial.</i>						
1. Central Provinces . . .	17,82,548	21,16,637	22,02,034	33,94,000	25,85,000	34,04,000
2. Burma . . .	20,21,673	23,44,622	29,23,909	30,41,000	32,16,000	31,34,000
3. Assam . . .	...	9,73,071	12,15,892	19,39,000	16,06,000	15,29,000
4. Bengal (new) . . .	...	73,76,829	81,12,513	1,45,43,000	85,23,000	1,05,62,000
5. Bihar and Orissa . . .	...	27,48,204	38,34,826	43,78,000	36,12,000	37,65,000
6. United Provinces . . .	48,36,149	56,64,135	78,58,337	78,25,000	71,32,000	67,31,000
7. Punjab . . .	23,55,101	34,46,632	44,69,352	42,03,000	41,99,000	44,66,000
8. Madras . . .	45,66,761	65,53,050	79,51,125	79,42,000	79,38,000	77,69,000
9. Bombay . . .	48,72,655	61,35,165	72,75,648	1,02,76,000	79,26,000	76,86,000
Eastern Bengal and Assam . . .	31,58,532	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal (old) . . .	58,54,112	...	...	...	...	...
Total . . .	2,94,47,531	3,73,58,345	4,58,43,633	5,75,41,000	4,67,37,000	4,90,46,000
TOTAL INDIA R . . .	3,01,59,911	3,89,93,898	4,74,96,388	5,98,49,000	4,84,72,000	5,07,82,000
Equivalent in Sterling £ . . .	2,010,661	2,599,593	3,186,426	3,989,900	3,231,400	3,385,500
England . . .	10,528	10,539	10,383	10,000	10,300	9,300
TOTAL . . .	2,021,189	2,610,132	3,176,809	3,999,900	3,241,700	3,394,800

REVENUE.

	Accounts, 1911-1912.	Accounts, 1912-1913.	Accounts, 1913-1914.	1914-1915.		Budget, 1915-1916.
				Budget.	Revised.	
<i>Imperial.</i>						
1. India, General . . .	30,607	30,495	38,175	40,000	37,000	37,000
2. Delhi . . .	...	6,854	18,159	12,000	19,000	17,000
3. Baluchistan . . .	13,451	14,075	17,996	19,000	19,000	19,000
4. North-West Frontier . . .	848	671	13,173	21,000	25,000	23,000
TOTAL . . .	44,906	52,095	87,794	92,000	1,00,000	96,000
<i>Provincial.</i>						
1. Central Provinces . . .	1,46,171	1,99,888	2,03,667	2,28,000	2,16,000	2,29,000
2. Burma . . .	2,17,634	2,39,831	2,89,331	3,25,000	3,60,000	3,85,000
3. Assam . . .	...	1,14,026	1,34,639	1,44,000	1,65,000	1,72,000
4. Bengal (new) . . .	...	7,77,676	8,10,953	8,62,000	8,12,000	8,86,000
5. Bihar and Orissa . . .	...	2,31,122	2,69,993	2,83,000	2,90,000	3,34,000
6. United Provinces . . .	4,85,072	5,11,992	6,08,851	5,33,000	6,04,000	6,19,000
7. Punjab . . .	3,91,763	4,37,675	4,49,433	4,99,000	4,66,000	4,83,000
8. Madras . . .	3,22,612	2,96,297	3,11,011	2,99,000	3,20,000	3,21,000
9. Bombay . . .	4,54,345	5,31,281	5,52,899	5,21,000	5,49,000	5,99,000
Eastern Bengal and Assam . . .	3,89,867	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal (old) . . .	6,81,783	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL . . .	30,39,247	33,39,788	36,30,777	37,49,000	37,82,000	40,28,000
TOTAL INDIA R . . .	30,84,158	33,91,883	37,18,571	38,41,000	38,82,000	41,24,000
Equivalent in Sterling £ . . .	206,610	226,126	247,905	256,100	258,800	274,900

.(a) *Imperial.*

96. The Revised estimate for 1914-15 is less than the Budget by Rs. 73 lakhs. A portion of the saving is nominal and is caused by (1) the assignment to Provincial Governments of Rs. 42 lakhs out of the reserve for educational requirements, for which Budget provision was made under Education, and (2) the record under Medical and other heads of account of grants aggregating Rs. 60 lakhs made from this reserve for the Lady Hardinge Medical College for Women, Delhi, the improvement of British and Indian Army schools and other objects. The balance of the decrease is due to lapses in ordinary grants.

97. The reserve of Rs 7.58 lakhs provided in the Budget out of the recurring appropriation of Rs 12.4 lakhs from Imperial revenues for the improvement of education has been utilized as shown below:—

	R lakhs.
(i) Assigned to Provincial Governments { recurring	·84
{ non-recurring	1·58
(ii) Allotted for recurring expenditure on the improvement of British and Indian Army schools	1·00
(iii) Allotted for recurring expenditure in Minor Administra- tions—	
(a) Delhi (inclusive of Rl lakh for the Lady Hardinge Medical College for Women)	1·03
(b) North-West Frontier Province	·57
(c) Other tracts	<u>·15</u>
	1·75
(iv) Allotted for non-recurring expenditure in Minor Adminis- trations, etc.—	
(a) Delhi (inclusive of Rl lakh for the St. Stephen's College)	1·06
(b) Other Minor Administrations, etc.	<u>1·35</u>
	2·41
Grand Total	<u>7·58</u>

98. The total Budget estimate for 1915-16 does not differ materially from the Revised estimate for 1914-15. The latter includes certain non-recurring grants, *e.g.*, one of R2 lakhs to the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore. The saving caused by the absence of these items of expenditure in the Budget for 1915-16 is counterbalanced by provision (1) for increased outlay in the North-West Frontier Province and Baluchistan on grants-in-aid and other objects, and (2) for a reserve of R2.19 lakhs for educational requirements. This reserve represents the portion of the special appropriation of R12.4 lakhs mentioned in paragraph 97 which has not yet been assigned permanently to Provincial Governments or allotted for recurring expenditure in minor administrations, etc. It will be seen from that paragraph that a sum of R3.99 lakhs out of this special appropriation was utilized in 1914-15 on non-recurring assignments to Provincial Governments and on non-recurring expenditure in minor administrations, etc., and this sum is accordingly available for redistribution in 1915-16. The amount has been allotted as follows in the Budget estimate for the ensuing year:—

		R lakhs.
(i) Assigned to Provincial Governments	{ recurring .	17
	{ non-recurring	1.42
(ii) Minor Administrations, etc.	{ recurring .	17
	{ non-recurring	0.4
(iii) Unallotted reserve		2.19
	Total	3.99

1074-76.

99. The total expenditure in 1914-15 is expected to be ₹108.04 lakhs less than the Budget estimate. The latter included special allotments under this head, aggregating about ₹242 lakhs, from the recurring and

non-recurring assignments made from Imperial revenues in recent years for the development and improvement of education. Out of these allotments the expenditure expected in 1914-15 is about Rs149 lakhs only, of which Rs139 lakhs will be recorded under Education, while the balance will appear under Civil Works. Under the former head there is thus a decrease of about Rs103 lakhs, as compared with the Budget provision, in the outlay from special Imperial grants; and the expenditure from other Provincial resources will accordingly fall short of the corresponding budget provision by about Rs5 lakhs. This decrease is the net result of a number of variations in several provinces. In Bombay, there is a large saving of about Rs7 lakhs due to the non-utilisation of the provision for the opening of new primary schools and to lapses in other directions. On the other hand, there is a large excess of about Rs3 lakhs in the United Provinces owing to larger payment of educational contributions to district boards in connection with the revision of the financial settlements made with them.

100. The Budget estimate for 1915-16 exceeds the Revised estimate for the current year by Rs23·09 lakhs. Of this increase, about Rs12 lakhs will be financed from the special assignments made from Imperial revenues in recent years (including the grant of Rs10 lakhs made in the current year to the Calcutta University which is referred to in paragraph 223 and the whole of which has been made available for expenditure in 1915-16), the provision made under Education for expenditure from these contributions in the Budget for next year amounting to Rs151 lakhs, against a probable outlay of Rs139 lakhs in the current year. In spite of the financial situation, most of the Provincial Governments have allotted larger funds from their ordinary Provincial resources for the further development of education in various directions; and the following additions have been made to the Provincial budgets with reference to the recommendations of the respective Finance Committees.

		Lakhs of Rs.	
Assam	.	1·00	for educational reforms generally.
United Provinces	.	·74	for grants-in-aid and other objects.
Punjab	.	1·82	mainly for additional grants-in-aid.
Madras	.	1·39	mainly for grants for the construction of hostels.

101. The following table shows the progress made by the Provincial Governments in utilising the various non-recurring grants given from Imperial revenues in recent years. To simplify the position, it has been assumed that the whole of the recurring grant for any year is fully utilised before any expenditure is debited against the non-recurring grant

[In lakhs of Rs.]

Province.	Grants to end of 1915-16.	To end of 1913-14.	EXPENDITURE.				Unspent balance on 31st March 1916.
			In 1914-15 (Revised) recorded under		In 1915-16 (Budget) recorded under		
			Education.	Other needs.	Education.	Other heads.	
Central Provinces	23·40	1·87	1·33	3·84	6·10		10·26
Burma	33·75	9·32	1·94	4·00			18·49
Assam	15·70	3·97	2·35	2·90	·74	2·80	2·94
Bengal	1,44·61	27·51	3·22	11·09	11·09		90·11
Bihar and Orissa	41·37	11·35	2·32	5·69	1·97	...	28·62
United Provinces	64·95	30·79	8·43	1·48	2·11	2·70	19·44
Punjab	39·34	21·45	5·33	4·00	6·59	1·97	...
Madras	64·44	31·10	6·93	7·73	1·19	1·88	15·61
Bombay	57·77	11·91	1·85	2·57	1·91		40·03
Total	485·33	149·27	22·12	43·30	35·76	9·35	225·53

It will be seen that the Punjab expects to spend by the end of 1915-16 the entire balance of the grants allotted to it. The *minus* figure against Bihar and Orissa in 1915-16. indicates that it will not be possible in this province to utilise fully the recurring grant from Imperial revenues for educational expenditure.

REVENUE.

(a) *Imperial.*

102. The figures show little variation.

(b) *Provincial.*

103. The growth in the number of students in Government schools and colleges generally accounts for the improvements in the receipts in the current year and the further increase allowed for in the Budget of 1915-16.

23.—ECCLESIASTICAL.

EXPENDITURE.

	Accounts, 1911-1912.	Accounts, 1912-1913.	Accounts, 1913-1914.	1914-1915.		Budget, 1915-1916.
				Budget.	Revised.	
<i>Imperial.</i>						
1. India General	1,58,916	1,74,807	1,72,059	1,90,000	1,86,000	1,95,000
2. Delhi . . . . .	...	6,187	12,691	12,000	16,000	19,000
3. Baluchistan	23,247	24,451	22,456	21,000	22,000	23,000
4. Central Provinces	75,975	98,420	98,280	1,05,000	1,01,000	1,03,000
5. Burma	1,27,942	1,38,239	1,44,884	1,56,000	1,37,000	1,44,000
6. Assam . . . . .	...	18,110	16,765	21,000	19,000	21,000
7. Bengal (new) . . . . .	...	1,91,885	1,84,515	2,00,000	1,97,000	2,08,000
8. Bihar and Orissa . . . . .	...	31,471	32,243	34,000	32,000	36,000
9. United Provinces	2,53,065	2,69,256	2,71,749	2,72,000	2,60,000	2,82,000
10. Punjab	2,38,743	2,46,303	2,44,884	2,67,000	2,49,000	2,59,000
11. North-West Frontier	38,938	39,660	43,012	45,000	44,000	42,000
12. Madras	3,58,011	3,22,125	3,27,854	3,55,000	3,17,000	3,47,000
13. Bombay	3,43,913	3,27,058	3,42,035	3,40,000	3,37,000	3,46,000
Eastern Bengal and Assam	41,192	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal (old)	2,07,805	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL INDIA R	18,62,747	18,86,972	19,13,457	20,18,000	19,10,000	20,25,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	124,183	125,798	127,564	134,500	127,300	135,000
England £	305	205	148	300	400	300
TOTAL £	124,488	126,003	127,712	134,800	127,700	135,300

104. A saving of Rs 1.06 lakhs is expected in the total grant for the current year, chiefly in consequence of the absence of the Lord Bishop of Madras and of some of the Chaplains on leave, and the deputation of others to military duty. In 1915-16 provision has been made for the sanctioned scale of expenditure.

XX AND 24.—MEDICAL EXPENDITURE.

	Accounts, 1911-1912.	Accounts, 1912-1913.	Accounts, 1913-1914.	1914-1915.		Budget, 1915-1916
				Budget.	Revised.	
<i>Imperial.</i>						
1. India General . . .	5,78,682	14,54,197	14,26,721	20,73,000	18,62,000	20,89,000
2. Delhi . . .	...	5,30,575	1,85,882	1,42,000	5,38,000	2,35,000
3. Baluchistan . . .	1,02,752	1,50,508	1,14,772	1,31,000	1,12,000	1,14,000
4. North-West Frontier . . .	1,50,170	4,81,431	2,26,251	2,51,000	2,67,000	8,50,000
Total	8,31,604	26,16,711	19,58,026	25,97,000	22,77,000	27,89,000
<i>Provincial.</i>						
1. Central Provinces . . .	9,81,058	10,70,733	11,66,605	19,05,000	15,23,000	18,61,000
2. Burma . . .	21,88,473	21,90,764	20,69,540	22,71,000	32,06,000	20,85,000
3. Assam . . .	...	6,21,244	6,55,611	10,02,000	7,11,000	7,61,000
4. Bengal (new) . . .	...	26,42,133	28,50,459	47,81,000	30,23,000	36,13,000
5. Bihar and Orissa . . .	...	7,26,757	9,14,408	21,49,000	9,50,000	11,61,000
6. United Provinces . . .	30,03,278	28,97,784	37,54,222	44,82,000	32,63,000	29,42,000
7. Punjab . . .	21,25,662	25,82,514	13,72,398	14,37,000	27,91,000	22,73,000
8. Madras . . .	18,27,119	20,51,628	24,83,398	25,17,000	24,99,000	21,10,000
9. Bombay . . .	24,35,270	23,50,042	27,20,970	49,05,000	27,68,000	31,78,000
Eastern Bengal and Assam . . .	12,57,082	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal (old) . . .	25,06,729	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1,63,26,671	1,71,33,599	1,79,90,611	2,55,09,000	2,07,24,000	1,94,84,000
TOTAL INDIA R	1,71,58,275	1,97,50,310	1,99,44,237	2,81,06,000	2,30,01,000	2,22,73,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	1,143,885	1,316,687	1,329,616	1,873,700	1,533,400	1,484,900
England	11,005	10,531	8,319	11,300	6,400	5,100
TOTAL £	1,155,490	1,327,218	1,337,935	1,885,000	1,539,800	1,490,000

REVENUE

	Accounts, 1911-1912.	Accounts, 1912-1913.	Accounts, 1913-1914.	1914-1915.		Budget, 1915-1916
				Budget.	Revised.	
<i>Imperial.</i>						
1. India General . . .	5,838	5,707	6,036	5,000	6,000	6,000
2. Delhi . . .	...	83	826	2,000	1,000	1,000
3. Baluchistan . . .	1,664	1,705	1,880	2,000	...	...
4. North-West Frontier .	96	352	181	...	2,000	1,000
TOTAL	7,668	7,847	8,923	9,000	9,000	8,000
<i>Provincial.</i>						
1. Central Province . . .	15,568	19,587	17,385	18,000	16,000	18,000
2. Burma . . .	1,02,072	1,11,886	1,04,390	1,11,000	1,05,000	1,11,000
3. Assam . . .	...	18,709	23,920	25,000	25,000	26,000
4. Bengal (new) . . .	...	4,26,733	4,20,307	3,97,000	3,75,000	3,80,000
5. Bihar and Orissa . . .	...	16,207	13,852	16,000	17,000	19,000
6. United Provinces . . .	54,592	54,657	72,405	1,41,000	2,18,000	2,15,000
7. Punjab . . .	50,157	91,339	64,731	62,000	73,000	82,000
8. Madras . . .	1,27,362	1,53,648	1,91,716	1,27,000	1,55,000	1,45,000
9. Bombay . . .	2,44,092	3,25,370	2,77,970	2,60,000	3,00,000	2,90,000
Eastern Bengal and Assam . . .	50,508	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal (old) . . .	3,37,817	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	9,82,168	12,18,136	11,86,757	11,57,000	12,81,000	12,86,000
TOTAL INDIA R	9,89,826	12,25,983	11,95,680	11,66,000	12,93,000	12,94,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	65,988	81,782	79,712	77,700	86,200	86,300
England	850	773	676	700	700	600
TOTAL £	66,847	82,505	80,388	78,400	86,900	86,900

EXPENDITURE.

(a) *Imperial.*

105. The total Revised estimate for 1914-15 is less than the Budget by *Revised,* R3.20 lakhs. The Budget grant for India General included a reserve of R7.80 lakhs for the improvement of sanitation out of the special appropriation of R51 lakhs made for this purpose from Imperial revenues in recent years. From this sum, non-recurring contributions aggregating R5.70 lakhs have been given to Provincial Governments and a non-recurring allotment of R2 lakhs has been made for anti-malarial and other sanitary measures in Delhi, the balance of R10 lakh being utilised to meet the needs of minor administrations. The resultant reduction in the grant for India General amounts to R7.7 lakhs: the fact that the actual reduction expected (R7.11 lakhs) is a somewhat smaller figure, is due to a partially counterbalancing increase, mainly occurring in the charges of the Director General, Indian Medical Service, and of the Sanitary Commissioner, consequent on a reorganization of establishments. The increase of R3.94 lakhs over the Budget grant for Delhi is due to (1) the special grant of R2 lakhs mentioned above, and (2) the payment of a contribution of R2 lakhs to the Lady Hardinge Medical College, a moiety of which represents the grant for 1913-14 which was not paid in that year, while provision for the other moiety was made in the Budget under "22.—Education." The Revised estimate for the North-West Frontier Province includes a sum of R1 lakh for sanitary grants to local bodies for which provision was made in the Budget under "45.—Civil Works." The resultant excess over the Budget grant for Medical is partially counterbalanced by a refund by the Peshawar Municipality of a contribution paid to it in 1913-14 and by lapses in ordinary grants.

106. The total Budget estimate for 1915-16 exceeds the Revised estimate *Budget,* for the current year by R5.12 lakhs. It provides for the cost of sanctioned establishments and allows for the temporary transfer of certain Medical officers to military duty. The Budget for India General includes a reserve of R7.70 lakhs for the improvement of sanitation. This reserve represents the portion of the special appropriation of R51 lakhs referred to in paragraph 105 which has not yet been assigned permanently to Provincial Governments or allotted for recurring outlay in minor administrations, etc. The estimate for Delhi provides for the recurring grant of R1 lakh to the Lady Hardinge Medical College; and the decrease in the Budget, as compared with the Revised estimate for the current year, is due to the absence of the special grant of R2 lakhs for sanitary measures and of the payment to the Lady Hardinge Medical College of the grant for 1913-14, which are included in the Revised estimate (see paragraph 105).

(b) *Provincial.*

107. The total Revised estimate for 1914-15 is R47.85 lakhs less than the *Revised,* Budget. The latter included special allotments aggregating about R78 lakhs for outlay under Medical from recurring and non-recurring appropriations made from Imperial revenues for the development of sanitation. The amount of expenditure out of these special Imperial subventions in the current year, which will be recorded under Medical, is now estimated at about R48 lakhs, i.e., R30 lakhs less than the Budget provision. Apart from outlay out of the special Imperial grants, the expenditure in 1914-15 will thus fall short of the Budget grants by about R18 lakhs. The saving, which is shared by all the provinces, is generally due to the transfer to temporary military duty of officers of the Indian Medical Service in Civil employ and to lapses in the allotments for ordinary and plague expenditure. The excesses over Budget grants shown against Burma and the Punjab in the table on page 66 are nominal, and are caused by the record under Medical of certain items of expenditure, budget provision for which was made under "45.—Civil Works."

108. The Budget estimate for 1915-16 is less than the Revised for 1914-15 *Budget,* by R12.40 lakhs. The decrease occurs wholly in the outlay from special

Imperial grants for which a provision of about Rs4 lakhs has been made in the Budget under Medical, against a probable expenditure of Rs48 lakhs under the same head in the current year. Provision has generally been made for the full cost of sanctioned establishments, due allowance being made for the temporary transfer from civil to military duty of a number of officers of the Indian Medical Service, as well as for normal outlay in other directions.

109. The following table shows the progress made by the Provincial Governments in utilising the various non-recurring grants made from Imperial revenues in the years 1911-12 to 1913-14 in aid of sanitation. To simplify the position, it has been assumed that the recurring grant is fully utilised before any expenditure is debited against the non-recurring grant; and the *minus* figure in 1914-15 and 1915-16 against two provinces indicates a lapse in the recurring grant also.

[In lakhs of Rs.]

Province.	Grants to end of 1915-16.	EXPENDITURE.					Balance.
		To end of 1913-14.	In 1914-15 (Revised) recorded under		In 1915-16 (Budget) recorded under		
			Medical.	Other heads.	Medical.	Other heads.	
Central Provinces .	16.50	4.14	2.86	.14	3.00	...	6.36
Burma . . .	21.50	9.32	...	5.04	...	...	7.14
Assam . . .	6.96	4.00	.17	2.15	...	.26	.38
Bengal . . .	40.55	12.23	.85	.48	..	...	26.99
Bihar and Orissa .	17.82	8.97	...	4.93	—11	...	4.03
United Provinces .	49.00	24.45	4.75	.95	1.50	...	17.35
Punjab . . .	22.97	14.41	5.77	.23	2.50	...	6.06
Madras . . .	39.25	10.68	3.00	12.25	...	9.00	4.32
Bombay . . .	37.95	18.68	—01	...	—1.00	...	20.28
Total .	258.50	106.88	17.39	26.17	5.89	9.26	92.91

REVENUE.

(a) Imperial.

110. The figures show little variation.

(b) Provincial.

revised, 1914-15.

111. The increase of Rs1.27 lakhs in the revenue in 1914-15 over the Budget estimate is mainly due to the refund of contributions made to certain municipalities in the United Provinces in 1913-14, and to an improvement in the hospital receipts in Bombay and in some of the other provinces. The Budget estimate for 1915-16 practically repeats the Revised estimate for the current year.

at, 1915-16.

25.—POLITICAL.

	Accounts, 1911-1912.	Accounts, 1912-1913.	Accounts, 1913-1914.	1914-1915.		Budget, 1915-1916.
				Budget.	Revised.	
<i>Imperial.</i>						
1. India General .	61,56,080	59,54,979	66,13,582	65,69,000	66,37,000	65,34,000
2. Delhi . . .	...	44,358	...	...	1,000	1,000
3. Baluchistan .	23,47,655	23,34,142	24,15,124	24,17,000	24,19,000	25,19,000
4. North-West Frontier	30,61,756	31,47,089	31,59,306	32,06,000	32,24,000	34,57,000
5. Punjab . . .	6,28,668	6,52,497	6,92,886	7,49,000	6,50,000	6,36,000
6. Other Provinces	5,59,940	5,51,949	6,56,541	6,07,000	6,94,000	6,40,000
TOTAL	1,27,54,039	1,26,88,044	1,35,37,489	1,36,08,000	1,35,95,000	1,38,37,000
<i>Provincial.</i>						
1. Central Provinces	32,431	40,212	23,716	36,000	33,000	28,000
2. Burma . . .	4,51,115	9,39,395	13,58,283	19,23,000	20,39,000	20,37,000
3. Assam . . .	...	6,91,696	16,15,626	6,37,000	5,42,000	6,67,000
4. Bengal (new) .	...	38,976	32,975	29,000	28,000	30,000
5. Bihar and Orissa	...	52,132	64,917	53,000	55,000	53,000
6. United Provinces	6,273	4,139	2,797	10,000	4,000	8,000
7. Madras . . .	1,02,709	95,175	88,834	92,000	87,000	88,000
8. Bombay . . .	4,32,446	4,21,351	4,36,079	5,48,000	5,68,000	5,08,000
Eastern Bengal and Assam . . .	5,38,984	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal (old) . .	57,779	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	16,21,737	22,83,076	30,23,227	33,28,000	33,56,000	34,24,000
TOTAL INDIA R	1,43,75,836	1,49,71,120	1,71,60,666	1,69,36,000	1,69,51,000	1,72,61,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	958,389	998,076	1,144,044	1,129,100	1,130,100	1,150,700
England . . . £	9,769	7,848	15,146	15,100	24,000	5,000
TOTAL . £	968,158	1,005,923	1,159,190	1,144,200	1,154,100	1,155,800

112. The Imperial outlay shown against "Other Provinces" consists of the charges of the Political Residency at Aden and certain other expenditure—mainly in connection with political refugees and State prisoners—in several provinces.

INDIA.

(a) *Imperial.*

113. The total expenditure in 1914-15 is not expected to differ materially from the Budget provision. There will be a saving in the grant for the Turco-Persian Frontier Commission owing to its early termination, and in the charges of political refugees due to the death of Sardar Ayub Khan; but it will nearly be counterbalanced by an increase in the outlay on the buoying and lighting of the Persian Gulf, and by extra expenditure on telegram charges and in other directions at Aden and elsewhere necessitated by the war. The Budget estimate for 1915-16 is taken at R2.42 lakhs higher than the Revised estimate for the current year, the excess being mainly due to full provision for the revision of the Northern Waziristan Militia and certain other schemes which have been sanctioned during the current year.

(b) *Provincial.*

114. The total Revised estimate for 1914-15 does not differ materially from the Budget grant, an increase of R1.16 lakhs in Burma, mainly in the special expenditure in connection with the administration and proper control of the North-East Frontier, being nearly covered by a decrease of R.95 lakh in the similar expenditure in Assam. The total Budget estimate for 1915-16 exceeds the Revised estimate for the current year by R.68 lakh. Provision

has been made for an increase of Rs 1.25 lakhs in the special expenditure in Assam on the North-East Frontier with reference to the cost of establishments already sanctioned. But there will be a reduction in Bombay owing to the absence of certain payments of arrears of salary made in the current year.

ENGLAND.

Revised 1914-15.

Budget, 1915-16.

115. The Revised estimate for 1914-15 exceeds the Budget by £8,900 mainly in consequence of higher outlay on stores required for lighting and bouying the Persian Gulf. No expenditure on this account is anticipated in 1915-16, and this explains the decrease of £18,400 in the Budget estimate as compared with the Revised estimate for the current year.

XXI A. AND 26 A.—AGRICULTURE.

EXPENDITURE.

	Accounts, 1911-1912.	Accounts, 1912-1913.	Accounts, 1913-1914.	1914-1915.		Budget, 1915-1916.
				Budget.	Revised.	
<i>Imperial.</i>						
1. India General . . .	8,83,255	6,80,936	7,68,693	8,25,000	7,80,000	8,31,000
2. Delhi . . .	...	2,553	7,293	13,000	13,000	12,000
3. Baluchistan . . .	41,009	40,770	22,887	32,000	28,000	32,000
4. North-West Frontier . .	55,743	58,345	1,05,234	1,21,000	88,000	1,19,000
6. Other Provinces . . .	2,50,044	4,13,080	3,36,908	3,79,000	29,000	30,000
TOTAL . . .	12,30,056	11,98,684	12,41,020	13,70,000	9,38,000	10,24,000
<i>Provincial.</i>						
1. Central Provinces . . .	5,00,761	6,32,211	7,25,232	7,42,000	7,56,000	8,54,000
2. Burma . . .	3,77,047	4,32,707	4,69,492	5,02,000	5,39,000	5,68,000
3. Assam . . .	...	1,24,429	2,04,514	3,17,000	2,91,000	2,68,000
4. Bengal (new) . . .	...	7,72,137	9,06,776	11,86,000	9,76,000	11,17,000
5. Bihar and Orissa . . .	...	3,39,643	4,46,941	4,89,000	5,03,000	6,37,000
6. United Provinces . . .	10,49,000	11,10,006	11,90,486	11,46,000	11,55,000	12,22,000
7. Punjab . . .	7,16,430	7,44,870	8,55,270	10,53,000	11,49,000	11,72,000
8. Madras . . .	6,06,087	7,45,830	8,95,246	9,38,000	9,58,000	10,73,000
9. Bombay . . .	10,06,783	9,22,074	10,70,232	13,11,000	12,60,000	12,71,000
Eastern Bengal and Assam . . .	3,70,492	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal (old) . . .	7,57,065	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL . . .	53,81,265	58,13,913	67,64,209	70,84,000	75,82,000	80,80,000
TOTAL INDIA . R . . .	66,14,321	70,12,597	80,05,229	90,54,000	85,20,000	91,04,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	440,955	467,507	533,682	603,600	568,000	603,900
England . . . £	945	...	1,257	2,500	2,500	2,000
TOTAL . £ . . .	441,900	467,507	534,939	606,100	570,500	605,900

REVENUE.

	Accounts, 1911-1912.	Accounts, 1912-1913.	Accounts, 1913-1914.	1914-1915.		Budget, 1915-1916.
				Budget.	Revised.	
<i>Imperial.</i>						
1. India General . . .	1,62,633	1,25,406	1,28,052	1,24,000	1,08,000	1,31,000
2. Delhi . . .	...	2,466	1,086	...	...	...
3. Baluchistan . . .	189	626	1,612	1,000	4,000	3,000
4. North-West Frontier . .	784	1,213	2,167	7,000	3,000	7,000
5. Punjab . . .	...	66,153	...	...	...	...
TOTAL . . .	1,63,606	1,95,864	1,32,917	1,28,000	1,15,000	1,41,000
<i>Provincial.</i>						
1. Central Provinces . . .	67,092	83,831	1,10,198	1,06,000	1,32,000	1,13,000
2. Burma . . .	6,948	8,766	13,851	16,000	15,000	20,000
3. Assam . . .	...	6,902	8,232	11,000	9,000	11,000
4. Bengal (new) . . .	...	79,644	78,766	85,000	78,000	82,000
5. Bihar and Orissa . . .	...	20,747	21,407	24,000	23,000	48,000
6. United Provinces . . .	1,51,055	1,42,837	1,83,256	1,69,000	1,86,000	1,98,000
7. Punjab . . .	1,03,526	1,25,191	2,16,560	2,78,000	1,83,000	1,88,000
8. Madras . . .	92,144	89,561	1,00,652	1,06,000	1,18,000	1,20,000
9. Bombay . . .	1,01,468	1,02,339	1,22,622	1,14,000	1,23,000	1,48,000
Eastern Bengal and Assam . . .	22,303	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal (old) . . .	68,337	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL . . .	6,12,872	6,61,668	8,55,534	9,09,000	8,67,000	9,28,000
TOTAL INDIA . R . . .	7,76,478	8,57,532	9,88,451	10,37,000	9,82,000	10,69,000
Equivalent in sterling £	51,765	57,169	65,897	69,100	65,500	71,300
England . . . £	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL . £ . . .	51,765	57,169	65,897	69,100	65,500	71,300

EXPENDITURE.

(a) *Imperial.**Revised, 1914-15.*

116. The total Revised Estimate for 1914-15 is less than the Budget by Rs 4.32 lakhs. The decrease of Rs 3.50 lakhs, shown against "Other Provinces" in the table on page 71, is explained by the fact that the salaries of officers of the Indian Civil Veterinary Department, with the exception of the Camel Specialist in the Punjab, are now recorded as Provincial expenditure, whereas the corresponding provision in the Budget was made in the Imperial section of the estimates. Apart from this special variation, a saving of Rs .82 lakh is now expected in the Budget provision owing to lapses in ordinary grants and the non-utilisation of a lump allotment for the creation of a separate Veterinary Department in the North-West Frontier Province. The Budget estimate provides generally for sanctioned establishments and repeats the lump allotment in the North-West Frontier Province.

Budget, 1915-16.(b) *Provincial.**Revised, 1914-15.*

117. The total expenditure in 1914-15 is expected to fall short of the Budget estimate by Rs 1.02 lakhs. Lapses in ordinary grants and in the lump allotments for fresh expenditure will occur in every province; but, except in Bengal, Bombay and Assam, they are obscured by the expenditure on the salaries of officers of the Civil Veterinary Department, which are being recorded in the Provincial section with effect from the current year. The Budget estimate for 1915-16 provides generally for sanctioned establishments. Special allotments have also been made in Bengal, in Madras and in some of the other provinces, for the further development of the agricultural and veterinary departments.

Budget, 1915-16.

REVENUE.

118. The figures do not show any important variation.

XXIB AND 26B.—SCIENTIFIC AND MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS.

EXPENDITURE.

	Accounts, 1911-1912	Accounts, 1912-1913.	Accounts, 1913-1914.	1914-1915.		Budget, 1915-1916.
				Budget.	Revised.	
<i>Imperial.</i>						
1. India General . . .	44,35,731	44,68,543	45,24,624	48,83,000	44,85,000	45,71,000
2. Delhi . . .	...	14,819	9,200	2,000	4,000	2,000
3. Baluchistan . . .	25,141	17,038	11,998	7,000	9,000	7,000
4. North-West Frontier .	23,690	13,584	9,749	10,000	9,000	10,000
5. Other Provinces . . .	12,61,708	1,55,750	34,545	46,000	35,000	42,000
TOTAL . . .	56,86,270	46,69,734	45,90,116	49,48,000	45,42,000	46,32,000
<i>Provincial.</i>						
1. Central Provinces . .	62,604	80,190	72,130	93,000	75,000	95,000
2. Burma . . .	63,237	67,027	69,103	74,000	84,000	78,000
3. Assam . . .	...	46,872	93,218	51,000	93,000	85,000
4. Bengal (new) . . .	...	8,91,816	5,19,023	5,44,000	5,28,000	5,05,000
5. Bihar and Orissa . .	...	16,492	30,303	19,000	30,000	21,000
6. United Provinces . .	1,01,720	1,18,326	96,295	93,000	91,000	1,01,000
7. Punjab . . .	54,796	76,438	1,10,418	1,55,000	94,000	1,72,000
8. Madras . . .	7,30,101	11,20,234	8,82,452	8,07,000	9,78,000	11,34,000
9. Bombay . . .	77,426	1,03,546	1,33,320	1,18,000	1,35,000	1,46,000
Eastern Bengal and Assam . . .	74,632	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal (old) . . .	5,96,101	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL . . .	17,60,617	25,20,941	20,06,262	19,54,000	21,08,000	23,37,000
TOTAL INDIA . R	74,46,887	71,90,675	65,96,378	69,02,000	66,50,000	69,69,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	496,459	479,378	439,759	460,200	443,300	4,64,800
England (mainly stores) . . £	22,846	25,440	33,529	38,400	40,100	37,800
TOTAL . £	519,305	504,818	473,288	498,600	483,400	502,400

REVENUE.

	Accounts, 1911-1912.	Accounts, 1912-1913.	Accounts, 1913-1914.	1914-1915.		Budget, 1915-1916.
				Budget.	Revised.	
<i>Imperial.</i>						
1. India General . . .	1,11,447	1,04,131	1,37,049	1,39,000	1,73,000	1,44,000
2. Delhi . . .	...	...	4,669	3,000	5,000	5,000
3. Baluchistan . . .	660	762	736	1,000	...	...
4. North-West Frontier .	88	111	212	...	1,000	1,000
TOTAL . . .	1,12,195	1,05,004	1,42,666	1,43,000	1,79,000	1,50,000
<i>Provincial.</i>						
1. Central Provinces . .	26,937	30,164	32,194	30,000	27,000	28,000
2. Burma . . .	857	720	310	1,000	2,000	1,000
3. Assam . . .	...	13,868	10,186	11,000	10,000	12,000
4. Bengal (new) . . .	...	1,38,287	1,98,925	1,87,000	4,30,000	3,53,000
5. Bihar and Orissa . .	...	5,060	3,740	6,000	5,000	6,000
6. United Provinces . .	18,467	13,945	25,389	21,000	22,000	20,000
7. Punjab . . .	2,570	5,281	1,555	1,000	8,000	23,000
8. Madras . . .	5,49,620	4,79,461	5,71,567	5,52,000	8,22,000	7,93,000
9. Bombay . . .	16,734	16,350	17,726	18,000	40,000	53,000
Eastern Bengal and Assam . . .	22,748	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal (old) . . .	1,71,203	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL . . .	8,09,136	7,03,116	8,61,542	8,27,000	13,66,000	12,89,000
TOTAL INDIA R . . .	9,21,331	8,08,120	10,04,208	9,70,000	15,45,000	14,39,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	61,422	53,874	66,947	64,700	103,000	95,900
England . . . £	998	761	962	900	900	300
TOTAL . £	62,420	54,635	67,909	65,600	103,900	96,200

Details of expenditure shown against "Imperial" in the preceding table.

	Accounts, 1911-1912.	Accounts, 1912-1913.	Accounts, 1913-1914.	1914-1915.		Budget, 1915-1916.
				Budget.	Revised.	
(a) Scientific—						
i. Survey of India .	25,80,259	26,27,411	25,84,086	28,55,000	25,12,000	25,80,000
ii. Geological Survey	3,07,997	3,00,501	3,06,073	3,20,000	2,69,000	3,22,000
iii. Meteorological Survey .	3,85,054	3,97,114	4,27,266	4,93,000	4,75,000	4,77,000
iv. Archaeological Survey .	2,22,020	2,59,834	3,08,433	3,11,000	3,40,000	3,18,000
v. Central Museum .	1,75,269	1,59,271	1,44,177	1,47,000	1,41,000	1,33,000
vi. Central Research and X-Ray Institutes .	1,85,718	1,72,545	1,93,866	1,85,000	1,85,000	1,69,000
vii. Other items .	63,489	76,518	75,251	59,000	69,000	63,000
(b) Labour and Emig- ration—						
Emigration and other charges .	7,496	9,548	4,249	9,000	10,000	9,000
(c) Statistics—						
i. Bureau of Com- mercial Intelli- gence, and other charges .	1,73,872	1,59,218	1,58,519	1,77,000	1,71,000	1,64,000
ii. Census .	18,06,891	2,04,846	40,802	2,000	2,000	2,000
(d) Miscellaneous—						
i. Imperial Library	41,059	40,929	39,892	46,000	45,000	46,000
ii. Examinations .	61,846	46,016	47,590	55,000	52,000	54,000
iii. Chief Inspector of Explosives .	74,885	72,070	82,939	86,000	80,000	85,000
iv. Inspector of Mines	1,11,004	90,207	98,912	1,28,000	1,16,000	1,31,000
v. Controller of Patents .	6,218	37,972	39,768	42,000	32,000	42,000
vi. Actuary to Govern- ment of India .		4,008	21,115	22,000	23,000	23,000
vii. Other Items .	6,195	12,231	7,979	11,000	20,000	14,000
TOTAL R	56,86,270	46,69,734	45,90,116	49,43,000	45,42,000	46,32,000

EXPENDITURE.

119. The figures shown against "Other Provinces" in the table at page 73 represent expenditure incurred in the several provinces in connection with ethnographical surveys and census operations as well as the cost of the Archaeological Department in Burma.

(a) Imperial—India and England.

Revised, 1914-15.

120. The total Revised estimate for 1914-15 is less than the Budget by R3.81 lakhs. A saving of R3.43 lakhs is expected in the charges of the Imperial Survey Department owing to the temporary transfer to military duty of the military officers employed in the Department and the consequent curtailment of its operations. Lapses will also occur in the grants of the Geological Survey and certain other Departments.

Budget, 1915-16.

121. The total Budget grant for 1915-16 is higher than the Revised for the current year by R.56 lakh. Provision has generally been made for sanctioned establishments and normal operations; and in the case of the Imperial Survey Department it has been assumed that the military officers who have been transferred temporarily to military duty will not return to the Department during the ensuing year.

(b) *Provincial.*

122. The total expenditure in 1914-15 is expected to exceed the Budget provision by R1·54 lakhs, mainly in consequence of larger outlay on the purchase of cinchona bark in Madras. The Budget estimate for 1915-16 exceeds the Revised for the current year by R2·29 lakhs, the increase being mainly due to enhanced provision for industrial experiments, and for the encouragement of industries, in Madras and the Punjab.

REVENUE.

(a) *Imperial.*

123. The figures do not show any important variation.

(b) *Provincial.*

124. The improvement in revenue in 1914-15 over the Budget estimate occurs chiefly in the receipts from the cinchona plantations in Bengal and Madras. The Budget estimate for 1915-16 anticipates some decline in these receipts in the ensuing year.

27.—TERRITORIAL AND POLITICAL PENSIONS.

	Accounts, 1911-1912	Accounts, 1912-1913	Accounts, 1913-1914	1914-1915.		Budget, 1915-1916.
				Budget.	Revised.	
<i>Imperial.</i>						
1. India General .	1,22,768	1,19,737	1,12,559	1,07,000	1,15,000	1,25,000
2. Delhi . . .	...	13,137	38,685	47,000	60,000	51,000
3. Baluchistan . .	46,302	50,659	49,278	57,000	45,000	45,000
4. Central Provinces :	1,89,250	1,82,692	1,71,252	1,82,000	1,78,000	1,78,000
5. Burma . . .	1,50,959	1,59,660	1,48,602	1,44,000	1,51,000	1,41,000
6. Assam . . .	...	4,686	4,511	5,000	5,000	5,000
7. Bengal (new) . .	...	7,02,691	7,93,382	7,53,000	7,45,000	7,85,000
8. Bihar and Orissa .	...	53,489	40,702	55,000	64,000	50,000
9. United Provinces .	7,99,263	7,59,308	7,52,347	7,94,000	7,50,000	7,87,000
10. Punjab . . .	1,35,266	1,21,808	81,638	91,000	76,000	70,000
11. North-West Frontier	63,444	62,377	66,975	62,000	61,000	61,000
12. Madras . . .	3,24,861	3,28,195	3,53,700	3,55,000	3,15,000	3,39,000
13. Bombay . . .	5,48,984	5,06,950	5,31,218	5,21,000	5,21,000	5,22,000
Eastern Bengal and Assam . . .	9,420	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal (old) . . .	8,48,899	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL INDIA . R	82,89,416	81,25,384	81,42,969	81,73,000	80,86,000	81,09,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	215,961	208,359	209,531	211,600	205,800	207,200
England . . . £	11,100	11,050	11,189	10,500	10,600	10,800
TOTAL . £	227,061	219,409	220,720	222,200	216,400	217,800

125. The total figures show little variation.

28.—CIVIL FURLOUGH AND ABSENTEE ALLOWANCES.

	Accounts, 1911-1912.	Accounts, 1912-1913.	Accounts, 1913-1914.	1914-1915.		Budget, 1915-1916.
				Budget.	Revised.	
<i>Imperial.</i>	.					
India	19,597	18,406	19,208	20,000	18,000	13,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	1,807	1,227	1,280	1,300	900	900
England	424,435	410,957	450,826	432,000	360,000	83,000
TOTAL	425,742	412,184	451,606	433,300	360,900	83,900

126. Almost the whole of the expenditure recorded under this head is incurred in England. Leave allowances of officers paid in India are charged to the same head as their salaries, and the small sums shown against India represent leave allowances of officers lent to Foreign States, etc.

127. Owing to the recall of officers from leave in consequence of the war and the restriction imposed on the grant of leave out of India, the expenditure in the current year will fall short of the Budget provision by £72,400. The Budget estimate for 1915-16 anticipates a further reduction of £277,000 in these charges on the assumption that the orders restricting the grant of leave will remain in operation throughout the ensuing year.

XXII AND 29.—SUPERANNUATION.

EXPENDITURE.

	Accounts, 1911-12.	Accounts, 1912-13.	Accounts, 1913-14.	1914-15.		Budget, 1915-16.
				Budget.	Revised.	
<i>Imperial.</i>						
1. India General . . .	9,95,017	10,33,139	12,08,141	12,69,000	12,60,000	12,60,000
2. Delhi . . . . .	...	85,057	1,70,773	1,61,000	1,76,000	1,72,000
3. Baluchistan . . .	13,975	20,996	29,244	34,000	34,000	28,000
4. North-West Frontier	1,35,228	1,45,328	1,70,624	1,79,000	1,64,000	1,72,000
5. Other Provinces . .	1,06,754	1,01,123	1,08,782	1,06,000	1,06,000	1,11,000
TOTAL	12,50,974	13,85,643	16,85,564	17,49,000	17,40,000	17,43,000
<i>Provincial.</i>						
1. Central Provinces . .	7,24,164	7,57,493	8,68,965	8,70,000	9,25,000	9,80,000
2. Burma	8,03,470	8,55,679	9,27,028	10,81,000	10,73,000	11,95,000
3. Assam . . . . .	...	2,43,462	2,83,152	2,81,000	3,08,000	3,13,000
4. Bengal (new) . . . .	...	29,25,688	31,00,288	32,81,000	32,84,000	34,29,000
5. Bihar and Orissa . .	...	8,31,582	9,07,634	9,54,000	9,31,000	9,78,000
6. United Provinces . .	30,87,146	32,10,920	34,60,937	34,80,000	36,68,000	38,30,000
7. Punjab	18,71,378	19,17,806	21,72,893	22,24,000	23,17,000	23,91,000
8. Madras	25,98,314	27,66,314	31,24,098	32,64,000	34,71,000	35,13,000
9. Bombay	31,88,669	33,48,164	36,44,035	37,75,000	39,42,000	39,97,000
Eastern Bengal and Assam	8,63,069	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal (old)	29,16,661	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	1,59,52,891	1,68,57,608	1,84,87,030	1,91,10,000	1,99,19,000	2,05,24,000
TOTAL INDIA	1,72,03,865	1,82,43,256	2,01,72,594	2,08,59,000	2,16,59,000	2,23,67,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	1,146,924	1,216,217	1,344,840	1,390,600	1,443,900	1,484,500
England	2,040,496	2,068,102	2,054,647	2,059,000	2,058,000	2,059,000
TOTAL £	3,187,420	3,284,319	3,399,487	3,449,600	3,501,900	3,543,500

RECEIPTS.

	Accounts, 1911-12.	Accounts, 1912-13.	Accounts, 1913-14.	1914-15.		Budget, 1915-16.
				Budget.	Revised.	
<i>Imperial.</i>						
1. India General . . .	3,18,587	3,18,608	3,54,865	3,37,000	4,08,000	3,97,000
2. Delhi . . .	...	3,710	2,760	...	3,000	3,000
3. Baluchistan . . .	3,448	3,428	3,568	4,000	5,000	5,000
4. North-West Frontier . . .	19,420	15,779	19,653	18,000	23,000	23,000
5. Other Provinces . . .	8,95,188	9,85,399	9,55,641	9,50,000	9,82,000	9,78,000
TOTAL . . .	12,36,643	12,76,924	13,36,487	13,09,000	14,21,000	14,01,000
<i>Provincial.</i>						
1. Central Provinces . . .	91,430	98,070	1,24,284	1,61,000	1,65,000	1,73,000
2. Burma . . .	23,594	17,935	16,448	17,000	18,000	17,000
3. Assam . . .	...	3,414	4,391	4,000	5,000	5,000
4. Bengal (new) . . .	...	48,210	38,886	39,000	42,000	40,000
5. Bihar and Orissa . . .	...	21,116	24,271	24,000	28,000	28,000
6. United Provinces . . .	86,002	66,808	70,992	66,000	81,000	75,000
7. Punjab . . .	78,973	90,204	75,601	84,000	70,000	70,000
8. Madras . . .	87,537	93,797	94,511	98,000	1,02,000	1,02,000
9. Bombay . . .	3,41,588	3,64,236	3,88,255	3,90,000	4,40,000	4,30,000
Eastern Bengal and Assam . . .	10,140	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal (old) . . .	66,359	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL . . .	7,84,623	8,08,790	8,37,630	8,78,000	9,51,000	9,35,000
TOTAL INDIA . . .	20,21,266	20,80,714	21,74,126	21,87,000	23,72,000	23,36,000
Equivalent in Sterling £ . . .	134,751	138,714	144,941	145,800	158,100	155,800
England . . .	86,719	61,672	61,869	58,800	49,300	34,000
TOTAL £ . . .	201,470	200,386	206,810	204,600	207,300	189,800

128. The figures of Imperial revenue shown against "Other Provinces" represent the receipts of certain abolished funds, the assets and liabilities of which were taken over by the Government, as well as the subscriptions paid by members of the Indian Civil Service for securing certain pensionary benefits for their families. The charges on account of such pensions as well as of the pensions of the abolished funds are recorded in the accounts as Imperial expenditure.

(a) *Imperial—India and England.*

129. The figures show little variation.

(b) *Provincial.*

130. The Revised estimate for 1914-15 exceeds the Budget by Rs 8·09 lakhs, the increase being due partly to a higher growth of pension charges than was anticipated and partly to a larger demand for the commutation of pensions. The Budget estimate for 1915-16 provides for the normal growth of the retired list.

REVENUE.

131. The variations in the figures are unimportant.

XXIII AND 30.—STATIONERY AND PRINTING.

EXPENDITURE.

	Accounts, 1911-1912.	Accounts, 1912-1913.	Accounts, 1913-1914.	1914-1915.		Budget, 1915-1916.
				Budget.	Revised.	
<i>Imperial.</i>						
1. Central Stationery Office	2,56,521	2,67,224	2,77,711	2,49,000	2,41,000	2,42,000
2. Stationery purchased for Central stores.	40,06,020	39,10,253	44,53,180	40,33,000	42,68,000	42,30,000
3. Government Presses (mainly Calcutta, Simla and Delhi)	15,71,665	17,15,030	17,88,997	17,35,000	17,77,000	18,42,000
4. Other charges	13,455	11,070	9,331	10,000	10,000	11,000
5. Deduct—Value of supplies to Local Governments and Administrations and to Postal and Telegraph Department, etc.	—48,40,807	—47,79,771	—49,68,584	—40,28,000	—46,66,000	—48,36,000
6. Delhi . . . . .	...	4,783	10,138	15,000	12,000	14,000
7. Baluchistan	2,800	1,532	2,100	3,000	3,000	3,000
8. North-West Frontier	82,738	91,133	1,09,250	1,16,000	1,12,000	1,22,000
• TOTAL	10,92,392	12,21,309	16,32,123	12,33,000	17,52,000	16,28,000
<i>Provincial.</i>						
1. Central Provinces	3,37,128	3,26,223	4,05,077	4,04,000	4,01,000	4,25,000
2. Burma	7,83,162	7,94,109	6,91,512	7,59,000	7,57,000	7,46,000
3. Assam . . . . .	...	1,70,639	1,65,196	1,81,000	1,69,000	1,81,000
4. Bengal (new) . . . . .	...	13,34,429	14,85,403	14,44,000	13,56,000	13,87,000
5. Bihar and Orissa . . . . .	...	3,21,904	3,16,285	7,51,000	6,53,000	6,89,000
6. United Provinces	8,24,460	8,73,853	9,18,067	9,01,000	9,24,000	9,31,000
7. Punjab	7,17,330	6,72,460	6,67,651	7,06,000	7,41,000	7,70,000
8. Madras	15,54,759	17,43,062	15,87,854	15,09,000	15,64,000	15,92,000
9. Bombay	13,61,930	13,58,931	14,97,543	15,01,000	14,00,000	14,10,000
Eastern Bengal and Assam	7,10,167	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal (old)	10,90,495	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	73,79,431	75,95,610	77,34,591	81,56,000	79,65,000	81,31,000
TOTAL INDIA	84,71,823	88,16,919	93,66,714	93,89,000	97,17,000	97,59,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	564,788	587,795	624,443	625,900	647,800	659,600
England { Stores £	56,374	85,314	99,812	86,200	110,000	95,000
{ Other charges £	6,529	6,433	6,498	7,600	8,100	8,100
TOTAL £	669,691	679,542	729,756	719,700	765,900	753,700

REVENUE.

	Accounts, 1911-1912.	Accounts, 1912-1913.	Accounts, 1913-1914.	1914-1915.		Budget, 1915-1916.
				Budget.	Revised.	
<i>Imperial.</i>						
1. India General	4,46,335	3,98,311	4,54,839	4,18,000	4,33,000	4,23,000
2. Delhi . . . . .	...	990	5,131	4,000	6,000	6,000
3. Baluchistan	192	561	205	...	...	...
4. North-West Frontier	18,008	17,933	20,387	20,000	23,000	24,000
5. Other Provinces	1,97,136	1,75,750	1,42,784	2,03,000	2,16,000	2,03,000
TOTAL	6,61,671	5,93,605	6,23,346	6,45,000	6,78,000	6,56,000
<i>Provincial.</i>						
1. Central Provinces	37,537	38,545	64,813	47,000	65,000	73,000
2. Burma	62,230	54,243	52,425	54,000	50,000	55,000
3. Assam . . . . .	...	10,490	7,633	9,000	7,000	8,000
4. Bengal (new) . . . . .	...	1,20,103	1,37,862	1,20,000	1,56,000	1,32,000
5. Bihar and Orissa . . . . .	...	29,497	29,110	29,000	30,000	30,000
6. United Provinces	1,43,212	1,52,927	1,67,652	1,53,000	1,56,000	1,66,000
7. Punjab	1,43,944	1,43,521	72,206	72,000	87,000	92,000
8. Madras	1,03,898	1,10,899	1,33,155	99,000	1,34,000	1,23,000
9. Bombay	1,24,474	1,27,537	1,13,089	1,22,000	1,11,000	1,06,000
Eastern Bengal and Assam	47,233	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal (old)	1,24,043	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	7,91,691	7,87,563	7,77,697	7,05,000	7,96,000	7,85,000
TOTAL INDIA	14,53,362	13,81,167	14,01,243	13,50,000	14,74,000	14,41,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	96,891	92,078	93,416	90,000	98,300	96,000

EXPENDITURE.

(a) Imperial, India and England.

132. The total Imperial expenditure in 1914-15, exclusive of the charges *Revised, 15* of the commercial departments, is likely to exceed the Budget provision by RS 84 lakhs, in consequence of a higher outlay in England and in India on the replenishment of stock, smaller supplies to the Postal and Telegraph Department, and extra expenditure on stationery and printing necessitated by the war. The Budget estimate for 1915-16 anticipates a reduction in the *Budget, 191* outlay on the purchase of stores in England and an increase in the supplies to Provincial Governments, etc.

(b) Provincial.

133. The total Revised estimate for 1914-15 is less than the Budget by *Revised, 15* RS 191 lakhs, a rise in the expenditure in Madras, the Punjab and the United *Budget, 191* Provinces being more than counterbalanced by savings in the other provin- ces. The Budget estimate for 1915-16 provides for a small increase in expen- diture in almost all the provinces.

REVENUE.

134. The figures do not show any important variation. The Imperial revenue shown against "Other provinces" represents recovery of the value of stationery supplied to railways and to municipalities and other local bodies.

XXIV AND 31.—EXCHANGE.

	Accounts, 1911-12.	Accounts, 1912-13.	Accounts, 1913-14.	1914-15.		Budget, 1915-16.
				Budget.	Revised.	
Revenue . . . R	15,85,457	15,13,188	17,96,110	10,00,000	10,75,000	...
Equivalent in Sterling £	105,697	100,879	119,741	66,760	71,700	...
Expenditure . . . R	...	...	...	...	...	...
Equivalent in Sterling £		...	...	..	...	...

Revised, 1914-15.

Budget, 1915-16.

135. This head records the comparatively small sums which have to be brought to account owing to the fact that the remittances from India to England by means of council bills and transfers, and the remittances in the opposite direction by sterling bills and transfers, are not effected exactly at the rate of 16 pence to the rupee. The amounts brought to account in this connection in the current year will not materially exceed the Budget estimate. For 1915-16, it is considered prudent not to provide for any credit under this head, in view of the uncertainty regarding the course of exchange in the next twelve months.

XXV AND 32.—MISCELLANEOUS. EXPENDITURE.

	Accounts, 1911-1912.	Accounts, 1912-1913.	Accounts, 1913-1914.	1914-1915.		Budget, 1915-1916.
				Budget.	Revised.	
<i>Imperial.</i>						
1. Remittance charges mainly in connec- tion with move- ments of Govern- ment funds . . .	4,48,723	6,65,248	5,50,269	5,24,000	5,05,000	5,82,000
2. Special Commissions of enquiry . . .	8,008	1,41,701	5,61,686	42,400	2,50,000	65,000
3. Charges arising out of the War adjusted in Civil Department . . .					5,08,000	4,93,000
4. Other charges :— (a) in Delhi . . .	...	9,840	38,386	90,000	50,000	98,000
(b) in the N.-W. Frontier Province . . .	28,849	25,586	36,272	44,000	34,000	42,000
(c) elsewhere . . .	4,76,533	3,16,809	33,13,006	10,59,000	13,46,000	13,04,000
Total . . .	9,62,113	11,59,184	41,92,619	17,59,000	26,93,000	26,84,000
<i>Provincial.</i>						
1. Central Provinces . . .	1,22,415	1,62,005	1,25,805	2,60,000	1,44,000	1,64,000
2. Burma . . .	5,52,943	4,52,004	4,89,160	5,44,000	5,15,000	5,23,000
3. Assam . . .	...	3,65,961	3,82,123	4,05,000	4,20,000	4,10,000
4. Bengal (new) . . .	...	4,25,610	5,87,418	10,81,000	4,48,000	10,16,000
5. Bihar and Orissa . . .	...	1,04,857	1,35,329	2,43,000	1,34,000	2,16,000
6. United Provinces . . .	2,51,451	1,86,440	4,41,111	13,96,000	2,52,000	3,96,000
7. Punjab . . .	3,07,508	5,45,235	3,76,195	12,21,000	3,82,000	8,07,000
8. Madras . . .	3,73,921	5,15,369	5,22,297	5,35,000	4,90,000	4,94,000
9. Bombay . . .	17,79,762	6,36,161	7,79,040	7,18,000	5,60,000	5,57,000
Eastern Bengal and Assam . . .	5,63,026					
Bengal (old) . . .	3,96,802					
Total . . .	43,47,828	33,93,635	38,78,511	61,03,000	3,45,000	45,83,000
TOTAL INDIA . R . . .	53,00,941	45,52,819	83,38,130	81,62,000	60,38,000	71,67,000
Equivalent in Sterling £ . . .	353,996	303,521	555,875	544,200	462,500	477,800
England . . .	34,913	27,257	46,360	80,700	152,400	43,700
TOTAL . £ . . .	388,909	330,778	602,235	624,900	555,400	521,500

REVENUE.

	Accounts, 1911-1912.	Accounts, 1912-1913.	Accounts, 1913-1914.	1914-1915.		Budget, 1915-1916.
				Budget.	Revised.	
<i>Imperial.</i>						
1. India General . . .	13,89,759	6,66,587	7,00,380	21,42,000	20,84,000	4,90,000
2. Delhi . . .	...	10,550	3,383	43,000	51,000	70,000
3. Baluchistan . . .	6,769	37,101	4,980	6,000	6,000	5,000
4. North-West Frontier . . .	1,43,547	1,41,474	1,17,498	1,32,000	1,24,000	1,20,000
5. Other Provinces . . .	9,93,941	6,77,177	8,47,150	5,20,000	6,41,000	8,63,000
TOTAL . . .	25,31,016	15,33,192	17,06,591	28,43,000	29,02,000	15,38,000
<i>Provincial.</i>						
1. Central Provinces . . .	1,17,049	2,09,122	1,83,431	1,56,000	1,67,000	1,84,000
2. Burma . . .	76,016	1,21,139	73,837	77,000	82,000	80,000
3. Assam . . .	...	67,549	46,159	44,000	48,000	49,000
4. Bengal (new) . . .	...	7,72,339	7,68,760	5,92,000	6,89,000	6,90,000
5. Bihar and Orissa . . .	...	3,05,276	2,64,766	3,25,000	3,41,000	3,06,000
6. United Provinces . . .	4,00,649	3,31,376	5,45,347	3,50,000	4,23,000	4,52,000
7. Punjab . . .	9,69,875	10,05,105	6,36,691	6,30,000	4,24,000	5,53,000
8. Madras . . .	3,29,036	3,47,294	3,67,187	2,68,000	3,19,000	3,32,000
9. Bombay . . .	1,13,522	2,03,612	82,637	70,000	87,000	77,000
Eastern Bengal and Assam . . .	3,76,197					
Bengal (old) . . .	6,68,402					
TOTAL . . .	30,50,546	33,63,412	29,71,615	25,18,000	26,27,000	27,23,000
TOTAL INDIA . R . . .	55,81,562	48,96,604	46,78,506	53,61,000	55,29,000	42,61,000
Equivalent in Sterling £ . . .	872,304	326,410	311,901	357,400	368,000	283,400
England . . .	36,714	45,421	40,711	13,400	18,700	14,000
TOTAL . £ . . .	409,018	371,831	352,612	370,400	382,500	297,400

136. Charges in connection with the remittance of Government treasure are Imperial in all provinces; so is the discount paid, or the premium levied, in connection with the sale of bills at treasuries and currency offices to facilitate trade remittances of funds. Extraordinary items of revenue realised, or of expenditure incurred, under this head in the various provinces are also treated as Imperial, if they exceed Rs10,000 in amount.

EXPENDITURE.

(a) India—Imperial.

Revised, 1914-15.

137. The Revised estimate for 1914-15 exceeds the Budget by Rs9.34 lakhs. A payment of Rs9.23 lakhs, for which no provision existed in the Budget, is to be made to the Mysore Durbar on account of the balance of arrears due to it in respect of the Bangalore Assigned Tract. Expenditure to the extent of Rs5.08 lakhs will be incurred in connection with the capture of enemy vessels, the internment of enemy subjects, and other miscellaneous items connected indirectly with the war. An increase of Rs2.08 lakhs is expected in the charges of special commissions of enquiry, mainly in connection with the appointment of the Budget Estimates Committee and the Committee on Co-operation in India. A special payment of Rs1.28 lakhs has also been made to an officer as compensation for losses sustained by him. On the other hand, the bulk of the reserve of Rs8 lakhs (including Rs5 lakh for Delhi) for unforeseen charges, which was provided in the Budget under Miscellaneous, has been appropriated to meet necessary and sanctioned outlay under other heads of account.

Budget, 1915-16.

138. The Budget estimate for 1915-16 provides for normal charges; for miscellaneous expenditure connected with the war likely to be incurred in the ensuing year; and for a reserve of Rs10.5 lakhs for unforeseen expenditure, of which Rs5 lakh is for Delhi.

(b) India—Provincial.

Revised, 1914-15.

139. The total Revised estimate for 1914-15 is less than the Budget by Rs30.58 lakhs. The Budget estimate for "32—Miscellaneous" included a provision of Rs5.75 lakhs for relieving local bodies in some of the provinces of certain contributions hitherto recovered from them. Against this provision, no expenditure will be recorded under Miscellaneous, as the effect of the measure will be a reduction of revenue or an increase in expenditure under other heads of account; and there is a consequent saving of Rs5.75 lakhs in the Budget provision under Miscellaneous. The balance of the decrease in the Revised estimate for 1914-15 under the latter head, as compared with the Budget estimate, is mainly due to the record under other heads of account of expenditure against the lump provision for grain compensation allowance and against the various other reserves which were included in the Budget estimates of several provinces under Miscellaneous; to smaller remissions of agricultural and other loans in the United Provinces; and to lapses in the lump provision made in the Punjab for the revision of the copying agency establishment, and in the Central Provinces for the improvement of the furniture and equipment of Government offices.

Budget, 1915-16.

140. The Budget estimate for 1915-16 provides generally for normal charges and for the usual reserve for unforeseen expenditure in most provinces. In Bengal and the United Provinces, lump allotments have again been made for grain compensation charges; and in the Punjab provision has been made for the general introduction of the new copying agency rules.

(c) England.

Revised, 1914-15.

141. The expenditure in 1914-15 is likely to exceed the Budget provision by £72,200, owing mainly to an increase in the marine insurance and other miscellaneous charges connected with the supply of stores to India, and to certain payments to officers recalled from leave out of India. The Budget estimate

for 1915-16 provides for normal charges, and allows for a decrease in the expenditure of the Public Services Commission, and in the miscellaneous charges connected with the supply of stores to India. *Budget,*

REVENUE.

(a) *India—Imperial.*

142. The total Revised estimate for 1914-15 does not differ materially from the Budget estimate, a reduction of about R2 lakhs in the revenue derived from premium on bills, consequent on the dislocation of trade, being more than counterbalanced by special receipts in connection with the captured enemy vessels. The Budget estimate for 1915-16 provides generally for normal revenue, and for certain special receipts from the anticipated sale of town sites in the Punjab. The large reduction of R13·74 lakhs in the total Budget estimate, as compared with the Revised estimate of the current year, is due to the fact that the latter included an extraordinary receipt of about R15½ lakhs from the write-off to revenue of the balances of the discharged 4 per cent. loans which had remained unclaimed for twenty years. *Revised,*
Budget,

(b) *India—Provincial.*

143. The total revenue in 1914-15 is likely to exceed the Budget by R1·09 lakhs. The improvement is mainly due to larger credits on account of unclaimed deposits, mostly in Bengal, the United Provinces and Madras; to increased receipts from fisheries in Madras; and to certain special receipts in Bihar and Orissa. In the Punjab, on the other hand, a large reduction is anticipated in the revenue, owing to heavy refunds of lapsed deposits and smaller receipts in connection with the copying agency establishment. The Budget estimate for 1915-16 provides for normal receipts, and for an increase in the recoveries in connection with the copying agency establishment in the Punjab consequent on the extension of the new copying agency rules. *Revised,*
Budget,

(c) *England.*

144. The figures show little variation.

33 TO 36.—FAMINE RELIEF AND INSURANCE.

	Accounts, 1911-12.	Accounts, 1912-13.	Accounts, 1913-14.	1914-15.		Budget, 1915-16.
				Budget.	Revised.	
INDIA.						
Famine Relief { Imperial	17,14,503	28,33,278	28,62,671	29,53,000	27,56,000	1,08,000
{ Provincial	—100	...	...	15,25,000	15,92,000	...
Construction of Protec-	4,37,689	4,10,978	1,17,532	2,000	—22,000	...
tive Railways						
Construction of Protec-	56,83,204	62,87,184	71,28,997	69,63,000	72,37,000	72,52,000
tive Irrigation Works						
Reduction or Avoidance	68,69,506	51,48,053	51,37,329	30,22,000	31,52,000	73,94,000
of Debt						
TOTAL INDIA R	1,47,04,801	1,46,79,793	1,47,46,529	1,44,65,000	1,47,15,000	1,47,52,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	980,320	978,663	983,102	964,900	981,000	983,500
ENGLAND.						
Construction of Protec-	15,096	14,012	741	...	...	...
tive Railways						
Construction of Protec-	4,584	7,335	16,157	35,700	19,000	16,500
tive Irrigation Works						
TOTAL INDIA AND ENGLAND	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000

2, 1914-15. 145. The expenditure in the current year under the head Famine Relief is now estimated at Rs 43.48 lakhs, the amount being distributed as shown below :—

	Lakhs of R
United Provinces	36.50
Punjab	2.00
Central Provinces	1.15
Bombay	1.10
Ajmer-Merwara, etc.	2.73
	<hr/> 43.48

About Rs 13 lakhs of the outlay in the United Provinces, and the bulk of the expenditure in the other provinces, have been incurred in connection with fodder operations and other measures for the protection of cattle in the famine-stricken tracts. Rs 15.92 lakhs of the expenditure in the United Provinces will appear in the Provincial section of the estimates under the standing arrangements which regulate the incidence of famine relief expenditure.

146. The amount available for famine insurance in 1914-15 accordingly amounts to Rs 106.52 lakhs, of which Rs 75 lakhs will be spent on protective works and Rs 31.52 lakhs will be appropriated for the reduction or avoidance of debt.

147. In the Budget estimate for 1915-16 provision has been made, as usual, for a total grant of Rs 150 lakhs under this group head. A moiety of this sum will be allotted for the construction of protective works. Out of the other moiety, a small sum of Rs 1.06 lakhs will be required to meet expenditure debitable to the head Famine Relief, in connection with the fodder operations of the current year and the formation of a reserve of famine tools. The remainder, namely Rs 73.94 lakhs, will be utilised for the avoidance of debt. Of the last-named sum, Rs 24.70 lakhs will appear in the Provincial section of the estimates as a result of the arrangements explained in the Financial Statement for 1907-08 (*vide* also paragraph 221).

CONSTRUCTION OF PROTECTIVE RAILWAYS.

148. The small *minus* figure entered in the Revised estimate for 1914-15 represents the value of surplus stores of the Dharmapuri-Hosur extension of the Morappur-Dharmapuri Railway. No outlay on the construction of Protective railways is contemplated in 1915-16.

CONSTRUCTION OF PROTECTIVE IRRIGATION WORKS.

149. In the Budget estimate for 1914-15, a total allotment of R80 lakhs ^{Revised,} was made for outlay on Protective Irrigation works. Of this sum, R74.98 lakhs represented the amount available from the Famine Insurance grant for this purpose; and the balance of R5.02 lakhs was the supplementary provision made from the general resources of Government to foster the rapid development of this important class of works. The latter provision was shown under a separate head in the Irrigation section of the estimates.

150. The probable expenditure according to the Revised estimate will amount to R85.24 lakhs, owing to a satisfactory progress of work on most of the important projects. R75.22 lakhs of the outlay will be recorded in the Famine Relief and Insurance section of the accounts and the remaining R10.02 lakhs will appear in the Irrigation section.

151. In the Budget estimate for 1915-16 the total allotment for Protective Irrigation works amounts to R75 lakhs, the whole of which will be met ^{Budget,} from the amount available from the Famine Insurance grant for this purpose. The distribution of the grant of R75 lakhs is given in the table below.

	1914-15.		Budget, 1915-16.
	Budget.	Revised.	
	R	R	R
1. Central Provinces :			
(i) Tandula Canal .	10,74,000	10,88,000	11,41,000
(ii) Tank projects .	8,03,000	6,57,000	6,59,000
(iii) Other projects, etc.	2,23,000	1,13,000	2,54,000
2. Burma	4,000	6,000	...
3. Bengal	3,000	3,000	2,000
4. Bihar :			
(i) Tribeni Canal	2,16,000	1,78,000	1,85,000
(ii) Other projects, etc.	30,000	25,000	15,000
5. United Provinces :			
(i) Betwa Canal (including Dhukwan weir)	18,000	26,000	31,000
(ii) Ken " (including Gangao dam) .	3,48,000	2,78,000	2,87,000
(iii) Dassean "	31,000	62,000	35,000
(iv) Ghaggar "	6,16,000	6,78,000	5,80,000
(v) Other projects, etc.	2,64,000	3,36,000	2,28,000
6. Madras :			
(i) Mopad project	3,91,000	3,29,000	3,52,000
(ii) Other projects	1,09,000	1,11,000	73,000
7. Bombay :			
(i) Godaveri Canal	5,80,000	4,31,000	2,67,000
(ii) Chankapur Tank . . . . .	...	60,000	49,000
(iii) Pravara river project	10,99,000	8,81,000	10,53,000
(iv) Nira Right Bank Canal	31,40,000	32,27,000	32,00,000
(v) Other projects, etc.	81,000	29,000	81,000
8. Minor administrations	7,000	6,000	8,000
9. Reserve provision	1,30,000	...	...
<i>Deduct</i> —Allowance for possible lapses in grants	10,00,000	...	10,00,000
	80,00,000	85,24,000	75,00,000
<i>Deduct</i> —Amount provided in the Irrigation Section (<i>vide</i> page 94) outside the Famine Insurance grant	5,02,000	10,02,000	...
Net provision under head "35.—Construction of Protective Irrigation Works"	74,98,000	75,22,000	75,00,000

XXVI to XXVIII and 38 to 41—RAILWAY REVENUE ACCOUNT.

	Accounts, 1911-12.	Accounts, 1912-13.	Accounts, 1913-14.	1914-15.		Budget, 1915-16.
				Budget.	Revised.	
STATE RAILWAYS—	R	R	R	R	R	R
Gross Receipts . . .	50,36,86,936	55,02,95,453	50,31,92,089	50,60,06,000	53,45,96,000	53,01,26,000
Deduct—						
Working Expenses . . .	25,89,45,724	28,02,31,303	29,35,91,182	29,74,00,000	29,63,20,000	29,86,96,000
Surplus profits paid to Companies, etc. . .	72,30,008	1,06,44,636	60,12,854	96,28,000	1,02,86,000	73,23,000
Net Receipts . . .	23,75,11,204	25,94,19,524	20,29,87,993	20,89,80,000	22,79,90,000	22,41,07,000
Net Revenue equivalent at Rs15=£1 . . .	£ 15,834,080	£ 17,294,635	£ 17,532,533	£ 17,265,300	£ 15,199,300	£ 14,940,400
Interest and capital re- demption charges—						
Interest on Debt . . .	6,279,070	6,683,164	6,887,842	7,047,500	7,544,900	7,660,800
Annuities in purchase of Railways . . .	3,357,301	3,357,672	3,379,581	3,357,700	3,357,700	3,357,700
Sinking Funds . . .	177,677	184,437	191,707	199,400	199,400	208,100
Interest chargeable against Companies on advances . . .	385,140	389,384	415,303	343,700	97,600	98,900
Interest on Capital deposited by Com- panies . . .	1,825,070	1,854,062	1,952,416	2,187,600	1,988,300	2,253,300
	12,025,158	12,468,719	12,826,849	13,135,900	13,187,900	13,584,800
Net Result . . .	3,808,922	4,825,916	4,705,684	4,129,400	2,011,400	1,355,600
GUARANTEED RAIL- WAYS—						
Net Result . . .	...	3,980	...	...	...	...
Other Receipts . . .	57,645	73,174	93,101	64,400	69,000	88,500
Other Charges . . .	78,797	99,716	9,259	273,100	166,800	254,700
Net Result . . .	—21,152	—26,542	83,849	—208,700	—97,800	—166,900
TOTAL NET RESULT	3,787,770	4,803,354	4,789,533	3,920,700	1,913,600	1,188,700
Redemption of capital from revenue . . .	312,928	840,561	869,165	898,775	898,775	929,427
STATISTICS—						
State Railways—						
Capital Expenditure to March 31st—						
Expenditure by Government* . . .	195,434,910	204,310,398	214,768,922	224,231,198	222,952,189	224,057,856
Expenditure by Companies . . .	38,604,907	39,687,927	41,510,962	43,069,027	42,508,362	42,870,563
Outlay on the East Indian Railway from Debentures raised by the Company . . .	14,587,268	14,587,268	14,587,268	14,587,268	14,587,268	18,087,268
Outlay on the South Indian Railway by the Company . . .	1,513,816	1,513,816	1,513,816	2,263,816	3,809,016	3,800,016
Outlay on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway by the Company . . .	959,364	972,697	1,007,364	1,071,397	1,079,697	1,113,080
Outlay on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway by the Company . . .	3,253,158	3,253,158	3,253,158	3,253,158	3,253,158	6,253,158
TOTAL	254,383,423	264,325,264	276,641,490	288,505,864	288,189,500	296,190,800
Money open on April 1 . . .	24,873	25,200	25,437	26,464	26,106	26,379

* The figures against this line include contribution by the Jaipur Durbar towards Capital outlay on the Nagda Muttra Railway, as follows:—

£	£	£	£	£	£
86,667	66,667	266,667	333,334	333,334	400,000

152. The Gross Receipts and Working Expenses of State Railways include the following figures on account of the Jorhat State Railway in Assam, which is the only line whose transactions are recorded in the Provincial section of the accounts:—

	Accounts, 1911-12.	Accounts, 1912-13.	Accounts, 1913-14.	Budget, 1914-15.	Revised, 1914-15.	Budget, 1915-16.
Gross Receipts	R 1,16,465	R 1,22,589	R 1,23,805	R 1,15,000	R 1,15,000	R 1,20,000
Working Expenses	84,107	84,546	89,499	91,000	1,07,000	96,000

153. The Budget estimate of Gross Receipts for 1914-15 was placed at Revised, 1914 R56.60 crores, a moderate increase over the receipts of the previous year, which in the Revised estimate had been placed at R55.70 crores, being expected to accrue from normal development of traffic and increased open mileage. Up to the time war was declared, this anticipation seemed likely to be realised, the returns of traffic receipts for the first four months having shown an improvement of 39 lakhs over the corresponding period of the year before. In August however there was a sharp fall of receipts, and though there has since been some little recovery the monthly earnings of railways have continued to be well below the level of the previous year. It is now estimated that the receipts of the year will not exceed R53.46 crores. Almost all railways share in the falling off of R3.14 crores compared with the Budget estimate, but much the greater part of it occurs on the Great Indian Peninsula, the Eastern Bengal and the North Western, which between them contribute R2.40 crores, the loss being attributable mainly to the restricted exports of cotton, jute and wheat. The result would have been worse but for improved coaching receipts obtained from the transport of troops.

154. The Revised estimate of Working Expenses shows a small reduction of Working Expenses. R10.80 lakhs compared with the Budget estimate which is due for the most part to savings in running expenses consequent on the smaller volume of traffic worked

155. The increase of R6.60 lakhs in the provision for payment of Surplus Surplus Pro. profits, etc., to Companies is due to the net receipts of the last quarter of 1913-14 having exceeded anticipations.

156. The Budget estimate of Gross Receipts for 1915-16 is taken at R53.01 Budget, 1915 crores or R45 lakhs lower than the Revised estimate of the current year. Gross Receipt It is based on the assumption that the depression of trade and the disturbance of the economic life of the country caused by the war will continue in some measure throughout the ensuing year. On the other hand, allowance is made for some development which may be expected in spite of the war and for the earnings of new lines and extensions.

157. The grant for Working Expenses in 1915-16 exceeds the Revised estimate Working Expenses. for the current year by R23.76 lakhs. The increase is due wholly to provision having been made for a larger programme of renewals of permanent way and rolling stock than that of the current year. Under ordinary Working Expenses the amount provided for next year is less than the Revised of the current year.

158. Consequent on the large decline in the traffic carried in 1914-15, the Surplus Pro. Budget estimate for 1915-16 shows a decrease under Surplus profits of R29.63 lakhs compared with the Revised estimate of the current year, the payments on this account being based on the profits earned in the preceding year.

Interest charges, etc.

159. The excess over the Budget estimate of 1914-15 under Interest and Capital redemption charges is due to the increase in the rate of interest charged Revised, 1914 on certain loan funds (*vide* paragraph 61).

In the details, the increase under Interest on Debt is to a large extent counterbalanced by decreases under Interest on Deposits and Advances to Railway Companies due to a change in the method of accounting for certain transactions relating to the Bengal-Nagpur Railway extensions.

160. The increase in the total Interest charges in 1915-16 is a result of the continued growth in the capital outlay on railways.

Other Receipts.

161. The receipts shown under this head represent recoveries from the Travancore Durbar of its share of the loss on the Travancore Branch of the South Indian Railway; the Government share of the surplus profits of the Rohilkhand and Kumaon, Southern Punjab and Amritsar-Patti Railways, payable under the terms of their respective contracts; and dividends on certain shares of the Ahmedabad-Dholka Railway allotted to Government in re-payment of expenditure incurred by it on behalf of the railway. The improvement of R 69 lakhs (£4,600) on the Budget estimate of receipts in the current year and the increase of R 2.97 lakhs (£19,800) provided in the Budget of 1915-16 is mainly due to the increase in the Government share of surplus profits of the Southern Punjab Railway Company.

Other Charges.

162. These consist of cost of land required by certain companies, the contracts with which provide for the free supply of all land wanted for the purposes of the railways undertaken by them and of miscellaneous items such as surveys and controlling establishments (including the Railway Board). A share of the cost of control is charged to the working expenses of each railway company and the recoveries thus made are adjusted by deduction from the miscellaneous expenditure. The details are:—

		Accounts, 1913-14.	1914-15.		1915-16.
			Budget.	Revised.	Budget. ₹
<i>Imperial.</i>		R	R	R	R
1. Subsidized Companies—Land	.	7,85,791	29,00,000	17,00,000	30,00,000
2. Miscellaneous Expenditure	.	6,87,945	11,82,000	7,91,000	8,04,000
<i>Provincial.</i>					
1. Subsidized Companies—Land	.	38,396	15,000	10,000	17,000
2. Miscellaneous Expenditure— Surveys		—465			
TOTAL	{ R	1,38,777	40,97,000	25,01,000	38,21,000
	{ £	9,252	273,100	166,800	254,700

Land.—A lapse of R12 lakhs is expected in the Imperial Budget grant for the current year, due to the postponement of several projects and to short outlay on the Sara-Serajganj, Phagwara-Rahon and Jullundur-Mukerian Railways. The principal allotments made in 1915-16 are for the Ahmedpur-Kutwa, Bankura-Damoodar, Dindigul-Palghat, Kalighat-Fulta, Sara-Serajganj, and Tinnevely-Tiruchendur Railways.

Miscellaneous Expenditure—The lapse of R3.91 lakhs in the Revised estimate for 1914-15 is due chiefly to survey operations being restricted in consequence of officers having been placed on military duty. The Budget for 1915-16 is made up as follows:—

	R
Allotment for Surveys	9,00,000
Charges for Railway Board and other establishments . . .	15,28,000
<i>Deduct</i> —Recoveries from Railway Companies on account of cost of supervision	16,24,000
TOTAL	8,04,000

XXIX—XXX AND 42, 42-A and 43.—IRRIGATION.

IRRIGATION.	Accounts, 1911-1912.	Accounts, 1912-1913.	Accounts, 1913-1914.	1914-1915.		Budget, 1915-1916.
				Budget.	Revised.	
MAJOR WORKS.	R	R	R	R	R	R
Revenue { Direct Re- { cepts . . .	3,57,22,988	3,91,12,179	4,14,89,485	3,99,25,000	4,12,53,000	4,15,38,000
{ Land Re- { venue . . .	2,02,71,977	2,30,73,667	2,52,65,614	2,43,21,000	2,54,58,000	2,61,43,000
Expendi- { Working Ex- { penses . . .	1,71,76,543	1,75,26,591	1,82,16,430	1,87,41,000	1,91,46,000	1,90,71,000
{ Interest . . .	1,59,94,080	1,73,66,737	1,77,92,499	1,86,58,000	1,86,90,000	1,95,16,000
NET REVENUE IN INDIA . . . R	2,28,24,342	2,72,92,518	3,07,46,170	2,68,47,000	2,88,75,000	2,90,94,000
Equivalent in Sterling £ Expenditure in England (mainly Interest) . £	1,521,623 116,595	1,819,501 124,731	2,049,744 118,693	1,789,800 120,900	1,925,000 120,600	1,939,600 122,200
NET REVENUE . . . £	1,405,028	1,694,770	1,931,051	1,668,900	1,804,400	1,817,400
CONSTRUCTION OF PRO- TECTIVE WORKS . . £	...	...	83,689	39,500	66,800	...
MINOR WORKS.						
Receipts—Direct . . .	37,05,809	39,82,403	39,42,289	41,44,000	38,88,000	42,48,000
Expenditure . . .	1,26,91,097	1,27,36,211	1,39,15,998	1,50,56,000	1,54,84,000	1,43,42,000
NET EXPENDITURE IN INDIA . . . R	89,85,288	87,53,808	99,73,709	1,09,12,000	1,15,96,000	1,00,94,000
Equivalent in Sterling £ Expenditure in England £	599,019 840	583,587 1,894	664,914 1,156	727,500 ...	773,100 500	672,900
NET EXPENDITURE . . . £	599,859	585,481	666,070	727,500	773,400	672,900
STATISTICS OF MAJOR WORKS.						
Capital Outlay to March 31 . . . R	58,59,07,753	56,82,80,455	59,16,14,071	61,75,56,000	61,74,95,000	64,12,38,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	35,733,184	37,552,030	39,440,938	41,170,400	41,166,300	42,749,200

163. Taking India as a whole, the net financial result of the working of Major Irrigation works in 1914-15 will be better than the Budget forecast by £135,500 (R20·33 lakhs). There is an improvement of R13·28 lakhs in the Direct Receipts and of R11·37 lakhs in the share of Land Revenue. But R4·32 lakhs of it are required to meet an increase in expenditure, mainly under Working Expenses. A further rise of £13,000 (1·95 lakhs) in the net profit is expected in the ensuing year. An advance of R2·85 lakhs is anticipated in the Direct Receipts and of R6·85 lakhs in the share of Land Revenue; and there will be a small reduction of R·75 lakh in Working Expenses. But allowance has been made for a large growth of R8·50 lakhs in the interest charges, in consequence of the considerable outlay now being incurred on new projects in the Punjab and elsewhere, the benefits of which will not be realised for some time to come. The net result under Minor Irrigation works in 1914-15 is worse than the Budget estimate by £45,900 (R6·88 lakhs) owing to a decline in revenue and an increase in expenditure; the estimate for next year provides for some rise in the receipts and for a large reduction in expenditure.

164. The figures for Land Revenue due to Irrigation have already been examined in paragraphs 10 and 11 along with those for Land Revenue proper. The details of the other heads are exhibited in the following tables.

XXIX AND 42.—MAJOR WORKS.

Direct Receipts.

IRRIGATION.	Accounts, 1911-1912.	Accounts, 1912-1913.	Accounts, 1913-1914.	1914-1915.		Budget, 1915-1916.
				Budget.	Revised.	
<i>Imperial.</i>						
1. Central Provinces .	58,508	93,231	1,89,771	1,34,000	1,07,000	1,04,000
2. Burma .	9,15,430	10,03,999	12,43,922	11,20,000	11,94,000	12,00,000
3. United Provinces .	3,13,702	2,43,111	4,44,386	2,20,000	2,56,000	4,79,000
4. North-West Frontier	7,19,905	8,21,632	8,51,212	8,50,000	8,43,000	9,30,000
Total	20,07,545	21,61,803	26,79,291	23,24,000	24,00,000	27,13,000
<i>Divided and Provincial.</i>						
1. Bengal .		2,73,918	2,46,579	2,67,000	2,40,000	2,40,000
2. Bihar and Orissa		23,30,797	25,75,520	23,72,000	24,12,000	25,50,000
3. United Provinces	82,60,232	79,57,265	93,25,086	88,84,000	1,00,44,000	89,75,000
4. Punjab .	2,13,07,959	2,47,40,266	2,46,57,424	2,42,03,000	2,42,05,000	2,52,01,000
5. Madras .	2,53,100	2,74,097	2,05,374	2,65,000	3,06,000	2,62,000
6. Bombay .	13,36,152	13,68,033	17,40,211	16,10,000	16,47,000	15,97,000
Bengal (old) .	25,58,000					
Total	3,37,15,443	3,69,50,376	3,88,10,194	3,76,01,000	3,88,53,000	3,88,25,000
TOTAL R	3,57,22,988	3,91,12,179	4,14,89,485	3,99,25,000	4,12,53,000	4,15,38,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	2,381,533	2,607,478	2,765,966	2,661,700	2,750,200	2,769,200

WORKING EXPENSES.

<i>Imperial.</i>						
1. India General (Reserve) .	...	...	...	1,92,000	...	63,000
2. Central Provinces .	34,938	81,023	75,429	78,000	78,000	78,000
3. Burma .	3,62,822	4,47,428	4,45,896	5,62,000	9,00,000	6,02,000
4. United Provinces .	3,73,614	3,90,411	4,64,160	4,48,000	4,21,000	4,57,000
5. North-West Frontier	3,21,398	3,10,719	3,03,887	3,00,000	3,69,000	6,00,000
Total	10,92,772	12,29,581	12,89,372	15,81,000	17,68,000	18,00,000
<i>Divided and Provincial.</i>						
1. Bengal .		2,35,717	2,97,789	2,96,000	2,58,000	2,67,000
2. Bihar and Orissa		12,66,071	13,01,899	14,62,000	14,12,000	14,20,000
3. United Provinces	31,11,394	28,97,451	29,60,062	30,21,000	30,17,000	29,88,000
4. Punjab .	79,35,356	82,21,807	83,21,486	86,01,000	86,01,000	89,42,000
5. Madras .	22,23,700	20,50,980	23,77,656	22,83,000	25,25,000	21,10,000
6. Bombay .	14,11,254	16,24,984	16,68,166	15,44,000	15,65,000	15,44,000
Bengal (old)	14,02,067					
Total	1,60,83,771	1,62,97,010	1,69,27,058	1,71,60,000	1,73,78,000	1,72,71,000
TOTAL INDIA R	1,71,76,543	1,75,26,521	1,82,16,430	1,87,41,000	1,91,46,000	1,90,71,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	1,145,103	1,168,439	1,214,429	1,249,400	1,276,400	1,271,400
England . . . £	...	1	14			
Total	1,145,103	1,168,440	1,214,443	1,249,400	1,276,400	1,271,400

DIRECT RECEIPTS.

(a) Imperial.

165. The total Revised estimate for 1914-15 exceeds the Budget by Revised, 1
 R 76 lakh mainly owing to improved receipts from the Mandalay and Shwebo
 canals in Burma. The total Budget estimate for 1915-16 provides for a rise of Budget, 15
 R 3.13 lakhs over the Revised for the current year, chiefly in consequence of
 the expected opening of the Upper Swat River canal and the development of
 the Imperial canals in the United Provinces.

(b) Divided and wholly Provincial.

166. The total Revised estimate for 1914-15 exceeds the Budget by Revised, 1
 R 12.52 lakhs. The bulk of the improvement is expected in the United Pro-
 vinces, and is due to the irrigation of larger areas for the *rabi* and *kharif* crops.
 consequent on a deficient rainfall. The total Budget for 1915-16 does not Budget, 15
 differ materially from the Revised estimate for the current year. It is based
 generally on the demand for *rabi* irrigation in the current year and on normal
 requirements in connection with next year's *kharif*.

WORKING EXPENSES.

(a) Imperial.

167. The total expenditure in 1914-15 is likely to exceed the Budget Revised, 15
 provision by R 1.87 lakhs. An increase of R 3.38 lakhs is expected in Burma,
 due to higher outlay on the head works of the Mandalay canal and the recon-
 struction of a drainage crossing on the South Mon canal; and of R 69 lakh in
 the North-West Frontier Province mainly under Establishment charges, owing to
 the formation of a new sub-division on the Lower Swat river canal. But a
 portion of this increase will be met from the reserve of R 1.92 lakhs for
 unforeseen requirements and from a small lapse in the grant for the Budget, 1915
 United Provinces. The total Budget estimate for 1915-16 exceeds the Revised
 estimate for the current year by R 32 lakh. Provision has been made in the
 North-West Frontier Province for the maintenance charges of the Upper
 Swat river canal, which is likely to be opened in the ensuing year; for
 normal outlay in the other provinces; and for a reserve of R 63 lakh for
 unforeseen expenditure.

(b) Divided and wholly Provincial.

168. The total expenditure in 1914-15 is likely to exceed the Budget grant Revised, 1915
 by R 2.18 lakhs. The increase is due to higher outlay in Madras, chiefly on main-
 tenance and repairs of the Kistna and Cauvery Delta systems, necessitated by
 flood damages and other causes. The Budget estimate for 1915-16 provides Budget, 1915
 generally for a normal scale of expenditure and for outlay on certain improve-
 ments urgently required on the Western Jumna and Sirhind canals in the
 Punjab. The total Budget is less than the Revised estimate for 1914-15 by
 R 1.07 lakhs.

**42A.—EXPENDITURE ON PROTECTIVE IRRIGATION WORKS IN
ADDITION TO THAT CHARGED UNDER FAMINE RELIEF
AND INSURANCE.**

			1914-1915.		Budget, 1915-1916.
Accounts, 1911-1912.	Accounts, 1912-1913.	Accounts, 1913-1914.	Budget.	Revised.	
India . . . R		12,55,344	5,02,000	10,02,000	
Equivalent in sterling £		83,689	33,500	66,800	

169. The figures have already been explained in paragraphs 150 and 151.

XXX AND 43.—MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION.

Revenue.

	Accounts, 1911-1912.	Accounts, 1912-1913.	Accounts, 1913-1914.	1914-1915.		Budget, 1915-1916.
				Budget.	Revised.	
<i>Imperial.</i>						
1. India General	18,852	18,382	21,643	20,000	15,000	17,000
2. Delhi . . . . .	...	565	1,367	1,000	1,000	1,000
3. Baluchistan	46,405	67,211	62,734	86,000	64,000	80,000
4. Punjab	7,42,905	7,98,438	9,02,661	8,41,000	7,50,000	9,50,000
Total	8,08,162	8,84,596	9,92,405	9,48,000	8,30,000	10,28,000
<i>Divided and Provincial.</i>						
1. Central Provinces	31,045	47,423	56,221	62,000	43,000	70,000
2. Burma	12,75,025	14,41,267	13,68,741	16,04,000	15,14,000	15,76,000
3. Bengal (new) . . . . .	...	6,90,060	6,12,882	6,60,000	5,75,000	6,20,000
4. Bihar and Orissa . . . . .	...	76,522	72,167	73,000	73,000	73,000
5. United Provinces	1,50,841	1,79,913	1,32,109	1,44,000	1,80,000	1,64,000
6. Punjab	56,369	66,869	76,040	74,000	70,000	89,000
7. Madras	2,16,985	2,31,552	2,52,323	2,31,000	2,25,000	2,39,000
8. Bombay	3,65,836	3,65,201	3,78,401	3,48,000	3,78,000	3,69,000
Eastern Bengal and Assam	48	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal (old)	8,01,498	...	...	...	...	...
Total	28,97,647	30,97,807	29,49,884	31,96,000	30,58,000	32,00,000
TOTAL R	37,05,809	39,82,403	39,42,289	41,44,000	38,88,000	42,48,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	247,054	265,494	262,819	276,200	259,200	283,200
<i>Expenditure.</i>						
<i>Imperial.</i>						
1. India General	78,641	1,02,541	59,962	7,10,000	61,000	6,07,000
2. Delhi . . . . .	...	1,434	898	3,000	3,000	3,000
3. Baluchistan	3,04,208	3,63,780	3,84,187	2,28,000	3,06,000	1,36,000
4. Punjab	10,09,200	9,17,328	9,39,520	9,00,000	11,00,000	8,93,000
5. North-West Frontier	39,090	37,870	52,654	63,000	59,000	63,000
Total	14,31,139	14,22,953	14,37,221	19,08,000	15,29,000	17,02,000
<i>Divided and Provincial.</i>						
1. Central Provinces	5,35,221	4,64,743	5,73,720	9,67,000	9,04,000	6,00,000
2. Burma	14,26,708	12,85,756	10,95,549	14,50,000	12,50,000	12,10,000
3. Assam . . . . .	...	66,634	1,15,211	1,79,000	1,32,000	64,000
4. Bengal (new) . . . . .	...	15,38,247	19,20,421	22,46,000	27,96,000	22,94,000
5. Bihar and Orissa . . . . .	...	4,01,830	4,89,670	4,93,000	4,13,000	4,70,000
6. United Provinces	4,22,432	3,78,882	4,45,070	2,75,000	4,71,000	2,86,000
7. Punjab	1,07,297	3,98,397	2,82,970	96,000	2,18,000	1,52,000
8. Madras	35,70,377	36,34,683	40,22,399	41,22,000	44,50,000	42,00,000
9. Bombay	31,73,167	31,44,096	35,27,767	33,20,000	32,91,000	33,64,000
Eastern Bengal and Assam	1,20,956	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal (old)	18,94,800	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1,12,59,958	1,13,18,258	1,24,78,777	1,31,48,000	1,39,55,000	1,26,40,000
TOTAL INDIA R	1,26,91,097	1,27,36,211	1,39,15,998	1,50,56,000	1,54,84,000	1,43,42,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	846,078	849,081	927,733	1,003,700	1,032,300	966,100
England	840	1,894	1,156	...	300	...
GRAND TOTAL £	846,913	850,975	928,889	1,003,700	1,032,600	966,100

REVENUE.

(a) *Imperial.*

Revised, 1914-15.

170. The decline of R1·18 lakhs in the revenue in the current year as compared with the Budget estimate is chiefly due to a smaller demand for water from the Imperial canals in the Punjab. The Budget estimate for

Budget, 1915-16.

1915-16 is based on a normal demand for irrigation.

(b) *Divided and Provincial.*

Revised, 1914-15.

171. The total Revised estimate for 1914-15 is less than the Budget by R1·38 lakhs. The decrease is mainly due to a fall in revenue from canals in certain districts in Burma, and in the navigation canals in eastern Bengal consequent on a reduction in the jute traffic. The Budget estimate for 1915-16 provides for normal collections in all the provinces.

Budget, 1915-16.

EXPENDITURE.

(a) *Imperial—India and England.*

Revised, 1914-15.

172. The Budget estimate of the current year included the usual grant of R5 lakhs in aid of special expenditure entailed by the recommendations of the Irrigation Commission, and a reserve of R·73 lakh for unforeseen requirements. From these special provisions, R1·53 lakhs have been assigned to the United Provinces to meet Provincial outlay on tank restoration works; R2 lakhs will be required for special repairs on the Imperial inundation canals in the Punjab necessitated by heavy rainfall; and R·69 lakh will be spent on the Khusdil Khan reservoir and Surkhab river projects in Baluchistan. The balance of the special allotments will lapse. These causes account for the decrease of R3·74 lakhs in the Revised estimate for 1914-15, as compared with the Budget.

Budget, 1915-16.

173. The total Budget estimate for 1915-16 exceeds the Revised for the current year by R1·68 lakhs. Provision has been made for the special grant of R5 lakhs. But a reduction is anticipated in the expenditure on the Imperial inundation canals in the Punjab, owing to the absence of the special repairs undertaken in the current year; and in Baluchistan no allotments have yet been made for the projects which are financed from the special grant mentioned above.

(b) *Divided and Provincial.*

Revised, 1914-15.

174. The total Revised estimate for 1914-15 exceeds the Budget grant by R8·07 lakhs. There is an increase of R5·50 lakhs in Bengal, owing to the purchase of a dredger for the maintenance of waterways; of R3·28 lakhs in Madras, due to special repairs necessitated by flood damages; of R1·96 lakhs in the United Provinces, caused mainly by expenditure on tank restoration works financed by special assignments from Imperial revenues (see paragraph 172); and of R1·22 lakhs in the Punjab, in consequence of outlay on certain necessary projects for which no provision was made in the Budget. But these excesses will be partially counterbalanced by lapses in grants in Burma and in the remaining provinces.

Budget, 1915-16.

175. The total Budget estimate for 1915-16 is taken at R13·15 lakhs less than the Revised estimate of the current year. The decrease is partly due to the absence of the special expenditure incurred in the current year and referred to in the preceding paragraph. Provision has generally been made for sanctioned establishments and for a normal scale of expenditure. But in Burma, some curtailment of grants has been necessary owing to the position of the Provincial finances.

44.—CONSTRUCTION OF RAILWAYS CHARGED TO PROVINCIAL REVENUES.

		Accounts, 1911-1912.	Accounts, 1912-1913.	Accounts, 1913-1914.	1914-1915.		● Budget, 1915-1916.
					Budget.	Revised.	
<i>Provincial.</i>							
Assam	R	12,53	63,984	21,213	29,000	24,000	20,000
	£	836	4,266	1,414	1,900	1,600	1,300

176. The charges represent capital outlay in connection with the Jorhat Railway and are unimportant in character.

XXXI and 45.—CIVIL WORKS.

EXPENDITURE.

	Accounts, 1911-1912.	Accounts, 1912-1913.	Accounts, 1913-1914.	1914-1915.		Budget, 1915-1916.
				Budget.	Revised.	
<i>Imperial.</i>						
1. India General	34,19,254	71,05,987	28,97,403	38,99,000	31,16,000	35,73,000
2. Delhi	...	8,16,683	19,16,010	17,03,000	14,82,000	13,36,000
3. Baluchistan	8,60,851	9,61,402	11,02,343	10,05,000	11,01,000	10,11,000
4. North-West Frontier	23,35,928	26,25,826	34,62,786	31,23,000	33,12,000	25,86,000
5. Other Provinces	46,21,372	39,89,659	49,25,688	53,57,000	55,06,000	50,01,000
Total	1,12,37,405	1,54,99,507	1,43,64,230	1,53,87,000	1,45,17,000	1,35,07,000
<i>Provincial.</i>						
1. Central Provinces	56,36,262	67,66,686	68,83,785	75,76,000	80,09,000	67,53,000
2. Burma	1,01,61,370	82,57,096	1,01,11,603	1,47,33,000	1,08,75,000	1,02,63,000
3. Assam	...	43,16,217	66,17,426	49,23,000	54,16,000	42,50,000
4. Bengal (new)	...	90,02,139	1,02,18,648	1,10,36,000	1,17,79,000	83,97,000
5. Bihar and Orissa	...	59,81,947	88,23,760	1,02,88,000	95,82,000	90,98,000
6. United Provinces	71,21,797	73,84,393	90,03,926	75,78,000	71,50,000	75,68,000
7. Punjab	62,75,248	68,75,537	98,34,507	1,11,88,000	92,98,000	77,22,000
8. Madras	1,10,12,637	1,56,63,903	1,64,89,730	1,80,02,000	1,96,43,000	1,09,73,000
9. Bombay	1,35,42,061	97,85,149	1,19,03,975	98,69,000	1,05,69,000	80,57,000
Eastern Bengal and Assam	67,18,032	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal (old)	83,21,485	...	...	...	...	...
Total	6,92,88,892	7,40,33,067	8,92,47,350	9,51,98,000	8,93,21,000	7,33,81,000
TOTAL INDIA . R	8,05,26,297	8,95,32,574	10,36,11,590	11,05,85,000	10,38,38,000	8,68,88,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	5,368,419	5,968,838	6,907,440	7,372,400	6,922,600	5,792,600
England £	84,793	90,665	101,184	82,200	86,400	21,200
TOTAL . £	5,453,212	6,059,503	7,008,624	7,454,600	7,009,000	5,813,800

REVENUE.

	Accounts, 1911-1912.	Accounts, 1912-1913.	Accounts, 1913-1914.	1914-1915.		Budget, 1915-1916.
				Budget.	Revised.	
<i>Imperial.</i>						
1. India General . . .	6,38,618	1,13,050	83,228	66,000	72,000	72,000
2. Delhi . . .	...	4,640	1,42,894	48,000	1,54,000	1,48,000
3. Baluchistan . . .	44,388	41,413	43,914	40,000	45,000	44,000
4. North-West Frontier . . .	1,37,210	2,90,186	1,48,739	1,42,000	1,56,000	1,51,000
5. Other Provinces . . .	2,33,632	2,45,548	2,70,028	2,41,000	2,48,000	2,18,000
Total . . .	10,53,848	6,94,876	6,88,803	5,40,000	6,75,000	6,33,000
<i>Provincial.</i>						
1. Central Provinces . . .	5,64,490	13,15,898	2,41,530	2,34,000	2,52,000	2,52,000
2. Burma . . .	2,96,425	3,31,317	3,45,615	3,31,000	3,34,000	3,35,000
3. Assam . . .	...	1,40,764	1,50,703	1,54,000	1,60,000	1,62,000
4. Bengal (new) . . .	...	5,27,559	6,00,292	5,29,000	6,34,000	5,82,000
5. Bihar and Orissa . . .	...	2,88,251	3,54,127	3,15,000	3,88,000	3,74,000
6. United Provinces . . .	4,27,046	4,49,720	5,38,595	4,24,000	4,54,000	4,26,000
7. Punjab . . .	6,20,941	5,10,712	5,21,946	5,04,000	4,03,000	3,96,000
8. Madras . . .	2,71,824	3,05,312	3,32,418	3,21,000	4,02,000	3,87,000
9. Bombay . . .	7,04,497	7,67,801	7,65,577	2,39,000	3,15,000	2,95,000
Eastern Bengal and Assam . . .	3,46,260	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal (old) . . .	6,18,535	...	...	...	...	...
Total . . .	38,50,019	46,36,834	37,90,803	30,51,000	33,22,000	32,03,000
TOTAL INDIA . R . . .	49,03,867	53,31,710	44,79,606	35,91,000	39,97,000	38,41,000
Equivalent in Sterling £ . . .	326,924	355,447	298,640	234,400	266,400	256,100

177. The Imperial revenue and expenditure shown against "Other Provinces" represent the transactions in connection with the buildings of the various departments, *e.g.*; Salt, Customs, etc., the receipts and charges of which are wholly Imperial.

EXPENDITURE.

(a) Imperial.—India and England.

178. The total expenditure in 1914-15 is expected to fall short of the *Revised*, Budget estimate by Rs 07 lakhs. The decrease is mainly due to a partial utilisation of the reserve for unforeseen expenditure, and to lapses in the allotments for the new Custom House and for the extension of the Currency Office and of the Mint at Bombay; for the new Post Office at Allahabad; and for a new police building and for improvements to roads in Delhi.

179. In 1915-16 the total Imperial grant has been fixed at Rs 100 lakhs, *Budget*, exclusive of Rs 05 lakhs allotted for expenditure incurred in the Civil Department, mostly in the several minor administrations, and of sums aggregating Rs 33.20 lakhs to be spent by the administrations of the North-West Frontier Province (25 lakhs) and Baluchistan (8.20 lakhs). A large curtailment of grants has been made everywhere in view of the financial position.

180. The purposes to which the grant of Rs 100 lakhs mentioned in the preceding paragraph will be applied are shown below :—

		In lakhs of rupees.	
		R	R
(a) Ordinary grant—			
(1)	Establishment and miscellaneous charges	15.32	
(2)	Repairs	20.96	
(3)	Works in progress	25.65	
(4)	New works—		
	(a) costing up to Rs 5,000	8.78	
	(b) costing more than Rs 5,000	9.78	
(5)	Payments in England for stores, furlough allowances, etc.	3.18	
(6)	Reserve for Archaeological expenditure	1.28	
(7)	Reserve for other unforeseen expenditure	3.75	
			88.70
(b) Delhi Province—			
(1)	Works in progress . . . . .	.97	
(2)	New works—		
	(a) costing up to Rs 5,000 . . . . .	.91	
	(b) costing more than Rs 5,000	2.31	
(3)	Repairs	5.51	
(4)	Establishment and Tools and Plant	1.41	
(5)	Archaeological expenditure . . . . .	.19	
			11.80
			100.00
			N 2

181. The following is a list of the new works and works in progress on which it is probable that allotments of Rs 1 lakh or more will be made from the ordinary grant in the ensuing year :—

Provinces.	Name of work.	Amount of grant.
		R
Bihar and Orissa	Post and Telegraph office buildings in the new Capital with quarters for Postmaster and Signallers	1,50,000
Bombay	New Custom House at Karachi	1,58,000
"	" at Bombay	4,00,000
"	Extension of the Currency Office at Bombay	1,25,000
"	Quarters for the Preventive officers, Customs Department, at Bombay (Matunga)	1,15,000
Delhi	New Kotwali at Delhi	1,47,000
Burma	New Custom House at Rangoon	1,45,000
"	New Telegraph Office at Rangoon	2,70,000
Madras	Acquisition of premises for the Currency Office at Madras	1,50,000
Central Provinces	New Postal building, Nagpur	1,00,000

(b) India—Provincial.

vised, 1914-15.

182. The total Revised estimate for 1914-15 is less than the Budget by Rs 87.77 lakhs. The Budget provided for an outlay of about Rs 80½ lakhs on Civil Works from the special Imperial assignments made in recent years for education, sanitation etc. The total outlay of this class in the current year is now estimated at about Rs 89 lakhs; and eliminating this special expenditure as well as the corresponding Budget provision, the Revised estimate under Civil Works falls short of the Budget by about Rs 67 lakhs. The real saving is larger, for a portion of the expenditure against some of the ordinary grants provided in the Budget under Education, Medical and other heads is recorded in the accounts under Civil Works. Considerable lapses in the grants provided under the latter head, otherwise than from the special appropriations from Imperial revenues referred to above, are expected in Bengal (Rs 11 lakhs), Bihar and Orissa (Rs 17 lakhs), Burma (Rs 14 lakhs), the United Provinces (Rs 7 lakhs), and the Punjab (Rs 6 lakhs), owing mainly to a curtailment of the programme of construction contemplated in the Budget which has become necessary in consequence of the financial situation. In Bombay alone, the expenditure is expected to exceed the Budget grant owing mainly to the purchase of land from the Bombay City Improvement Trust for the Parel Laboratory.

get, 1915-16.

183. The table below compares the details of the grants for 1915-16 in the various provinces, so far as settled at present, with the probable expenditure in the current year.

REVISED, 1914-15.

[Lakhs of Rupees.]

PROVINCES.	GRANTS TO		OUTLAY IN THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT ON			Other items.	TOTAL.
	Local Boards and Municipalities.	Other local bodies.	Original works.	Repairs.	Establishment charges.		
1. Central Provinces	5.87	...	43.83	17.83	10.50	2.02	80.00
2. Burma	6.00	...	48.55	34.00	18.60	1.60	108.75
3. Assam	10.86	...	28.02	12.03	7.11	1.14	54.16
4. Bengal	13.66	11.55	54.86	22.95	12.40	2.37	117.79
5. Bihar and Orissa	11.94	...	58.40	8.94	9.25	7.29	95.82
6. United Provinces	4.44	...	28.65	24.67	11.06	2.06	71.50
7. Punjab	19.91	...	45.41	17.00	8.50	2.13	92.95
8. Madras	70.98	6.96	61.82	8.92	14.12	3.65	169.45
9. Bombay	8.27	...	59.18	21.08	15.08	3.06	106.59
TOTAL	152.31	18.51	422.77	167.61	106.62	25.39	893.21

BUDGET, 1915-16.

[Lakhs of Rupee]

PROVINCES.	GRANTS TO		OUTLAY IN THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT ON			Other items.	TOTAL.
	Local Boards and Municipalities.	Other local bodies.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Establishment charges.		
1. Central Provinces	2.02	...	31.26	21.74	10.50	2.01	67.53
2. Burma	12.00	...	31.22	33.00	20.00	6.41	102.63
3. Assam	4.41	...	14.78	14.24	7.48	1.79	42.50
4. Bengal	10.16	11.55	28.88	22.00	13.50	.88	86.97
5. Bihar and Orissa	8.63	...	60.51	8.25	9.00	4.59	90.98
6. United Provinces	4.53	...	31.94	24.38	12.08	2.75	75.68
7. Punjab	13.14	...	25.08	17.50	8.78	2.72	77.22
8. Madras	30.93	3.01	50.55	8.41	15.05	1.75	109.73
9. Bombay	8.27	...	28.25	21.93	15.00	7.12	80.57
TOTAL	94.09	14.56	312.47	171.48	111.39	29.82	732.81

184. The total Budget estimate for 1915-16 is less than the Revised estimate for the current year by Rs159.40 lakhs. The large decrease reflects the policy of retrenchment which has been dictated by the financial position brought about by the war. Heavy reductions have been made in the provision for grants to local bodies and for original works, in view of the decline in the Provincial revenues and the need for restricting the drafts on Provincial balances. Allotments aggregating Rs30½ lakhs only have been made for outlay on Civil Works from the special Imperial assignments made in recent years, against a corresponding outlay of Rs89 lakhs included in the Revised estimate of the current year. Budg —

185. The total provision for grants to local boards and municipalities in 1915-16 is Rs58.22 lakhs less than the similar expenditure in 1914-15. The bulk of the decrease occurs in Madras (Rs10.03 lakhs) and is due to a reduction in the special non-recurring grants given to local bodies for minor sanitary works, the construction of roads and bridges and various other purposes. A reduced provision for similar non-recurring grants has been made in most other provinces also.

186. The figures shown under "Grants to other local bodies" consist mainly of contributions to the Calcutta Improvement Trust (Rs11.50 lakhs), and to the Madras Corporation (Rs3 lakhs) for water-supply and drainage works. The first of these contributions represents grants from Imperial revenues passed through the Provincial account. It includes the final instalment of the non-recurring payment of Rs50 lakhs.

187. The total provision for Original Works in 1915-16 is less than the probable expenditure in the current year by over a crore of rupees. The grants have been restricted in all the provinces to urgent requirements. Provision has been made in Bihar and Orissa for progress of work in connection with the Bankipore buildings and the Lunatic Asylum at Ranchi.

188. The Budget grants for Repairs and for Establishment charges are generally based on normal requirements, and in the latter case on the assumption that the orders restricting the grant of leave out of India will continue to be in operation throughout the ensuing year. The increase under "Other Items" as compared with the Revised estimate for the current year is mainly due to the provision of the usual reserve in Bombay and Burma.

REVENUE.

*(a) Imperial.**Revised, 1914-15.*

189. The total Revised estimate for 1914-15 exceeds the Budget by R1·35 lakhs, mainly in consequence of higher receipts in Delhi from the rent of buildings occupied by Government officials and the supply of electric energy. The total Budget estimate for 1915-16 does not differ materially from the Revised for the current year.

*Budget, 1915-16.**(b) Provincial.**Revised, 1914-15.*

190. The total Revised estimate for 1914-15 shows a rise of R2·71 lakhs over the Budget estimate. Increased receipts are expected in all the provinces from the rent and sale of Government buildings and from other sources. The decrease of R1·01 lakhs shown against the Punjab in the table on page 98 is due to the remission of certain contributions hitherto recovered from local bodies, budget provision for which was made under "32—Miscellaneous" (see paragraph 139). The Budget estimate for 1915-16 provides generally for normal receipts in all the provinces.

Budget, 1915-16.

XXXII and 46.—ARMY.

		1914-1915.			1915-1916.	
		Accounts, 1911-1912.	Accounts, 1912-1913.	Accounts, 1913-1914.	Budget.	Revised.
		R	R	R	R	R
INDIA—						
<i>Effective Services—</i>						
Administration		69,23,994	69,75,270	71,56,430	69,92,860	68,44,000
Military Accounts		29,15,540	29,15,887	30,13,241	29,50,323	28,09,000
Regimental Pay, etc.		12,45,65,223	12,20,93,251	12,23,80,051	12,49,98,430	10,86,00,000
Supply and Transport		3,01,50,763	3,36,92,689	3,42,78,807	3,49,60,900	3,14,38,000
Veterinary		4,93,567	5,00,023	5,02,617	5,03,920	4,07,000
Clothing		12,58,800	15,68,321	19,26,690	19,98,870	34,72,000
Remounts		47,13,862	49,28,434	46,52,456	54,71,930	54,53,000
Medical Services		57,83,758	56,96,320	57,50,474	60,26,400	53,19,000
Medical Stores		5,65,779	5,06,157	5,51,826	5,06,570	5,21,000
Ordnance		88,17,906	98,51,097	95,87,161	1,06,75,350	1,06,43,000
Ecclesiastical		4,17,979	4,30,154	4,27,188	4,37,490	4,48,000
Education		12,52,272	12,41,097	13,47,675	14,57,350	10,40,000
Compensation for Food, etc.		48,96,685	57,56,698	62,81,040	63,95,000	57,10,000
Miscellaneous Services		89,22,432	31,25,192	28,42,035	21,09,200	3,11,29,000
Hutting		3,04,955	6,98,816	2,10,975	2,00,000	2,00,000
Conveyance by Road, River, and Sea		8,74,856	15,95,814	8,47,034	9,00,950	7,99,000
Conveyance by Rail		43,35,239	38,62,887	42,48,200	46,01,570	43,45,000
Cantonments		13,63,144	14,75,915	24,27,408	13,63,810	16,09,000
Unadjusted Expenditure		—1,52,782	—6,79,193	1,29,023		
TOTAL		20,84,03,972	20,62,37,829	20,85,59,916	21,25,46,000	22,02,81,000
<i>Non-effective Services—</i>						
	R	1,04,85,675	1,07,43,291	1,09,57,429	1,10,03,000	1,10,41,000
TOTAL INDIA	R	21,88,89,647	21,69,81,120	21,95,17,345	22,35,49,000	23,13,22,000
Equivalent in sterling	£	14,592,043	14,465,408	14,634,400	14,903,200	15,421,400
ENGLAND—						
<i>Effective Services—</i>						
Payments to War Office for British Forces		914,000	941,643	917,287	920,000	930,700
Furlough Allowances, etc., of British Forces		135,990	141,456	145,302	139,000	81,000
Consolidated Clothing Allowances of British Soldiers		48,460	455	412	16,000	20,800
Furlough Allowances, Indian Service		363,216	355,676	361,405	365,000	265,000
Indian Troop Service		273,947	266,421	298,777	322,000	88,800
Other Heads		61,824	107,854	115,919	108,100	144,300
Clothing Stores		58,676	52,712	92,665	100,000	123,000
Ordnance and Miscellaneous Stores		340,189	506,097	500,328	503,000	510,200
Medical Stores		104,612	95,980	94,406	99,900	98,000
Supply and Transport Stores				44,123	57,500	70,500
Military Farms Stores		51,005	52,879	11,294	11,000	10,800
Operations in Persian Gulf (Stores)		50,620	43,848	39,373	50,000	18,600
Stores taken to India with Troops		36,825	24,409	17,586	29,100	19,100
TOTAL		2,439,364	2,559,430	2,638,876	2,870,600	2,380,800
<i>Non-effective Services—</i>						
Payments to War Office for British Forces		898,331	949,183	927,029	945,000	946,000
Pensions, Indian Service		1,431,735	1,425,242	1,407,596	1,405,000	1,375,000
Other Heads		174,473	177,263	181,248	182,000	203,000
TOTAL	£	2,504,539	2,551,688	2,515,873	2,532,000	2,524,000
TOTAL ENGLAND	£	4,943,903	5,111,118	5,154,740	5,402,600	4,904,800
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	£	19,536,546	19,576,526	19,789,239	20,305,800	20,326,200
RECEIPTS.						
India	R	1,04,91,423	1,33,60,517	1,27,84,798	1,26,11,000	1,19,46,000
Equivalent in sterling	£	699,428	890,708	852,320	840,700	796,400
England	£	479,938	337,095	351,186	351,000	355,100
TOTAL RECEIPTS	£	1,179,366	1,227,803	1,203,506	1,192,300	1,151,500
TOTAL NET EXPENDITURE	£	18,357,180	18,348,723	18,585,733	19,113,500	19,174,700

revised, 1915-16,
compared with
Budget, 1914-15.
Expenditure—
India.

191. The anticipated Army expenditure in India for the current year is estimated at R23,13.22 lakhs (£15,421,400) or R77.73 lakhs (£518,200) more than the Budget estimate. Foremost among the causes which have contributed to this increase may be mentioned an additional outlay of R27.00 lakhs (£180,000) owing to the recall of officers from furlough and suspension of leave consequent on the war, but against this there is a decrease at Home in furlough allowances of R23.70 lakhs (£158,000). In connection with the war, it has been necessary to incur expenditure on the internal defence of the country and other necessary measures amounting to R37.02 lakhs (£250,800). Food prices were higher throughout the year and the Budget provision on this account is likely to be exceeded to the extent of R8 lakhs (£53,300). A large number of Indian Medical Service and Royal Engineer officers have been withdrawn from Civil employ for military duty, and their ordinary pay charges, amounting to R9.62 lakhs (£64,100), must now be charged to the Army grant. On the other hand, a saving of R10.5 lakhs (£70,000) has accrued by the delay in the return of certain Indian troops to India from the Colonies and the consequent lapse in the Budget provision on their account.

Amongst other variations may be mentioned a charge of R3 lakhs (£20,000) for bounties paid to British soldiers for extension of service, previous to the outbreak of war. The War Office will also contribute a similar sum, the total payments amounting to R6 lakhs (£40,000). Owing to the suspension of the Arms Traffic operations in the Persian Gulf, a saving of R5.53 lakhs (£36,900) has been secured, which has more than covered the extra expenditure amounting to R4 lakhs (£26,700) in connection with the recent disturbances on the North-West Frontier. Some further land has been acquired in connection with the new Cantonment at Delhi at a cost of R1.90 lakhs (£12,700). A large increase of the strength of Volunteer Corps has caused an extra expenditure of R1.50 lakhs (£10,000). Owing to the war, several schools of instruction, e.g., the Staff College, Cavalry School and Flying School, have been temporarily closed; the ordinary inland relief of troops has been curtailed; and charges in India in connection with the Indian troop service have been lower. These three causes account for a decrease of R6.46 lakhs (£43,100).

re.

192. The gross expenditure under the Army head at Home is expected to fall below the current year's Budget provision of £5,402,600 by £197,800. Owing to the war it has not been possible to comply fully with the original store demands, and a lapse of £108,900 is anticipated from this cause. The recall of officers from leave has reduced the payments of furlough allowances by £158,000, while the suspension of the Indian troop service, for which a Budget provision of £322,000 was made, results in a decrease of £233,200. The expenditure at Home in connection with the Arms Traffic operations in the Persian Gulf is £28,400 less.

Receipts—India
Home.

193. The total receipts during the current year are somewhat lower than the anticipations of March last. In India there is a decrease of R6.65 lakhs (£44,300) and at Home an increase of £3,500; the former is largely due to the bulk of the present British garrison and units in the field being supplied with clothing in kind instead of obtaining it, as usual, on payment out of clothing allowances received.

Expenditure.

194. In the net, therefore, the expenditure during the current year—Home and India—under the head "Army" is expected to exceed the Budget provision of R28,67.03 lakhs (£19,113,500) by R9.18 lakhs (£61,200).

Special Expendi-

195. The Special or Schedule provision was R95.24 lakhs (£634,900), of which R63.42 lakhs (£422,800) represented expenditure at Home. War conditions have interfered with the supply of stores from Home, and a lapse of R30.55 lakhs (£203,700) is expected. The Indian expenditure is larger than the estimate by R3.18 lakhs (£21,200), in consequence of its having been found necessary to accelerate the augmentation of the Army Bearer Corps and to form an additional Divisional Signalling Company; also to acquire further land for the new cantonment at Delhi, to improve the conditions of service of the Military Assistant Surgeon class, and to meet a moiety

of the cost of bounties given early in the financial year to British soldiers to prolong their service in India. The net result is a lapse of R27.37 lakhs (£192,500).

196. For the coming year, the grant for Army expenditure in India amounts to R23,75.05 lakhs (£15,833,600), or R61.83 lakhs (£412,200) more *Budget, compare Revised Expend India.* than the Revised estimate of the current year. Broadly stated, this is due to an increased provision of R35 lakhs (£233,300) consequent on the suspension of leave owing to the war, and to the provision of a sum of R45 lakhs (£300,000) to meet the possible wound and family pension charges of Indian combatants and non-combatants. The last mentioned provision is counterbalanced by a corresponding reduction of the Home non-effective payments to the War Office, so that the latter is in reality bearing the charge. The following are other important causes of variation. The outlay on account of military measures necessary for the internal safety of India, and the charge against the Army estimates for the pay of Indian Medical Service and Royal Engineer officers transferred from other Departments for employment on military duty, are likely to exceed the corresponding expenditure in the current year by R13.88 lakhs (£92,500) and R14.68 lakhs (£97,900), respectively. A rise of R7.6 lakhs (£50,700) is expected in respect of food charges. An increase of R5.57 lakhs (£37,100) is due to the fact that, under what is termed the "Friday system of payment", the pay of a 53rd week will fall to be disbursed to British troops in 1915-16. An increase of R2.03 lakhs (£13,500) represents the growing strength of volunteers in India. Finally, the return of certain units lent for Colonial garrison duty increases expenditure next year by R7.27 lakhs (£48,500). On the other hand, changes in the composition of the local garrison and other causes are expected to give a saving of R46 lakhs (£306,700). In view of war conditions, the usual reliefs of troops in India will not take place, and this largely accounts for a lowering of the railway charges by R5.7 lakhs (£38,000). The following three items of expenditure in the current year will not recur in 1915-16, *viz.*, payments of bounty to British soldiers R3 lakhs (£20,000); acquisition of land in connection with the new cantonment at Delhi R1.9 lakhs (£12,700); and Arms Traffic operations R2.37 lakhs (£15,800).

197. The Home Estimates for 1915-16 amount to £4,140,100, or £764,700 *Home.* less than the expenditure anticipated during the current year. The reduced scale of Army expenditure at Home is due to the present exceptional conditions. As already stated above, a sum of £36,000 has been deducted (by way of set off against a provision made in ~~the~~ in respect of wound and family pension charges caused by the war) from the payments which it is the practice to make to the War Office in respect of the portion of the retired pay of British forces which has been earned by service in India. The store demands are lower by £90,300, in consequence of a curtailment of special demands. The suspension of the Arms Traffic operations in the Persian Gulf accounts for a reduction of £53,600. The furlough allowances are less by £210,000, and the provision on account of the Indian troop service in 1915-16 is £4,000 only, which implies a reduction of £84,800 as compared with the current year.

198. The receipts in 1915-16 are estimated at R161.26 lakhs (£1,075,100), *Receipts. India and* or £76,400 less than those of the current year. This falling off is attributable to war conditions, and more particularly to the fact that the bulk of the present British garrison in India are being supplied with articles of clothing in kind instead of being paid an allowance with which to purchase them.

199. The net Army expenditure for 1915-16 is thus R41.41 lakhs *Net Expen* (£276,100) below the Revised estimate of the current year. This is made up of a decrease of £738,300 at Home and an increase of £462,200 in India.

200. The total estimated expenditure in 1915-16, *viz.*, R29,96.06 lakhs *Budget, 19. compared with Budget, 19. India and* (£19,973,700) shows a decrease of R49.82 lakhs (£332,100) on the outlay contemplated in the current year's Budget. Excluding the transfer from the Home to the Indian Estimates of £300,000 for non-effective payments, there is a decrease of £962,500 at Home and an increase of £630,400 in India. The large decrease at Home is chiefly in furlough allowances (£368,000), in the stoppage of the Indian troop service (£318,000), the suspension of the Arms Traffic operations (£82,000), and smaller store demands (£199,200). The

increase in India may be ascribed broadly to an extra expenditure of R62 lakhs (£413,300) owing to the recall to duty of all effective officers and the suspension of leave generally; to extra war expenditure of R51·5 lakhs (£343,300) on account of the internal safety of India; to the higher pay charges of Indian Medical Service and Royal Engineer officers transferred from civil to military duty, R24·3 lakhs (£162,000); and to increased food charges, R15·6 lakhs (£104,000). On the other hand, changes in organisation and other special measures give a decrease of R47·00 lakhs (£313,300).

The receipts for the coming year are £117,200 below the current year's Budget, and the net Army expenditure falls below the current year's Budget by £214,900.

201. For the coming year, Special or Schedule expenditure will be reduced to a minimum, the provision made being only R17 53 lakhs (£116,900) against £634,900 in the Budget of 1914-15.

XXXIII and 46-A.—MARINE.

		1914-15.			1915-16.	
		Accounts, 1911-12.	Accounts, 1912-13.	Accounts, 1913-14.	Budget.	Revised. Budget.
EXPENDITURE.						
India	R	37,61,939	38,36,942	38,35,541	35,22,000	35,23,000
Equivalent in sterling	£	250,796	255,796	255,703	234,800	234,900
England	£	199,932	224,132	257,142	270,100	415,500
Total	£	450,728	479,928	512,845	504,900	650,400
RECEIPTS.						
India	R	12,73,487	13,15,039	13,43,125	14,07,000	10,23,000
Equivalent in sterling		84,900	87,669	89,542	93,800	68,200
England						
Total	£	84,900	87,669	89,542	93,800	68,200
NET EXPENDITURE	£	365,828	392,259	423,303	411,100	582,200

202. The total expenditure (India and Home) falls short of the Budget by £49,200 and there is a fall in receipts to the extent of £4,600; the net expenditure is thus £44,600 less than the Budget.

The increase in Indian expenditure is due chiefly to larger purchases of stores to replenish stocks. Smaller supplies of stores and absence of outlay on special measures—see paragraph 203—account for the lower Home expenditure. The decrease in receipts in India is mainly due to the Royal Indian Marine vessels not being available to take up remunerative transport work as usual.

203. The sum of £43,000 provided in the Budget on account of a new dredger required for the Bombay Dockyard and a new station ship for Rangoon, has lapsed.

204. The Budget for 1915-16, as compared with the Revised of 1914-15, shows an increase of £194,700 in expenditure, made up of an increase at Home of £200,200 and a decrease in India of £5,500. The former is mainly accounted for by the provision of £188,600 for the two vessels referred to above and for a new despatch vessel required for duty in the Persian Gulf. The receipts in India are lower by £21,000, as no remunerative employment for Royal Indian Marine transports is anticipated next year.

205. An allotment of £188,600 has been provided in 1915-16 for the new vessels mentioned above.

XXXIV and 47.—MILITARY WORKS.

		Accounts, 1911-12.	Accounts, 1912-13.	Accounts, 1913-14.	1914-15.		1915-16. Budget.
					Budget.	Revised.	
ORDINARY.							
EXPENDITURE.							
India	R	96,54,399	95,84,652	96,23,778	96,81,600	98,61,000	84,90,000
Equivalent in sterling	£	643,627	638,977	641,585	645,490	657,400	566,000
England	£	22,120	24,162	31,225	17,400	30,400	14,000
TOTAL	£	665,747	663,139	672,810	662,890	687,800	580,000
RECEIPTS.							
India	R	11,81,866	10,82,428	11,49,059	12,00,000	11,25,000	11,55,000
Equivalent in sterling	£	78,791	72,162	76,604	80,000	75,000	77,000
England . . . . .	£	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	£	78,791	72,162	76,604	80,000	75,000	77,000
Net expenditure, Ordinary	£	586,956	590,977	596,206	582,890	612,800	503,000
SPECIAL DEMANDS.							
EXPENDITURE.							
India	R	34,31,765	32,24,856	39,60,380	52,95,600	48,00,000	24,05,000
Equivalent in sterling .	£	228,780	214,990	264,022	353,000	320,000	160,300
England	£	15,130	9,250	10,465	6,600	9,200	4,000
TOTAL	£	243,910	224,240	274,487	359,600	329,200	164,300
TOTAL NET EXPENDITURE	£	830,866	815,217	870,693	942,490	942,000	667,300

206. Under this head the Ordinary expenditure, and the expenditure on Military Works Schedule (Special Demands) measures, are separately compiled in the ordinary course of accounting. Under Ordinary expenditure, the Revised anticipates an excess of £25,000, which is entirely due to expenditure in connection with the special provision of mess houses, officers' quarters, furniture, etc. The bulk of this outlay will eventually yield some return in the shape of rent.

Revised, 1915 compared with Budget, 1914 India and Ordinary Expenditure

207. The Military Works receipts represent the rents derived from military quarters and mess houses, recoveries for water supply and electrical power, the sale proceeds of stores, and the rental and repair recoveries from silladar cavalry units whose lines have been taken over by the Military Works Services. The slight decrease is mainly due to anticipated lower rental recoveries.

208. Under Special Demands, there is a decrease of R4.56 lakhs (£30,400), due mainly to the transfer of R1.90 lakhs to the Army head to complete the purchase of the site of the new cantonment at Delhi, and a lapse of R.88 lakhs on account of the Flying School which has been temporarily closed.

209. On Military Works expenditure as a whole, a net decrease of only £400 is expected.

210. The Ordinary Military Works grant for 1915-16 has been fixed at R87.00 lakhs (£580,000), as compared with R99.42 lakhs (£662,800) in the current year. It has been restricted to the lowest possible extent in consequence of existing conditions.

211. Lower rental recoveries are expected in 1915-16, in view of the abnormal conditions prevailing, and the receipts therefrom are estimated at R11.55 lakhs (£77,000), or R0.45 lakhs (£3,000) less than those originally anticipated in the current year.

212. The allotment made for Special Demands amounts to R24.65 lakhs (£164,300), or R29.29 lakhs (£195,300) less than in 1914-15. The decrease is due to existing conditions having rendered it necessary to confine expenditure in 1915-16 to works in progress. The main allotments are R9.67 lakhs for works in the new cantonment at Delhi, R6.11 lakhs for the reconstruction of Indian troops' and followers' lines, and R one lakh each for the Indian Infantry lines at Aden and new Cavalry lines at Lucknow.

213. The total net expenditure of R1,00.1 lakhs (£667,300) proposed in 1915-16 is less than the Budget provision of 1914-15 by R41.26 lakhs (£275,100).

47A.—SPECIAL DEFENCES.

EXPENDITURE.		Accounts, 1911-1912.	Accounts, 1912-1913.	Accounts, 1913-1914.	1914-1915.		1915-1916. Budget.
					Budget.	Revised.	
India	R	40,570	88,287	1,07,225	2,67,000	1,57,000	2,18,000
Equivalent in Sterling	£	2,705	5,886	7,148	17,800	10,500	14,600
England	£	2,001	3,381	9,236	15,200	13,000	6,500
Total	£	4,706	9,267	16,384	33,000	23,500	21,100

214. The Revised shows a decrease of £9,500 owing to less expenditure being anticipated on stores and works.

The allotment for next year amounts to R3.16 lakhs (£21,100), and includes R.98 lakh (£6,500) carried forward by the Secretary of State on account of store demands on hand.

These charges are treated as wholly Special.

MILITARY SERVICES : SUMMARY.

			1914-1915.				1915-1916,	
			Accounts, 1911-1912.	Accounts, 1912-1913.	Accounts, 1913-1914.	Budget.	Revised.	Budget.
EXPENDITURE—								
India . . .	R		23,57,78,260	23,37,15,857	23,70,44,219	24,23,14,000	24,97,46,000	25,21,41,000
Equivalent in								
Sterling . .	£		15,718,551	15,581,057	15,802,948	16,154,200	16,649,700	16,809,400
England . .	£		5,183,086	5,372,043	5,462,817	5,711,900	5,172,700	4,580,100
Total Expenditure	£		20,901,637	20,953,100	21,265,765	21,866,100	21,822,400	21,389,500
RECEIPTS—								
India . . .	R		1,29,46,778	1,57,58,084	1,52,76,982	1,52,18,000	1,44,09,000	1,33,74,000
Equivalent in								
Sterling . .	£		863,119	1,050,539	1,018,466	1,014,500	960,600	891,600
England . .	£		479,938	337,095	351,186	351,600	355,100	328,700
Total Receipts .	£		1,343,057	1,387,634	1,369,652	1,366,100	1,315,700	1,220,300
NET EXPENDITURE	£		19,558,580	19,565,466	19,896,113	20,500,000	20,506,700	20,169,200

215. The total net military expenditure during the current year is expected to exceed the original Budget provision by £16,700 only. But though the intended total outlay has been closely approached, many causes have operated to disturb the details of the original programme. War conditions have required the presence at duty of the full establishments and leave has been suspended. The progress of expenditure in certain directions has been impeded, while the war has entailed extra expenditure in connection with the internal safety of the country. Food charges have risen; the expenditure on the Indian troop service during the current year has been considerably reduced; and the Arms Traffic operations have also been suspended.

Finally, the special or schedule expenditure, for which the Budget allotted £1,070,500, has been restricted to £805,100.

216. The Budget estimate for 1915-16 assumes that war conditions will continue to be operative throughout the year, and expenditure will accordingly be restricted to the minimum necessary for efficiency. The total grant for military services has thus been fixed at £20·17 million net, or about £ $\frac{1}{3}$ million less than the Budget provision of the current year; and the allotment for Special expenditure has similarly been taken at the reduced figure of £·90,900.

217. Both the Revised Estimate of the current year and the Budget of 1915-16, provide for the full ordinary maintenance cost of the troops, etc., employed with the Overseas Indian Expeditionary Forces, as, in accordance with the Resolutions in both Houses of Parliament, Indian revenues will continue to bear the ordinary pay and other charges of the absent troops, etc. It is estimated that India's contribution on this account during 1914-15 will amount to £1·9 million and in 1915-16 to £4·8 million. Over and above this contribution from Indian revenues, the ordinary cost of the Imperial Service Troops employed with the Overseas Forces will be met by the Native States concerned. His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad has also generously contributed £400,000 and His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore £333,000 towards the general expenses of the war; and similar loyal contributions, aggregating £40,000, have been offered by other Indian Princes.

TRANSFERS BETWEEN IMPERIAL AND PROVINCIAL.

	Accounts, 1911-12.	Accounts, 1912-13.	Accounts, 1913-14.	1914-15.		Budget, 1915-16.
				Budget.	Revised.	
Transfers from Imperial to Provincial—						
1. Recurring assignments under the terms of the Provincial Settlements, including permanent additions subsequently made to them, with the exception of special recurring grants for Education and Sanitation	5,44,000	16,09,000	1,06,32,000	1,13,06,000	1,18,87,000	1,37,51,000
2. Special recurring grants for—						
(i) Education . . . . .	...	55,46,000	1,05,38,000	1,13,45,000	1,14,29,000	1,14,46,000
(ii) Sanitation			36,50,000	36,70,000	36,70,000	36,70,000
3. Assignments in connection with the scheme for the incidence of famine relief expenditure (vide paragraph 34 of Financial Statement for 1907-1908)	37,50,000	37,50,000	37,50,000	29,12,000	29,26,000	24,70,000
4. Non-recurring grants—						
(i) Under the terms of the Provincial settlements	6,94,000	4,90,000	15,33,000	8,21,000	2,61,000	...
(ii) For Education . . . . .	...	8,81,70,000	8,000	9,000	11,87,000	1,51,000
(iii) For Sanitation	50,00,000	1,50,00,000	1,00,000	...	5,50,000	...
(iv) For medical relief, agriculture and allied objects	35,00,000	...	25,35,000	...	...	...
(v) For public works expenditure and discretionary outlay	22,00,000	1,50,00,000	...	15,00,000	15,00,000	...
(vi) Other items	2,18,30,000	14,44,000	53,00,000	20,35,000	39,60,000	27,89,000
Total Transfers	3,75,18,000	8,10,59,000	3,80,46,000	3,44,98,000	3,73,76,000	3,42,77,000

(a) *Recurring assignments excluding special grants for Education and Sanitation.*

ed, 1914-15.

218. The increase of Rs 81 lakhs in the Revised estimate over the Budget of the current year is mainly due to the following three items:—

	Lakhs of Rupees.
(1) Recurring assignment to the Punjab in exchange for the surrender by it of Rs 100 lakhs of its Provincial balance	3.50
(2) Contribution from Imperial to Provincial Revenues in the various provinces, owing to the transfer to the Provincial section of the salaries of officers of the Imperial Civil Veterinary Department which were hitherto debited in the Imperial section of the accounts	3.34
(3) Reduction in compensatory assignment to Madras, in connection with the remission of the village service cess in proprietary estates, due to slower progress in the resumption of <i>inam</i> lands of village servants	—76
TOTAL	6.06

219. The Budget estimate for 1915-16 exceeds the Revised by Rs 64 lakhs. The bulk of this increase is due to an assignment of Rs 11 lakhs in aid of Provincial resources in Burma, the balance being made up as follows:—

	Lakhs of Rupees.
(1) Increase in the Punjab Government's share of the sale proceeds of sites for shops and residences in certain towns in the Punjab. (These receipts are credited in the Imperial section of the accounts, but the Local Government is entitled to a moiety)	1.96
(2) Increase in compensatory assignment to Madras in connection with the remission of the village service cess in proprietary estates, due to progress in the resumption of <i>inam</i> lands of village servants	1.59
(3) Petty adjustments of a recurring nature	—05
Total	3.53

(b) *Special recurring grants for Education.*

220. The variations between the Budget and the Revised estimates for the current year, and between the latter and the Budget estimate for 1915-16, are due to the allotment of small sums, for recurring outlay on specific items of Provincial expenditure, from the undistributed balance of the recurring appropriation of Rs 124 lakhs made from Imperial revenues in recent years for the improvement of education (see paragraphs 97 and 98).

(c) *Assignments in connection with the scheme for the incidence of Famine Relief expenditure.*

221. The variations in the amount of assignments for the famine insurance of Provincial Governments provided in the estimates for 1914-15 and 1915-16 arise from the circumstances mentioned below. Under the scheme for the incidence of famine relief expenditure introduced in 1907, the details of which were explained in paragraphs 48 to 57 of the Financial Statement for 1907-08, certain annual assignments are made to Provincial Governments, and the latter use the funds so placed at their disposal to build up a reserve of credit with the Imperial Government which can be utilised when necessary to meet famine relief expenditure. To avoid the possible accumulation of an unnecessarily high credit, it was decided (1) to fix a maximum limit to the reserve of each province; (2) when that limit was reached in any province, to discontinue the annual assignment until the credit had been reduced by expenditure on famine relief. The limit for the Central Provinces was fixed at Rs 80 lakhs; and it is estimated that this figure will be reached in 1914-15 with an assignment of Rs 4.56 lakhs, instead of Rs 4.42 lakhs as anticipated in the Budget estimate for the current year, and that in 1915-16 the assignment to the province on this account will be *nil*.

(d) *Non-recurring grants under the terms of the Provincial Settlements.*

222. The Budget estimate for the current year provides for an assignment of Rs 8.21 lakhs to the United Provinces to bring the Provincial share of divisible Land Revenue up to the amount (*viz.*, Rs 240 lakhs) guaranteed in the settlement. Owing to an improvement in the Land Revenue collections in the province, the amount of such assignment is now estimated at Rs 6.61 lakhs only.

(e) *Non-recurring assignments for Education.*

223. The following are the details of the non-recurring grants given in the two years for expenditure in aid of education:—

	Lakhs of rupees.	
	1914-15.	1915-16.
(1) Additional grant to the Calcutta University for hostels	10 00	..
(2) Additional grant to the Dacca University	1 00	1 00
(3) Grant to the Islamia College, Lahore, for the equipment and maintenance of science laboratories	26	30
(4) Other petty items	61	21
Total	11 87	1 51

A sum of R10 lakhs has been made over to the Government of Bengal in the current year for payment to the Calcutta University of the grant for the construction of hostels which was recently announced by His Excellency the Viceroy. The remaining contributions entered above have been given from the undistributed balance of the recurring appropriation of R124 lakhs made from Imperial revenues in recent years for Educational expenditure.

(f) *Non-recurring grants for Sanitation.*

224. The following allotments have been made during the current year from the undistributed balance of the special recurring appropriation of R51 lakhs made from Imperial revenues in recent years for the improvement of sanitation :—

	Lakhs of Rupees.
(1) To the Punjab, for a grant to the Simla Municipal Committee for the improvement and extension of the sewage system .	3.30
(2) To the United Provinces, for sanitary improvement of the pilgrim route to Badrinath and Kedarnath	1.00
(3) To the United Provinces, for the establishment of an experimental sullage farm at Lucknow	1.00
(4) To Bombay, for a grant to the Bombay Sanitary Association .	.20
TOTAL .	5.50

(g) *Miscellaneous non-recurring grants.*

225. The following are the details of the miscellaneous non-recurring grants which will be given in the two years :—

	Lakhs of rupees.	
	1914-15.	1915-16.
(1) Contribution to meet provincial expenditure in Burma in connection with the North-East Frontier	27.47	28.52
(2) Assignment to Madras in respect of the balance outstanding at the credit of village service funds in the proprietary estates at the time of their abolition	7.32	...
(3) Grant to the United Provinces for tank restoration works, out of the special provision made in the Imperial Budget under Minor Irrigation Works for the improvement of irrigation	1.53	...
(4) Contribution to the Punjab in aid of outlay on buildings required by it in consequence of the creation of the Delhi Province	1.26	...
(5) Yearly instalments of the contribution to the Calcutta Improvement Trust for a period of 60 years .	1.50	1.50
(6) Grant for five years to the Chittagong Port in aid of dredging and revetment operations . . . . .	.75	.75
(7) Miscellaneous adjustments, representing mainly refund of expenditure undertaken on behalf of the Imperial Government or of Provincial revenue erroneously credited as Imperial .	—17	—2.88
Total	39.68	27.89

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE ON RAILWAYS AND IRRIGATION AND OTHER WORKS NOT CHARGED TO REVENUE.

RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION.

226. In the Budget for 1914-15, a sum of R18 crores was allotted for expenditure on the railway construction for which the Government of India undertake financial responsibility. During the course of the year the grant was reduced by R20·94 lakhs with reference to the excess over the allotment of the previous year and a further lapse of R46·86 lakhs is now anticipated, making the probable expenditure of the year R17,32·20 lakhs. For 1915-16 a grant of R12 crores has been provided, of which R4,45·62 lakhs have been allotted specifically for the supply of rolling stock.

227. The distribution of the total expenditure on Railway Construction between State and Companies' agency in each of the three years from 1913-14 to 1915-16 is as follows:—

			1913-1914. Accounts.	1914-1915.		1915-1916. Budget.
				Budget.	Revised.	
Outlay on State Lines :						
(a) India	.	{ R	11,22,69,200	11,74,69,000	12,17,49,000	9,28,13,000
		{ £	7,484,613	7,831,300	8,116,600	6,187,500
(b) England	.	£	2,998,587	2,641,434	2,434,100	1,450,200
TOTAL			£ 10,483,200	10,472,700	10,550,700	7,637,700
2. Outlay of Companies :						
(a) India	.	{ R	5,33,315	2,27,000	—80,33,000	—1,27,22,000
		{ £	35,553	15,100	—535,500	—848,100
(b) England	.	£	1,787,480	1,512,200	1,532,800	1,210,400
TOTAL			£ 1,823,033	1,527,300	997,300	362,300
Total of Programme			£ 12,306,233	12,000,000	11,548,000	8,000,000

The following outlay in England on account of purchased lines worked by companies is included in the Indian figures under outlay on State lines:—

£4,956,669	4,697,300	4,571,600	3,031,800
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224. The details of the Budget grant for 1915-16 are shown below :—

[Lakhs of rupees.]

	OPEN LINE.			CONSTRUCTION OF	
	Rolling Stock.	Other items.	Total.	Lines in	New lines.
I.—OUTLAY ON STATE RAILWAYS :—					
1. Assam-Bengal :—					
(i) Open line	14.08	6.92	21.00		
(ii) Bhairab Bazar-Tangi		10.50	10.50	1.30	
(iii) Kalaure-Sylhet					
2. Bengal Na	40.91	57.75	98.66	.98	15.00
(i) Main line					
(ii) Lokaro-Ramgurb					
(iii) Vishnupur Santragachi . . . . .		.02	.02		
3. Bezwada Extension					
4. Bombay, Baroda and Central India :—					
(i) Main line	14.20	103.80	118.00		5.00
(ii) Dholka-Dhanduka					
5. Burma Extensions :—					
(i) Open line . . . . .	.05	.50	.55		15.00
(ii) Southern Shan States . . . . .		.05	.05		
6. Dhone-Kurnool					
7. East Indian :—					
(i) Open line	69.10	34.40	103.50	.98	
(ii) Bokaro-Ramgarh				23.50	
(iii) Burdwan-Howrah					
8. Eastern Bengal System :—					
Open line	54.80	69.24	123.54		
9. Great Indian Peninsula System :—					
(i) Main line	85.48	204.67	290.15	50.00	
(ii) Itarsi-Nagpur, etc. . . . .		.05	.05		
(iii) Agra-Delhi Chord . . . . .	.08	.19	.19		
(iv) Bhopal				19.00	
(v) Harbour Branch Extension		2.15	2.15		
(vi) Cawnpur-Banda . . . . .		.43	.43		
10. Jodhpur-Hyderabad (British Section)		2.00	2.00		
11. Lower Ganges Bridge					
12. North Western :—					
(i) Main line	92.83	43.17	136.00		
(ii) Railway facilities at Delhi		2.00	2.00		
(iii) Rahoki-Mirpurkhas		7.00	7.00	7.70	
(iv) Laki-Pezu Tank					
13. Oudh and Rohilkhand :—					
Main line	21.02	.86	21.88		
14. South Indian System—					
(i) Main line	15.74	15.66	31.40		
(ii) Coonoor-Ootacamund . . . . .	.18	.18	.18		
(iii) Tinnevely-Quilon—British Section . . . . .	.25	.11	.26		
(iv) Do. Native State Section . . . . .	.29	.05	.34		
15. Tirhoot and extensions :—					
(i) Open line . . . . .	.40	1.20	.80	1.00	
(ii) Roserah-Khagaria		20.62	20.62		15.00
16. Reserve					
	408.06	583.24	991.30	104.86	50.00

II.—OUTLAY OF INDIAN RAILWAY COMPANIES :—

1. Burma	8.52	11.27	19.79		
2. Lucknow-Bareilly					
3. Madras and Southern Mahratta :—					
(i) Open line	29.04	.89	29.93	4.00	
(ii) Guntur-Tenali					
	37.56	12.78			

By far the greater portion of the programme grant for 1915-16 will, as hitherto, be devoted to the improvement of open lines of railway.

229. The figures in the table in paragraph 227 do not include the expenditure on Protective Railways met from the Famine Insurance grant, nor that on Branch Line Companies. Including this expenditure and also some small expenditure from Provincial revenues, the total expected outlay on railway construction in the three years ending 1915-16 is as follows :—

	Accounts, 1913-14.	Revised Estimate, 1914-15.	Budget Estimate, 1915-16.
	R	R	R
Total as in preceding table	18,45,93,516	17,32,20,000	12,00,00,000
Famine Protective lines	1,28,642	—22,000	...
Branch lines	26,89,042	72,78,000	48,21,000
Provincial State line	21,213	24,000	20,000
Grand Total in Rupees	18,74,32,413	18,04,95,000	12,48,41,000
Grand Total in sterling at R15 to the £	12,495,494	12,033,000	8,322,700

CONSTRUCTION OF PRODUCTIVE IRRIGATION WORKS.

230. The figures are—

	Accounts, 1913-14.	Budget, 1914-15.	Revised, 1914-15.	Budget, 1915-16.
Total in Rupees	1,92,83,925	1,80,00,000	1,74,46,000	1,65,00,000
Equivalent in Sterling	1,282,262	1,200,000	1,163,100	1,100,000

231. The expenditure in 1914-15 will fall short of the Budget grant by Rs 54 lakhs, owing mainly to a partial utilisation of the reserve for unforeseen requirements. The Budget grant for 1915-16 has been fixed at Rs 165 lakhs, the decrease as compared with the outlay in the current year being mainly due to a reduction in the requirements of the Triple Canal Project in the Punjab which is nearing completion.

232. The following table shows the distribution of the expenditure in 1914-15 and of the grant for 1915-16 :—

Name of Project.	Expenditure in	
	1914-15.	1915-16
	R	R
<i>Works in operation—</i>		
Mandalay Canal	3,53,000	1,70,000
Mon Canals	78,000	1,80,000
Ganges Canal, including Mat and Hathras branches and permanent head works	9,06,000	9,72,000
Agra Canal	1,15,000	77,000
Western Jumna Canal	75,000	3,00,000
Upper Bari Doab „	6,20,000	5,50,000
Sirhind Canal	4,50,000	3,48,000
Lower Chenab Canal	4,50,000	5,00,000
Lower Jhelum „	50,000	1,00,000
Godavari Delta System	82,000	1,66,000
Kistna „ „	1,14,000	68,000
Cauvery „ „	81,000	87,000
Periyar System „ „	53,000	29,000
Kurnool-Cuddapah Canal	45,000	64,000
Dad Canal	75,000	10,000
Eastern Nara Works	4,000	1,85,000
Begari Canal	93,000	84,000
Other Projects	3,50,000	2,70,000
<i>Works under construction—</i>		
Asola Mendha Tank works	1,22,000	1,33,000
Weinganga Canal	9,83,000	9,95,000
Mahanadi „	15,08,000	18,12,000
Ye-u Canal „	6,11,000	6,37,000
Iwante Canal	7,52,000	8,00,000
Gorai Canal	2,26,000	2,12,000
Upper Chenab Canal	16,44,000	13,50,000
Upper Jhelum „	32,50,000	21,00,000
Lower Bari Doab Canal	14,51,000	11,28,000
Upper Swat River Canal	26,45,000	13,90,000
Toludur Project	3,10,000	6,57,000
Seharwah Project . . . . .	...	1,23,000
Reserve . . . . .	...	10,58,000
TOTAL R	1,74,46,000	1,65,00,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	1,163,100	1,100,000

Of the total grant of Rs 165 lakhs, about Rs 121 lakhs will be allotted to canals under construction; and the balance (viz., about Rs 44 lakhs) will be devoted to the completion and development of canals in operation.

INITIAL OUTLAY ON THE NEW CAPITAL AT DELHI.

233. The figures are :—

	Accounts, 1913-14.	Budget, 1914-15.	Revised, 1914-15.	Budget. 1915-16.
Total in Rupees	67,06,999	1,00,00,000	54,51,000	40,00,000
Equivalent in sterling	£ 447,134	666,700	333,400	266,700

234. The expenditure in the current year is now expected to amount to Revised, 1914-15
Rs 54.51 lakhs made up as follows :—

	[Lakhs of Rupees.]
(i) Works Expenditure	45.00
(ii) Acquisition of land	1.68
(iii) Establishment and miscellaneous charges	7.83
TOTAL	54.51

Of the works expenditure, about Rs 14 lakhs will be spent on the preparation of sites, the laying out of service roads, the provision of a temporary supply of water and of electric power, and other preliminary work ; Rs 19 lakhs on the purchase of tools and plant and other stores ; and Rs 10 lakhs on work on the Secretariat, and the construction of certain residential buildings and roads. Budget, 1915-16

235. The provisional distribution of the Budget estimate of Rs 40 lakhs is given below :—

	[Lakhs of Rupees.]
(i) Works Expenditure	28.50
(ii) Acquisition of land	1.23
(iii) Establishment charges and other miscellaneous expenditure	10.27
	40.00

Of the grant of Rs 28.50 lakhs for works outlay, about one-fourth will be required for the preparation of sites and other preliminary work, and for the further purchase of tools, plant, and other stores. The balance will be applied mainly to the construction of roads and buildings, work on which has been commenced during the current year.

WAYS AND MEANS.**HOME TREASURY.**

236. The bulk of the payments made in England on account of the Government of India consist of expenditure chargeable to the Indian revenues; and if such payments represented the only transactions, the Ways and Means programme would be a simple arrangement, as the whole of the expenditure would ordinarily be met by remittance of funds from India. The capital outlay on the construction of railways and irrigation works, however, necessitates heavy borrowing; and when practicable, a large portion of the money required is raised in England, either direct or through the agency of Companies. A further complication is introduced by the practice under which all payments made in England to Railway Companies working purchased lines, for purchase of stores and other capital purposes, as well as all moneys raised by them and paid into the Home Treasury, are brought to account under the appropriate heads in this country and are treated in the Home accounts and estimates as remittances to or from India respectively. Operations connected with the Gold Standard Reserve, and with the replacement of one particular form or item of direct or indirect debt by another, also largely swell the receipts and charges of the Home Treasury without affecting the general Ways and Means programme.

237. The following are the details of the transactions appearing in the Budget and Revised estimates of the Home Treasury for 1914-15 and in the Budget estimate of 1915-16.

	Budget, 1914-1915.	Revised, 1914-1915.	Budget, 1915-1916.
RECEIPTS.	£	£	£
Temporary debt renewed	...	...	7,000,000
Capital raised and deposited by Railway Companies—			
For Capital outlay	552,400	1,576,700	2,400
*For discharge of debentures	2,630,900	...	1,996,600
Deposits and Advances—			
Gold Standard Reserve	8,812,200	10,021,200	7,962,500
*War transactions: Recoveries from War Office	...	762,000	1,089,000
Other items	54,500	218,400	5,700
Remittance Account between England and India—			
Railway transactions (capital)	1,250,000	2,325,200	7,010,000
Ditto (capital advance)	6,600	33,300	6,500
Gold withdrawn from Paper Currency Reserve	...	1,000,000	...
Gold received from India	...	604,800	...
War transactions: Recoveries from War Office	...	9,378,000	9,086,000
Other transactions	1,561,700	1,243,500	1,269,000
Total Receipts, excluding Council Bills and Loans	14,868,300	27,153,100	35,428,700
DISBURSEMENTS.			
Excess of Expenditure over Revenue	20,031,000	19,680,700	18,764,900
Capital Expenditure not charged to Revenue—			
Outlay on State Railways, Irrigation Works and Delhi	2,790,400	2,552,000	1,572,700
Outlay of Railway Companies	1,514,600	1,552,200	1,312,800
*Payments to Railway Companies for discharge of debentures	2,630,900	...	1,996,600
Permanent Debt discharged	500,000	500,000	807,500
Temporary Debt discharged	...	...	7,000,000
Deposits and Advances—			
Gold Standard Reserve	8,809,400	10,028,000	7,967,500
*War transactions	...	762,000	1,089,000
Other transactions	16,300	254,500	2,000
Remittance Account between England and India—			
Railway transactions (capital)	500,000	...	510,000
Ditto (capital advance and revenue)	4,750,900	4,651,300	3,085,100
War transactions	...	570,000	823,000
Other transactions	520,800	1,030,100	1,300,700
Total Disbursements	42,038,800	41,690,700	46,131,500
NET DISBURSEMENTS	27,195,500	14,437,600	10,703,100
Financed as follows—			
Council Bills	20,000,000	6,900,600	7,100,000
Permanent Debt incurred	4,685,000	...	...
Temporary Debt incurred	...	7,000,000	...
Reduction of cash balance	2,560,500	537,600	2,603,100
Total	27,195,500	14,437,600	10,703,100
Opening Balance	7,457,000	8,157,700	7,690,100
Closing Balance	4,896,500	7,620,100	4,017,000

* The heads marked with an asterisk appear on both the receipt and payment sides. As the receipt and disbursement under each of them are generally equal, they do not affect the Ways and Means of the year to any material extent.

238. The outstanding feature of the current year is the reduction by *Revised, 1914-15.*
£13.1 million of the amount expected from the sale of Council Bills, the *General Result.*
demand for which has been very slack during the greater part of the year in consequence of the dislocation of India's export trade. The total drawings of the Secretary of State in 1914-15 are now estimated at £7.5 million, of which £.6 million will be appropriated as a remittance of the Gold Standard Reserve, and £6.9 million will be available to meet the disbursements of the Home Treasury against a Budget estimate of £20 million. The resultant shortage of funds for treasury requirements in England will, however, be more than counterbalanced by (1) an improvement of £700,700 in the opening balance of the year, mainly owing to higher receipts from Council Bills, and to smaller payments for military and other stores in 1913-14 than had been allowed for in the Revised estimate for that year; (2) a large receipt of £8,803,000 from the War Office in respect of recoverable outlay incurred on behalf of the Imperial Government in India in connection with the European war; (3) an increase of £2,365,000 in the receipts from Debt incurred in England and of £2,582,500 in the net deposits of capital by Railway Companies including those working purchased lines; (4) a withdrawal of £1 million from gold held on account of the Paper Currency Reserve in England against a corresponding payment made to the Reserve in India; (5) a receipt of £604,800 in respect of gold sent from India to Egypt and France; and (6) a decrease of £350,300 in the net expenditure chargeable to Revenue, and of £344,200 in the capital expenditure on railways, irrigation works, etc., inclusive of the net outlay of the various companies. On the other hand, a fall of £828,000 is anticipated in the net miscellaneous receipts which are treated in the Home accounts as remittances from India, caused chiefly by a decrease in the receipts for money orders issued in the Colonies and a larger demand for stores on the part of Provincial Governments in India; and allowing for a small deterioration of £98,900 in the net result of the Deposit and Advance transactions shown in the table on the preceding page, the cash balance in the Home Treasury at the end of 1914-15 will stand at £7,620,100, i.e., £2,723,600 above the Budget estimate.

239. The details of the transactions in respect of capital raised and de- *1914-15 Capital*
bed by Railway Companies are as follows:— *raised and depos-*
ed by
Railway
Companies.

	Revised, 1914-15.	
RECEIPTS.		
<i>(a) Subscribed Capital—</i>		
<i>(i) To discharge Debentures—</i>	£	£
Assam-Bengal Railway	780,900	...
Bengal-Nagpur Railway	1,750,000	...
Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway	100,000	...
<i>(ii) To meet Capital outlay—</i>		
Bengal-Nagpur Railway	550,000	1,557,300
	3,180,900	1,557,300
<i>(b) Miscellaneous—</i>		
Transfer fees, etc.	2,400	19,400
TOTAL RECEIPTS	3,183,300	1,576,700
ISSUES.		
	£	£
For discharge of Debentures	2,630,900	...
For Capital outlay, i.e., Stores, Establish- ment Charges, etc.	1,514,600	1,552,200
TOTAL	4,145,500	1,552,200

The Budget estimate provided for the replacement by fresh capital of £2,630,900 debentures of the Assam-Bengal, Bengal-Nagpur, and Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Companies; and for a receipt of £550,000 in respect of the debenture stock of the nominal value of £2 million issued by the Bengal-Nagpur Company in January 1914. The actual receipt on this

account has exceeded the estimate by £8,600, and a further sum of £998,700 has been received from an issue of £1 million of new debentures by the same Company which was not contemplated in the Budget programme. On the other hand, it has not been found practicable to replace any of the debentures, though all of them have been renewed.

4-15.

Railway
debentures.

240. The following are the details of the Railway remittance transactions. As already explained, they occur almost wholly in connection with the capital account of the purchased lines worked by companies:—

	Budget, 1914-15.	Revised, 1914-15.
	£	£
RECEIPTS.		
<i>Debenture Capital—</i>		
South Indian Railway	1,250,000	2,295,200
<i>Repayment of Capital Advances—</i>		
Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway . . . . .	...	30,000
<i>Miscellaneous—</i>		
Transfer fees, etc.	6,600	33,300
TOTAL	1,256,600	2,358,500
ISSUES.		
<i>Advances for purchase of stores—</i>		
East Indian Railway	1,864,700	2,100,000
South Indian Railway	629,500	325,000
Bengal and North-Western Railway	55,100	69,000
Great Indian Peninsula Railway	1,616,900	1,630,900
Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway (including Rajputana-Malwa Railway)	537,700	480,000
TOTAL	4,703,900	4,604,900
<i>Discharge of Debentures—</i>		
South Indian Railway	500,000	...
<i>Miscellaneous payments—</i>		
East Indian Railway: rental paid to South Behar Railway Company	30,000	30,000
Rohilkhand Railway: Interest on Debenture Stock allocated to State works	17,000	16,300
TOTAL ISSUES	5,250,900	4,651,200

241. The Budget estimate provided for the replacement by fresh Capital of £500,000 debentures of the South Indian Railway Company, and for the issue of £750,000 new Capital by the same company. New 4 per cent. Debenture stock of the face value of £2,318,200 has been issued by the company, producing the amount shown above, and the debentures which matured during the year have been renewed. A sum of £30,000 will also be received from the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company in repayment of an advance made to it by the Secretary of State.

31, 1914-15.

242. The Budget programme contemplated the issue of new India stock of the nominal value of £5 million, which was expected to produce £4·635 million. No new issue of India stock has been made during the year; but £7 million India bills have been issued, viz:—

- (1) £2 million in September with a currency of 12 months at an average rate of £95-18-11·41;
- (2) £2½ million in November with a currency of 12 months at an average rate of £95-16-8·85;
- (3) £2½ million in November with a currency of 6 months at an average rate of £96-3-6·33.

£500,000 India bonds were redeemed during the year, as provided in the Budget estimate.

243. The Budget estimate provides for a net disbursement of £10,703,100. ^{1915-16.}
The decrease of £3,734,500 below the net disbursement in the current year's ^{The Budget}
Revised is the net result of the following variations:— ^{Estimate.}

<i>Worse.</i>		£
Permanent Debt discharged, <i>more</i>	.	407,500
Deposits, Advances and Miscellaneous Remittance transactions, <i>net</i>	.	87,500
Receipt from the War Office in respect of recoverable outlay incurred in India in connection with the war, <i>less</i>	.	540,000
Gold withdrawn from Paper Currency Reserve, <i>less</i>	.	1,000,000
Gold received from India, <i>less</i>	.	604,800
Outlay on new Capital at Delhi, <i>more</i>	.	25,600

<i>Better.</i>		£
Net expenditure on Revenue account, <i>less</i>	.	915,800
Net payments to Railway Companies, <i>less</i>	.	4,479,200
Outlay on State Railways, <i>less</i>	.	983,900
Outlay on Irrigation Works, <i>less</i>	.	21,000

244. The details working up to the decrease of £4,479,200 in the net payments to Railway Companies shown in the preceding paragraph are given below:—

	Revised, 1914-15.	Budget, 1915-16.
	£	£
RECEIPTS—		
Capital deposits by Railway Companies—		
For capital outlay	1,576,700	2,400
For discharge of debentures	...	1,996,600
Remittance account between England and India—		
Railway transactions		7,016,500
Total receipts		9,015,500
DISBURSEMENTS—		
Railway and Irrigation capital not charged to Revenue—		
Outlay of Railway Companies	1,552,200	1,212,800
Payments for discharge of debentures	...	1,996,600
Remittance account between England and India—		
Railway transactions	4,651,200	3,595,100
Total disbursements	6,203,400	6,804,500
NET DISBURSEMENTS	2,268,200	—2,211,000
Decrease		4,479,200

245. Provision has been made in the Budget for the discharge of £500,000 ^{Loans, 1915}
India Bonds and £407,500 Indian Midland Railway Debentures which
mature during the year. On the discharge of the latter, all the Indian Midland
Railway Debentures will have been paid off. The Budget estimate also
provides for the replacement of all the India Bills issued during 1914-15.

246. Of the net disbursement of £10,703,100 in 1915-16, it is proposed to
meet £7,100,000 by Council Bills and £3,603,100 by drawing on the cash
balances of the Home Treasury, which are estimated to stand on the 31st
March 1916 at £4,017,000 inclusive of £4,200 held on behalf of the Gold
Standard Reserve.

5 and 1915-
d Standard
re.

247. The following are the details of the transactions of the Gold Standard Reserve in England :—

	1914-15.		1915-16.
	Budget.	Revised.	Budget.
	£	£	£
RECEIPTS.			
(a) Dividend on investments, Discount on Treasury Bills and Interest on Loans at short notice	520,500	488,500	374,300
(b) Remittance from India through Council Bills	...	600,000	...
(c) Exchequer Bonds, British Treasury Bills and Colonial Government Securities, etc., paid off	8,291,700	5,482,700	7,589,200
(d) Release of Gold at the Bank of England	...	3,450,000	...
Total	8,812,200	10,021,200	7,963,500
CHARGES.			
Investments made	8,278,200	949,900	7,308,000
Payments of Transfers and Bills on London	...	8,707,000	...
Deposit of Gold at the Bank of England	530,000	380,000	661,000
Custody of Gold at the Bank of England	1,200	1,100	500
Total	8,809,400	10,038,000	7,967,500

248. The following statement shows the transactions and balances of the fund in the two years in England and India taken together :—

	Budget, 1914-15.	Revised, 1914-15.	Budget, 1915-16.
	£	£	£
OPENING BALANCE—			
(a) Invested (cost price)	17,914,000	17,745,500	13,212,700
(b) Uninvested—			
(1) Gold set aside in the Bank of England	4,320,000	4,320,000	1,250,000
(2) Rupees held in India	4,000,000	4,000,000	...
(3) Gold held in India	...	...	5,238,300
(4) Cash in the Home Treasury placed at short notice	23,200	25,000	8,200
(5) Balance due from Treasury balance in India	...	22,200	...
(6) Temporary loan to Treasury balance in India	...	...	7,000,000
	<u>26,257,200</u>	<u>26,112,700</u>	<u>26,709,200</u>
CLOSING BALANCE—			
(a) Invested (cost price)	17,900,500	13,212,700	12,929,500
(b) Uninvested—			
(1) Gold set aside in the Bank of England	4,850,000	1,250,000	1,911,000
(2) Rupees held in India	4,000,000	...	...
(3) Gold held in India	...	5,238,300	5,483,300
(4) Cash in the Home Treasury placed at short notice	26,000	8,200	4,200
(5) Temporary loan to Treasury Balance in India	...	7,000,000	7,000,000
	<u>26,776,500</u>	<u>26,709,200</u>	<u>27,828,000</u>
Difference between opening and closing balance representing net income in the year and made up as follows :—			
(1) Interest, etc., on investments in England (vide paragraph 247)	520,500	488,500	374,300
Less charge for custody of gold	—1,200	—1,100	—500
(2) Arrears of profit on new rupee coinage in India	...	3,000	...
(3) Interest on temporary loan to Treasury balance in India	...	106,100	245,000
TOTAL	<u>519,300</u>	<u>596,500</u>	<u>618,800</u>

249. £8·707 million of sterling bills and telegraphic transfers have been sold in India on London during the current year. The amount has been credited in India to the Gold Standard Reserve. The opposite payments in London have been met partly from gold held on account of the Gold Standard Reserve at the Bank of England; partly from the proceeds of the Council Bills sold in England on the Reserve in India; and partly from the proceeds of the short-term securities of the British and Colonial Governments which have matured, and from the dividends on investments realised, during the year.

250. The following is a summary of the figures relating to Council Bills and the Sterling Debt of Government and of Railway Companies (omitting transfer fees, etc.) included in the estimates for 1914-15 and 1915-16 :—

	Budget, 1914-15.	Revised, 1914-15.	Budget, 1915-16.	1914-15 and 16. Summ Debt trans and Capita count of R Companies.
	£	£	£	
RECEIPTS.				
Council Bills	20,000,000	6,900,000	7,100,000	
Permanent Debt incurred (India Stock)	1,635,000	...	...
Temporary Debt incurred . .	...	7,000,000	7,000,000	
Receipts on account of the Subscribed Capital of Rail- way Companies	3,180,900	1,557,300	1,996,600	
Receipts on account of the Debenture Capital of Rail- way Companies working purchased Railways	1,250,000	2,225,200	7,010,000	
OUTGOINGS.				
Permanent Debt discharged . .	500,000	500,000	907,500	
Temporary Debt discharged . .	...	...	7,000,000	
Discharge of Railway Com- panies' Debentures (inclu- sive of Debentures of Com- panies working purchased lines)	3,130,900		2,506,600	

The programme herein announced of the probable drawings on India and of the transactions in connection with the Government Sterling Debt and the borrowings of Railway Companies, represents the present intentions of the Secretary of State. But in view of the varying conditions of Indian finance and of the London money market, no assurance can be given that this programme will be adhered to either in amount or in form. The Secretary of State reserves to himself the right to vary the programme to any extent that may be considered necessary during the course of the year. The estimate of Council drawings is for the amount necessary to provide for the Secretary of State's requirements, but additional Bills will as usual be sold if needed to meet the demands of trade.

INDIA.

251. The following is a summary of the Estimates of Ways and Means in India during 1914-15 and 1915-16 :—

	BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1914-1915.		REVISED ESTIMATE, 1914-1915.		BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1915-1916.	
	Rupee figures.	Equivalent in £ at R15 = £1.	Rupee figures.	Equivalent in £ at R15 = £1.	Rupee figures.	Equivalent in £ at R15 = £1.
RECEIPTS.						
1. Excess of Revenue over Expenditure charged to Revenue . . .	R 31,93,12,000	£ 21,287,500	R 25,34,23,000	£ 16,894,900	R 23,71,17,000	£ 15,807,800
2. Capital raised through Companies towards outlay on State Railways . . .	1,22,50,000	816,600	3,55,13,000	2,367,500	9,80,00,000	6,533,300
3. Capital contributed by Native States towards outlay on State Railways . . .	10,00,000	66,700	10,00,000	66,700	10,00,000	66,700
4. Unfunded Debt incurred, mostly Savings Bank deposits (net) . . .	2,65,81,000	1,772,100	-7,60,64,000	-5,070,900	-82,97,000	-219,900
5. Appropriation for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt . . .	30,22,000	201,500	31,52,000	210,100	73,94,000	492,900
6. Other Deposits and Remittances (net)— (a) War Transactions . . . (b) Other Transactions . . .	56,89,000	379,800	3,07,30,000 -88,96,000	2,048,600 -593,000	-1,30,00,000 -45,91,000	-1,004,000 -305,900
7. Remittance account between England and India— Transactions of Railway Companies (net) excluding debenture capital . . .	7,11,65,000	4,744,300	6,92,69,000	4,617,900	4,61,78,000	3,078,600
TOTAL RECEIPTS EXCLUDING LOANS . . .	43,90,19,000	29,268,000	30,61,27,000	20,541,800	30,67,41,000	24,449,500
DISBURSEMENTS.						
8. Capital Expenditure not charged to Revenue— (a) State Railways and Irrigation Works . . . (b) Initial expenditure on new Capital at Delhi . . . (c) Outlay by Companies (net) . . .	18,47,64,000 84,70,000 2,27,000	8,984,300 564,700 15,100	18,82,95,000 45,83,000 -80,33,000	9,219,700 305,500 -535,600	10,67,28,000 27,46,000 -1,27,22,000	7,248,500 183,200 -843,100
9. Permanent Debt discharged (net) . . .	29,06,000	193,700	15,92,000	106,100	12,56,000	83,800
*10. Provincial surpluses (—) or deficits (+) . . .	4,80,89,000	3,205,900	3,39,24,000	2,255,000	1,61,63,000	1,077,600
11. Imperial and Provincial Loans (net) . . .	25,36,000	169,100	19,35,000	128,900	-38,85,000	-259,000
12. Remittance account between England and India— (a) Capital raised by Railway Companies (net) . . . (b) Remittance of Gold to England . . . (c) Transfers through Paper Currency Reserve . . . (d) War transactions . . . (e) Other transactions (net) . . .	750,000 1,57,14,000	750,000 1,047,000	3,48,75,000 90,72,000 1,50,00,000 15,79,00,000 55,17,000	2,325,200 604,800 1,000,000 10,526,600 367,900	9,75,00,000 ... 11,34,90,000 8,94,000 10,69,00,000	6,500,000 ... 7,566,000 59,800 7,260,000
†13. Council Bills . . .	30,00,00,000	20,000,000	9,96,58,000	6,657,200	10,69,00,000	7,260,000
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS . . .	52,39,56,000	34,930,400	49,44,21,000	32,961,300	43,30,72,000	28,871,600
NET DISBURSEMENTS . . .	8,49,37,000	5,662,400	18,82,94,000	12,419,500	6,63,31,000	4,422,100
FINANCED AS FOLLOWS:						
Permanent Debt incurred . . .	5,00,00,000	3,333,300	5,00,00,000	3,333,300	4,50,00,000	3,000,000
Temporary Debt incurred (net) . . .	...	...	11,00,00,000	7,333,300	...	...
Reduction of (+) or addition to (—) Treasury Balances . . .	3,49,37,000	2,329,100	2,62,94,000	1,752,900	2,13,81,000	1,432,100
TOTAL . . .	8,49,37,000	5,662,400	18,82,94,000	12,419,500	6,63,31,000	4,422,100
Opening Balance . . .	22,06,07,000	14,707,100	23,41,24,000	15,608,800	20,78,30,000	13,855,400
Closing Balance . . .	18,56,70,000	12,378,000	20,78,30,000	13,855,400	18,64,99,000	12,433,300

* Head (10) represents expenditure defrayed by reduction of Provincial balances.

† The figures shown under head (13) differ from those given in the Home Treasury Ways and Means statement, as Bills drawn by the Secretary of State towards the end of one year are paid in India in the next. The figures of the present statement represent payments in India.

252. In the Budget estimate for 1914-15, the cash balance in the Indian Treasuries on the 1st April 1914, was taken at R22,06 lakhs. It was estimated :
(1) that the net Imperial revenue in India would amount to R31,93 lakhs,
(2) that the net deposits in Savings Banks and Provident Institutions would increase during the year by R2,66 lakhs, (3) that a sum of R30 lakhs would be available from the Famine Insurance grant for the avoidance of debt; and

(4) that the remittance and capital transactions of Railway Companies, etc., would result in a net credit of Rs 7.31 lakhs. On the other hand, provision was made: (1) for a net expenditure of Rs 4.81 lakhs from Provincial balances, (2) for capital expenditure in India on railways (inclusive of outlay by companies) and canals to the extent of Rs 13.50 lakhs, (3) for an outlay of Rs 5 lakhs on the construction of the new Capital at Delhi, (4) for the discharge of Rs 29 lakhs of the permanent debt, (5) for net payments of Rs 25 lakhs and Rs 100 lakhs, respectively, in connection with Imperial and Provincial loans and miscellaneous deposit and remittance transactions, and (6) for the payment of Council Bills to the extent of Rs 30.00 lakhs. The total payments mentioned above aggregate Rs 50.70 lakhs, against a total receipt of Rs 42.20 lakhs; and it was proposed to meet the net disbursement of Rs 8.50 lakhs by raising a rupee loan of Rs 5 crores and by drawing on the cash balances to the extent of Rs 3.50 lakhs.

253. The results according to the Revised estimates show considerable variations from this forecast. The year opened with a balance which was Rs 1.35 lakhs more than the Budget forecast, the increase being mainly due to the improvement in the revenue account in 1913-14 over the Revised estimate for that year (see paragraph 6). The full amount of the contemplated rupee loan of Rs 5 crores was duly raised in July. The European war and the consequent dislocation of India's trade have, however, led to a large shortage in the revenue collections in India; while heavy withdrawals from our Postal Savings Banks have taken place since the outbreak of the war. It has accordingly been found necessary to borrow large sums temporarily from the Gold Standard Reserve, besides taking advantage of the offer of a temporary loan of Rs 50 lakhs from the Gwalior State. Taking India as a whole, there will be a deterioration of Rs 5.16 lakhs in the combined revenue account of the Imperial and Provincial Governments; of Rs 10.26 lakhs under Unfunded Debt, a net payment of Rs 7.60 lakhs being now anticipated on this account against a net receipt of Rs 2.66 lakhs in the Budget; of Rs 22 lakhs in the net credits connected with the remittance and capital transactions of Railway Companies, etc.; and of Rs 44 lakhs under miscellaneous Deposit and Remittance transactions, being the net result of (1) higher drafts on the banking accounts maintained with our treasuries by various local bodies; (2) a large return of small coin from circulation; (3) a reduction in the balance of uncashed railway cheques at the end of the year as compared with that at its beginning; (4) smaller payments on account of money orders; and several other variations. A payment of Rs 1.50 lakhs has been made from treasury balances to the Paper Currency Reserve in India against a withdrawal of an equivalent amount of gold from the Reserve in England to meet the requirements of the Home Treasury; and a remittance of Rs 91 lakhs in gold has also been made from India against a corresponding payment into the Home Treasury. Further, outlay to the extent of Rs 12.72 lakhs will be incurred in India on behalf of His Majesty's Government in connection with the war, against which a payment will be made by the War Office into the Home Treasury of the Government of India. Our total claim against the Imperial Government on account of this recoverable expenditure in 1914-15 is estimated at Rs 15.79 lakhs, see item 12 (d) in the table at page 124. But out of this sum, Rs 3.07 lakhs represent the value of military stores and war materiel issued from our stock, in respect of which no cash outlay on replacement will be incurred in the current year and which will not, therefore, involve any reduction in our cash balances in 1914-15; and the latter amount accordingly appears in the table at page 124 as a credit under Deposits—see item 6 (a). The total deterioration in our financial position from the various circumstances mentioned above amounts to Rs 31.21 lakhs. But it will be partly counterbalanced by improvements in other directions, aggregating Rs 22.43 lakhs, made up as follows: (1) an increase of Rs 1.35 lakhs in the opening balance of the year; (2) a reduction of Rs 20.01½ lakhs in the payment of Council Bills; (3) a lapse of Rs 47 lakhs in the grant for capital expenditure in India on railways (inclusive of outlay by companies) and canals, and of Rs 39 lakhs in the Indian grant for Imperial Delhi; (4) a saving of Rs 13 lakhs in the provision for the discharge of debt, mainly owing to the postponement

of the repayment of the instalment of the Gwalior loan of 1887 which fell due during the year; (5) a reduction of Rs 6 lakhs in the net payments on account of *takavi* and other loans; and (6) a small increase of about Rs 1½ lakh in the amount available from the Famine Insurance grant for the reduction or avoidance of debt. With the help of the temporary loan of Rs 50 lakhs from the Gwalior Durbar and of temporary borrowing to the extent of Rs 10,50 lakhs from the Gold Standard Reserve, we accordingly expect to close the year with a cash balance of Rs 20,78 lakhs, or Rs 2,22 lakhs more than the Budget estimate.

254. It was announced last year, subject to the usual reservations, that a new 3½ per cent. rupee loan of Rs 5 crores would be raised in 1914-15. Tenders for this loan were opened on the 3rd July and the result was as follows:—

Total amount tendered.	Amount accepted.	Average rate of accepted tenders.			Minimum rate accepted.		
R	R	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
11,76,57,900	5,00,00,000	95	9	7-295	95	9	0

255. In 1915-16 the net Imperial revenue in India is estimated at Rs 23,71 lakhs; a sum of Rs 74 lakhs will be available from the Famine Insurance grant for the avoidance of debt; the remittance and capital transactions of Railway Companies, etc., are likely to result in a net credit in India of Rs 4,77 lakhs; and a net receipt of Rs 39 lakhs is anticipated in connection with Imperial and Provincial loans, owing mainly to the recovery of a portion of the large amounts of *takavi* issued in 1913-14 and in the earlier part of the current year. On the other hand, provision has been made: (1) for an expenditure of Rs 1,62 lakhs from Provincial balances; (2) for a net payment of Rs 33 lakhs on account of Unfunded Debt; (3) for payments of Rs 13 lakhs and Rs 55 lakhs respectively in connection with the discharge of permanent debt, and miscellaneous deposit and remittance transactions; (4) for capital expenditure of Rs 9,60 lakhs in India on railways and canals and of Rs 27 lakhs on Imperial Delhi; (5) for a recoverable outlay of Rs 11,35 lakhs in connection with the war, and for a net expenditure of Rs 1,51 lakhs on the replacement of military stores and *materiel* supplied from our stock to His Majesty's Government; and (6) for the payment of Council Bills to the extent of Rs 10,89 lakhs. The total amount of funds required by the Government of India next year therefore aggregates Rs 36,25 lakhs, while the receipts at its disposal amount to only Rs 29,61 lakhs.

256. Of the net amount of about Rs 6½ crores, it will be possible to meet about Rs 2 crores of the cash balance which will be held in India at the end of the current year; and to provide for the shortage, it is proposed to borrow in India next year a sum of Rs 4½ crores. With a loan of this amount, the closing balance at the end of 1915-16 will stand, according to the present estimate, at Rs 18,65 lakhs. The announcement now made regarding the rupee borrowing is in accordance with present intentions; but full liberty is reserved, as usual, to vary the programme now announced to any extent that may be considered desirable.

257. The following table gives details of the transaction of Savings Banks and Provident Funds during a series of years, and the estimated transactions for 1914-15 and 1915-16:—

Office Savings Banks, etc.	Year.	Net additions to deposits, cash.	Interest.	Total addition.
	1904-05	78,94,000	45,87,000	1,24,81,000
	1905-06	31,49,000	40,80,000	78,29,000
	1906-07	50,94,000	52,25,000	1,08,19,000
	1907-08	14,86,000	53,50,000	68,36,000
	1908-09	—26,22,000	54,63,000	28,41,000
	1909-10	51,82,000	57,20,000	1,09,02,000
	1910-11	1,05,06,000	60,82,000	1,65,88,000
	1911-12	1,95,69,000	67,79,000	2,63,48,000
	1912-13	1,68,26,000	73,79,000	2,42,05,000
	1913-14	2,37,05,000	84,07,000	3,21,12,000
	1914-15 (Revised)	—8,45,73,000	77,72,000	—7,68,01,000
	1915-16 (Budget)	—1,06,86,000	65,65,000	—41,21,000

The net withdrawals from Postal Savings Banks in the current year to end of January have amounted to Rs. 8,67 lakhs, and the net withdrawals in February and March are estimated at Rs. 25 lakhs, bringing the total net withdrawals from these banks in 1914-15 to Rs. 8,92 lakhs. The Budget estimate for 1915-16 anticipates a further net withdrawal of Rs. 1,50 lakhs from Postal Savings Banks, and a growth of Rs. 43 lakhs in the deposits in the various Provident funds for Government servants.

J. B. BRUNYATE.

The 22nd March 1915.

Appendix I.

**PRO FORMÂ ACCOUNT OF EXPENDITURE ON DELHI AND THE
DELHI PROVINCE.**

Prefatory Note.

I.—Scope of *pro formâ* account.

The following *pro formâ* account, with its supporting statements, exhibits the expenditure, initial and annual, on Delhi and the Delhi Province and also any receipts and savings which form a direct set-off to that expenditure. The account has been prepared in consultation with the Comptroller General and carries his approval as regards both its form and its substantial completeness at the present date subject to the qualifications implied in the following prefatory remarks; it will be added to, or amplified later, if experience should show this to be necessary.

2. The main item of the account, as regards non-recurring expenditure, is the Delhi project proper, the figures for which appear against item 1 of Part I.—*Initial Outlay*. The principal recurring charge is that representing the expenditure in the new province, which appears as item 1 of Part II.—*Annual Expenditure*.

3. The account necessarily exhibits any expenditure occurring under the named heads, without qualification on account of contributory causes. It must, therefore, be clearly understood that the increase of expenditure including that in the Delhi Province, is not wholly due to the change of Capital. Thus, an increase of the garrison at Delhi on strategic grounds had been already independently and strongly recommended to the Government of India by the Chief of the General Staff and endorsed by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in July 1911, before the transfer of the Capital had been officially proposed, and the reconstruction of the accommodation of the troops already there had long been recognised as pressing. Similarly, the recent advance in the policy relating to education and sanitation, particularly the latter, would, under any circumstances, have involved increased expenditure in this city. For practical purposes, these considerations must be ignored in the figured statements, as well as various similar points of minor pecuniary significance. The same principle will be applied to the Railway expenditure, i.e., the cost of any remodelling of the railway system which is connected with the constitution of the new Capital will be exhibited in full in the *pro formâ* account. A wholly independent railway requiring such as the permanent marshalling yard which will eventually replace the temporary yard now in use, will not be shown.

II.—Relation between the *pro formâ* account and the regular accounts.

4. A brief explanation is added below connecting the various items in the *pro formâ* account with the entries in the published accounts and estimates. Some further explanations are also to be found in the account itself and in its supporting statements.

5. The capital expenditure directly incurred on the construction of the new Imperial Capital at Delhi is shown in the regular accounts under the special head "51—Initial Expenditure on the new Capital at Delhi." The only other item of expenditure which will be recorded in the capital section of the regular accounts is that arising from diversions or re-arrangements of the railway system, which will appear under the head "48—State Railways." Item 1 of Pa
of *pro formâ*
account.

6. The initial expenditure incurred during the years 1911-12 and 1912-13 in connection with the provision of temporary accommodation for the Government of India at Delhi, pending the construction of the new Capital, has been treated, on the advice of the Comptroller General, as a revenue charge, under a special minor head styled "Temporary Delhi" subordinate to the major head "45—Civil Works." Any non-recurring receipts which may eventually be obtained in connection with these temporary works, e. g., from the sale of lands and buildings when no longer required by the Government of India, will be similarly credited under a special head subordinate to the major head "XXXI—Civil Works." Item 3 (b),

Item 2, *ibid.*
Item II. *ibid.*

7. The remaining expenditure is mainly brought to account in one of two ways : either, first, as expenditure of the new Province ; or, secondly, as departmental expenditure chargeable to the Department in which it is incurred.

nd I of
I *pro forma*

8. The expenditure and receipts appertaining to the *quasi*-provincial administration of the Imperial area are brought to account in the same way as in the case of other minor administrations, and are eventually published separately, like the figures for Coorg and Baluchistan, in an appendix to the Civil Estimates. But as the Civil Estimates are not published till late in the year, a special arrangement has been made by which the figures for the Delhi province under each major head are separately shewn in the various sections of the Financial Secretary's memorandum (*e.g.*, I and 3, Land Revenue, page 21). It will be noted that any grants which may specially be given from Imperial revenues in aid of the Delhi Municipality or other local funds will be brought into the regular accounts and, consequently, into the *pro forma* account also, since they will appear as charges of the Delhi administration.

(a) and III
I of *pro*
account.

9. Expenditure which does not appertain to provincial administration is recorded, as in the case of other provinces, under its appropriate departmental head in the regular accounts. Thus expenditure on the land and buildings required for the new Cantonment, and any corresponding receipts, appear under the Army and Military Works heads, respectively, under both of which a special Delhi sub-head has been opened. Railway capital outlay has already been referred to. Railway revenue charges and receipts similarly come under the Railway account head. In these cases, the *pro forma* account necessarily exhibits only initial expenditure and non-recurring receipts, as Military expenditure is not being permanently increased and the influence of the new Capital on the ordinary daily receipts and working expenses of the Railways cannot evidently be satisfactorily isolated. This latter consideration also applies to the case of Postal and Telegraph expenditure, which moreover represents ordinary administrative expenditure of the department, and is relatively insignificant in amount. For these reasons, in the case of this department, neither the initial outlay nor the recurring receipts and expenditure have been included.

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of V of Part
of *pro forma*

of Part I.

10. There are also a few items of expenditure and of actual receipt or of definite saving which are not recorded in the accounts of the Delhi Province or in the departmental accounts, but which it is necessary to take into consideration in calculating the expenditure in Delhi and the Delhi Province. Most of these are self-explanatory. Attention may be called to the intended treatment of the sale-proceeds of alienated lands and buildings at Calcutta (if any) and elsewhere. These will be credited under the major heads, "XXV—Miscellaneous" and "XXXI—Civil Works", and the *pro forma* account will take credit only for actual Imperial receipts. No account will be taken, in the statements themselves, of book transactions, or of the considerable savings obtained from the vacation of rented accommodation, *i.e.*, of relief in respect of rental payments which the Local Government obtains by giving up private buildings previously leased for provincial establishments, and moving the latter into offices formerly occupied by the Government of India. Any reference made to such savings will, therefore, be found in an explanatory footnote. [See Part I, Note 5.]

11. Outlay on stores and all other expenditure incurred in England under a capital head or as a revenue charge, which can be distinguished as appertaining to the construction of Delhi or to the administration of the Delhi Province, have been included in the *pro forma* account.

PRO FORMA ACCOUNT OF EXPENDITURE ON DELHI AND THE DELHI PROVINCE.

PART I.—INITIAL OUTLAY.

[Figures in thousands of Rupees.]

EXPENDITURE			RECEIPTS.			
	Actuals to end of 1913-14.	Revised Estimate, 1914-15.	Fudget Estimate, 1915-16.	Actuals to end of 1913-14.	Revised Estimate, 1914-15.	Budget Estimate, 1915-16.
DELHI PROJECT: Capital outlay on permanent Delhi chargeable to Head "51" (for details see Statement I-A)						
1. Temporary Delhi	85.05	54.51	40.50			
2. Initial expenditure of non-Civil Departments:—	54.33	...	...	
(a) Military services †	16.84	20.00	10.00			
(b) Railways ‡	...	7.50	2.00			
3. Non-recurring grant to the Punjab Government in compensation for expenditure incurred on new headquarters buildings for the Commissionariat transferred from Delhi	...	1.25	...			
4. Cost of withdrawal to Delhi of Imperial offices previously located at Calcutta or elsewhere	1.92	27	...			
5. Special non-recurring monetary concessions to establishments of the Government of India and attached offices on the occasion of their first move to Delhi	53	27	27			
6. Miscellaneous items §	90	15	...			
TOTAL	150.57	83.96	52.27		Total	...
Total Expenditure to end of 1915-16.		2,95.80		Total receipts to end of 1915-16		...
Net expenditure to end of 1915-16		2,95.80				
NOTE 1.—The head "Temporary Delhi" has been closed from 1st April 1913, subsequent expenditure being treated as part of the expenditure of the Delhi Province—see Part II of Account.						
† NOTE 2.—The expenditure included under item 3 (a) is that relating to the formation of the new Cantonment. Its details are as follows:—						
				To end of 1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.
Acquisition of land				10.93	1.90	33
Cost of buildings				4.77	18.10	9.57
Establishment charges				1.14	...	...
TOTAL				16.84	20.00	10.00

PRO FORMA ACCOUNT OF EXPENDITURE ON DELHI AND THE DELHI PROVINCE.

PART II.—ANNUAL EXPENDITURE.

[Figures in thousands of Rupees.]

Expenditure.	Actuals, 1913-14.	Revised Estimate, 1914-15.	Budget Estimate, 1915-16.	Receipts.	Actuals, 1913-14.	Revised Estimate, 1914-15.	Budget Estimate, 1915-16.
1. Expenditure of Delhi Province *	33,74	35,09	20,74	I.—Revenues of Delhi Province*	15,05	15,77	15,41
2. Compensatory assign- ment to Punjab Pro- vincial revenues in respect of extra expen- diture incurred in ad- ministering territories which have been transferred from the old Delhi District to the districts of Rohtak and Gurgaon . . . . .	...	23	13	II.—Assignment from Pun- jab Provincial revenues to Imperial on account of the creation of the new Province of Delhi, with effect from the 1st October 1912†	1,91	1,91	1,91
3. Miscellaneous items . . . . .	...	...	...	III.—Saving under Calcutta house allowances‡	40	41	42
				IV.—Saving under hill jour- ney and travelling allowances and contin- gencies on account of shorter move of Secre- tariat and attached offices §	2,50	2,50	2,50
Total expenditure	33,74	35,02	20,87	V.—Miscellaneous item			
Net expenditure			63	Total receipts	10,86	20,59	20,24

* NOTE 1. The details of this item are given in Statement II-A.

† NOTE 2.—This assignment represents the amount by which the Provincial outlay on the Delhi area exceeded the Provincial revenue obtained therefrom prior to the constitution of the Imperial enclave, i.e., the net expenditure incurred on that area of which the Local Government has now been relieved.

‡ NOTE 3.—The figures shown against item III will be subject to increase as additional offices are successively transferred from Calcutta to Delhi.

§ NOTE 4.—The figure shown against item IV is a minimum figure calculated once for all on the assumption that all offices or portions of offices which previously moved between Calcutta and Simla have subsequently moved regularly between Delhi and Simla. The actual saving throughout has been larger owing to certain establishments which previously moved to Calcutta being retained in Simla throughout the cold weather.

STATEMENT I.-A.

Details of Capital outlay on the Delhi Project working up to the total figures shown against item 1 in Part I of pro forma account.

[Figures in thousands of Rupees.]

Items.	Actuals to end of 1918-14.	Revised Estimate, 1914-15.	Budget† Estimate, 1915-16.
A.—Salaries and allowances—			
(a) Preliminary Investigation—			
(i) Gazetted officers*	2,02		
(ii) Non-gazetted officers	14		
(b) Public Works and Electrical officers employed on the Project—			
(i) Gazetted officers*	3,69	3,69	
(ii) Non-gazetted officers	1,28	1,91	
(c) Other officers employed on the Project—			
(i) Gazetted officers*	1,10	80	
(ii) Non-gazetted officers	37	23	
B.—Travelling allowances of Officers and Establishment—			
(a) Preliminary Investigation—			
(i) Gazetted officers*	23	...	
(ii) Non-gazetted officers	2	...	
(b) Public Works and Electrical officers employed on the Project—			
(i) Gazetted officers*	34	39	
(ii) Non-gazetted officers	10	20	
(c) Other officers employed on the Project—			
(i) Gazetted officers*	5	4	
(ii) Non-gazetted officers	4	2	
C.—Supplies, Services and Contingencies—			
(a) Preliminary Investigation . . . . .		...
(b) Public Works and Electrical officers employed on the Project		34	
(c) Other officers employed on the Project	11	14	
D.—Works Expenditure—			
(i) Buildings	1,51	8,95	
(ii) Communications	6	1,05	
(iii) Miscellaneous Public Improvements	1,05	23	
(iv) Electric Light and Power . . . . .	...	...
(v) Irrigation . . . . .	...	...
(vi) Sanitation including water-supply, drainage and sewage . . . . .	...	...
(vii) Purchase of tools and plant	1,08	16,56	
(viii) Stock and suspense	4,59	2,55	
(ix) Miscellaneous items	20,76	18,74	
(x) Maintenance during construction	19	1,91	
E.—Acquisition of land	34,19	1,68	
F.—Other Miscellaneous expenditure	4		
G.—Unallotted Reserve . . . . .	...	
Deduct.—Receipts on Capital Account . . . . .	...	
Total	85,05	54,51	40,00

* NOTE.—The charges of the town planners and other experts are included under these heads.
† The total grant has not yet been distributed finally among the various items.

STATEMENT II-A.

Revenue and Expenditure of Delhi Province.

[Figures in thousands of Rupees.]

RECEIPTS.				EXPENDITURE.			
Major heads of Account.	Actuals, 1913- 14.	Revised Esti- mate, 1914- 15.	Budget Esti- mate, 1915- 16.	Major heads of Account.	Actuals 1913- 14.	Revised Esti- mate, 1914- 15.	Budget Esti- mate, 1915- 16.
I.—Land Revenue . . .	3,53	3,53	3,56	1. Refunds and Drawbacks . . .	9	10	9
II.—Opium . . .	25	25	25	2. Assignments and Compensations . . .	2	9	...
IV.—Stamps . . .	3,06	3,32	3,18	3. Land Revenue . . .	92	1,03	1,01
V.—Excise . . .	2,71	2,88	2,95	6. Stamps . . .	8	7	7
VII.—Customs . . .	4	4	4	7. Excise . . .	6	8	7
VIII.—Assessed Taxes . . .	2,13	2,20	1,98	10. Assessed Taxes . . .	1	1	1
X.—Registration . . .	23	24	24	11. Forest . . .	...	...	7
XII.—Interest . . .	39	20	36	12. Registration . . .	6	7	7
XVI-A.—Courts of Law . . .	21	17	20	13. Interest . . .	...	...	...
XVI-B.—Jails . . .			28	18. General Administration . . .	95	85	88
XVII.—Police . . .			6	19-A. Courts of Law . . .	1,62	2,50	1,70
XIX.—Education . . .	19	19	17	19-B. Jails . . .	64	70	70
XX.—Medical . . .	1	1	1	20. Police . . .	3,3	4,32	4,07
XXIA.—Agriculture . . .	1	...	...	22. Education . . .	1,43	2,34	1,56
XXIF.—Scientific and Miscella- neous Departments. . .	5	5	5	23. Ecclesiastical . . .	13	16	19
XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation, etc. . .	3	3	3	24. Medical . . .	1,86	5,36	2,36
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing . . .	5	6	5	25. Political . . .	...	1	1
XXV.—Miscellaneous . . .	36	51	50	26A. Agriculture . . .	7	13	12
XXX.—Minor Irrigation Works and Navigation. . .	1	1	1	26B. Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments. . .	9	4	2
XXXI.—Civil Works . . .	1,48	1,54	1,48	27. Territorial and Political Pen- sions. . .	37	60	51
Total Receipts . . .	15,05	15,77	15,41	29. Superannuation and Retired allowances. . .	1,71	1,76	1,72
				30. Stationery and Printing . . .	40	12	14
				32. Miscellaneous . . .	38	50	98
				43. Minor Irrigation Works and Navigation. . .	1	3	3
				45. Civil Works . . .	(a) 19,23	(b) 14,84	13,86
				Total Expenditure . . .	(a) 19,74	(b) 25,69	29,74

(a) Includes 7 on account of expenditure in England on purchase of stores.

(b) " 2

APPENDIX.

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COMMERCIAL AND
TABLE I.—MIS

	1906-07.	1907-08.	1908-09.
Recorded revenue compared with recorded expenditure excluding Capital Expenditure on Railways, Irrigation works and the Delhi Capital not charged against Revenue—			
Surplus	£ 1,589,840	£ 300,615	£ 8,787,710
Deficit	...	...	...
Capital Expenditure on Railways and Irrigation Works not charged against Revenue*	£ 8,712,668	£ 11,412,767	£ 10,471,657
Ditto charge involved in Redemption of Liabilities	...	£ 2,144,800	...
Initial Expenditure on new Capital at Delhi	£ 4,166,102	£ 10,725,968	£ 5,633,956
Net Public Debt incurred	£ 2,144,709	£ 13,811,920	£ 10,370,196
Net Public Debt incurred, including Capital transactions with Railway Companies	£ 2,144,709	£ 13,811,920	£ 10,370,196
Value of commodities exported, excluding Gold and Silver	R 1,77,08,00,000	1,77,48,50,000	1,53,14,30,000
Ditto imported, ditto ditto	R 1,17,24,20,000	1,86,64,80,000	1,38,78,70,000
Excess of Exports over Imports, excluding Gold and Silver	R 59,78,80,000	40,83,70,000	24,35,60,000
Net Imports of Gold	R 14,85,60,000	17,36,80,000	4,85,00,000
Ditto of Silver	R 24,00,60,000	19,46,80,000	12,06,80,000
TOTAL NET IMPORTS OF GOLD AND SILVER	R 38,86,20,000	36,83,60,000	16,91,80,000
Excess of Exports over Imports including Gold and Silver	R 20,92,60,000	4,00,10,000	7,93,20,000
Grand Total value of Imports and Exports of all kinds	R 3,44,57,00,000	3,61,86,60,000	3,10,99,40,000
Secretary of State's Bills sold (Rupees)	49,09,99,985	\$24,30,65,151	\$20,96,37,188
Sterling Equivalent received	£ 32,007,196	\$16,232,061	\$13,915,426
Silver coined at the Indian Mints	R 26,08,57,405	18,11,56,540	2,85,35,914
Maximum price in pence of an oz. troy, standard Silver in London	33½ (Nov.)	32½ (Aug.)	35½ (Apr.)
Minimum ditto ditto	29½ (Apr. & June)	24 (Dec.)	22 (Dec.)
Average Exchange upon Secretary of State's Bills sold per rupee	1s. 4'083d.	1s. 4'020d.	1s. 3'964d.
Fixed rate of Exchange for the adjustment of transactions between the Indian and Imperial Treasuries	1s. 4d.	1s. 4d.	1s. 4d.
Maximum rate of discount on Loans on demand at the Bank of Bengal, Calcutta	9 (from Dec. 6 to Mar. 31).	9 (from Apr. 1 to 17 and Jan. 16 to Mar. 4).	8 (from Jan. 28 to Mar. 17).
Minimum rate of discount on Loans on demand at the Bank of Bengal, Calcutta	3 (from July 19 to Aug. 8).	3 (from July 25 to Sept. 11).	3 (from July 15 to Sep. 2).
Maximum rate of discount at the Bank of England	6 (Oct. 19 to Jan. 16).	7 (Nov. 7 to Dec. 31).	3 (Apr. 1 to May 27 & Jan. 14 to Mar.).
Minimum ditto	3½ (Apr. 5 to May 2, June 21 to Sept. 12).	3½ (Mar.)	2½ (May 27 to Jan. 13).
Maximum Government balances at the three Presidency Banks	R 3,68,28,000 (Aug.)	4,10,83,000 (Mar.)	4,19,82,000 (July)
Minimum ditto ditto	R 2,95,11,000 (Oct.)	2,86,56,000 (Apr.)	3,04,47,000 (Jan.)
Maximum price in Calcutta of Government 3½ per cent Rupee Securities (Guaranteed)	99—11 (Apr. 1 & 2).	98—6 (May 4 to 7)	96—15 (Apr. 7)
Minimum ditto ditto	94—13 (Dec. 17 & 18).	95—8 (Jan. 14 and 15).	93—3 (Mar. 16)
Maximum price in Calcutta of 3 per cent Rupee Securities	87—2 (Apr. 1 to 19 & Apr. 24 to May 14).	92—8 (Apr. 1 to May 14).	81—0 (July 18 to Mar. 31).
Minimum ditto ditto	82—8 (Feb. 20 to 26 & Mar. 28).	79—0 (5th Feb. to Mar. 31).	79—0 (Apr. 1 to May 3).
Maximum amount outstanding on London Register of Rupee Securities enfaced for Interest Drafts	R 16,12,17,000 (Dec.)	16,44,80,000 (Apr.)	15,28,69,000 (Apr.)
Minimum ditto ditto	R 16,30,80,000 (July)	15,23,22,000 (Mar.)	14,43,66,000 (Mar.)
Maximum price in London of 3½ per cent (Rupee Securities in Gold)	66½ (Apr.)	65½ (Apr. & May)	63½ (Apr.)
Minimum ditto ditto	64½ (Dec.)	62½ (Nov.)	61½ (Mar.)
Maximum price in London of India 3½ per cent Stock	106 (Apr.)	103 (Feb.)	102½ (June)
Minimum ditto ditto	99½ (Mar.)	96½ (Aug.)	95½ (Mar.)
Maximum price in London of India 3 per cent Stock	97½ (Apr.)	98 (Feb.)	92½ (Apr.)
Minimum ditto ditto	88½ (Mar.)	84½ (Sep.)	84½ (Mar.)
Maximum price in London of India 2½ per cent Stock	82 (Apr.)	79½ (Feb.)	78½ (Apr.)
Minimum ditto ditto	75 (Mar.)	70½ (Aug.)	70 (Jan.)
Maximum Government Paper Currency outstanding	47,80,20,000 (July)	52,74,34,000 (Sept.)	48,09,87,000 (July)
Minimum ditto ditto	R 43,89,24,000 (May)	41,81,65,000 (Jan.)	42,07,01,000 (Dec.)
Number of Post Office Savings Banks	8,049	8,328	8,501
Number of accounts in Post Office Savings Banks	1,190,220	1,362,768	1,318,632
Amount deposited in Savings Banks	R 14,76,69,789	15,18,14,348	15,23,41,514
Average of each deposit	138'90	120'22	115'56
Net addition to deposits	77,42,529	41,44,554	5,27,171

dix.

FINANCIAL STATISTICS CELLANEOUS.

1909-1910.	1910-1911.	1911-1912.	1912-1913.	1913-1914.	1914-1915. Revised.	1915-1916. Budget.
£ 606,641	£ 3,936,287	£ 3,940,334	£ 3,207,634	£ 2,312,423	£ 2,785,800	£ 2,957,100
...
£ 7,373,966	£ 10,119,083	£ 8,517,915	£ 10,221,224	£ 11,765,402	£ 11,713,800	£ 8,737,700
...	£ 5,904,100	£ ... 4,992	£ ... 114,894	£ ... 447,134	£ ... 333,400	£ ... 266,700
£ 10,408,347	£ 8,896,956	£ -1,823,173	£ 2,937,639	£ 118,200	£ 2,727,200	£ 2,008,700
£ 10,747,575	£ 12,654,488	£ 854,140	£ 2,373,391	£ 2,868,014	£ 5,656,600	£ 8,178,900
1,87,96,80,000	2,09,96,20,000	2,27,99,00,000	2,46,21,80,000	2,49,00,70,000	1,67,95,30,000 (a)	
1,22,65,10,000	1,33,70,60,000	1,44,05,50,000	1,66,63,00,000	1,91,30,80,000	1,35,02,10,000 (b)	
65,31,70,000	76,26,80,000	83,93,50,000	79,58,00,000	57,69,90,000	32,93,20,000	
21,67,90,000	23,97,90,000	37,76,00,000	34,00,10,000	23,32,40,000	6,88,50,000 (b)	
9,44,50,000	8,63,00,000	5,33,70,000	17,19,90,000	13,03,30,000	8,16,60,000 (b)	
31,12,40,000	32,60,90,000	43,09,70,000	61,20,00,000	36,35,70,000	15,03,10,000 (b)	
34,19,80,000	43,64,70,000	41,83,80,000	28,35,80,000	21,34,20,000	17,88,10,000 (b)	
3,54,54,20,000	3,90,53,00,000	4,35,89,00,000	4,85,31,20,000	4,90,83,80,000	3,27,78,00,000	
\$40,54,12,663 (a)	\$40,02,50,114 (a)	40,37,70,748 (a)	38,49,88,178	\$46,59,68,715	\$11,24,43,000	10,65,00,000
\$27,096,586 (a)	\$26,788,303 (a)	27,058,549 (a)	25,759,700	\$31,200,827	\$7,500,000	7,100,000
2,17,56,166	2,19,25,112	2,80,74,320	19,53,69,944	13,15,68,537	2,12,17,127	
24½ (May)	26½ (October)	27½ (February)	29½ (3rd December)	28½ (22nd September)	27½ (30th April)	
23½ (October)	23½ (February)	23½ (July)	26½ (25th March)	25½ (1st December)	22½ (13th and 14th November)	
1s. 4'04d.	1s. 4'06d.	1s. 4'084d.	1s. 4'058d.	1s. 4'070d.	1s. 4'008d.	1s. 4d.
1s. 4d.	1s. 4d.	1s. 4d.	1s. 4d.	1s. 4d.	1s. 4d.	
7 (from 1 to 28 Apl. & 3 to 31 March).	8 (from 23rd Feb. 1911 to 29th Mar. 1911)	8 (from 28th Jan. to 6th Mar.).	8 (from 9th Jan. to 12th Feb.).	7 (1st to 16th Apl. and 13th Nov. 1913 to 18th Mar. 1914).	6 (1st to 30th Apl. and 5th Nov. to 31st Dec. 1914 and 1st Jan. to 13th March 1915).	
3 (from 1 July to 29 Sept.).	3 (from 1st July to 21st Sept.).	3 (from 3rd Aug. to 31st Aug. 1911).	3 (from 11th July to 11th Sept.).	3 (3rd July to 6th Aug.).	3 (5th July to 5th Aug. 1914).	
5 (October 21st to Dec. 8th).	5 (Oct. 20th to Nov. 30th).	4 (from 21st Sept. 1911 to 7th Feb. 1912).	5 (17th October 1912 to 31st March 1913).	5 (1st to 16th April and from 2nd October 1913 to 7th January 1914).	10 (from 1st to 5th Aug. 1914).	
2½ (Apl. 1st to October 6th).	3 (June 9th to Sept. 28th and Mar. 9th to Mar. 31st).	3 (from 1st Apl. to 20th Sept. 1911).	3 (9th May to 28th August).	3 (from 1st April to 29th March).	3 (from 1st Apl. to 29th July).	
4,58,77,000 (July)	4,10,08,000 (Sept.)	4,48,68,000 (Nov.)	5,65,10,000 (Mar.)	6,18,88,000 (Oct.)	10,12,86,000 (Aug.)	
3,07,61,000 (Apl.)	3,53,92,000 (June)	3,68,74,000 (Feb.)	4,00,35,000 (Apl.)	4,85,95,000 (May)	4,84,04,000 (Nov.)	
* 95-5 (24 Aug.)	96-10 (2nd Aug.)	96-14 (9th Dec.)	97-2 (3rd to 6th May).	96-12 (19th and 21st July).	96-1 (from 14th to 15th and 17th to 25th July 1914).	
92-12 (4 to 7 Dec.)	92-6 (7th Nov.)	94-12 (3rd & 4th Oct.).	94-12 (3rd & 6th Jan.).	94-14 (13th & 17th Oct.).	(d) 91-8 (13th and 15th March).	
82-0 (31 Aug. to 11 Nov.).	82-0 (12th July to 19th Aug. and 15th Feb. to 31st Mar.).	82-0 (1st to 23rd Apl., 5th May to 24th Sept., 27th Sept. to 9th Oct. and 20th Nov. to 31st Mar.).	83-0 (7th May to 14th Oct.).	83-0 (2nd to 4th Sept. 1913 and from 26th Feb. to 31st March 1914).	83 (1st April to 4th Aug. 1914).	
79-12 (27 Nov.)	80-4 (5th Dec.)	81-0 (25th & 26th Sept. and 10th to 14th Oct.).	82-0 (1st to 24th Apl. & 24th Oct. 1912 to 31st March 1913).	82-0 (1st Apl. to 26th Aug.).	77 (31st Aug. to 3rd Sept. 1914).	
16,06,73,000 (Oct.)	15,07,31,000 (Apl.)	12,68,10,000 (Apl.)	11,65,48,000 (Apl.)	11,11,55,000 (Apl.)	9,96,09,000 (Apl.)	
14,81,15,000 (Apl.)	12,78,50,000 (Mar.)	11,73,04,000 (Mar.)	11,13,78,000 (Jan.)	10,08,71,000 (Mar.)	9,74,68,000 (Dec.)	
63½ (Oct.)	64½ (Feb.)	64½ (Dec.)	64½ (May)	64½ (Feb.)	(c) 63½ (May)	
61½ (Apl.)	62½ (Oct.)	63½ (Oct.)	63½ (Mar.)	63½ (Apl.)	(c) 63 (July)	
100½ (May)	97½ (Feb.)	96½ (Apl.)	94½ (Apl.)	93½ (Jan.)	90½ (Apl.)	
95 (March)	92½ (Sept.)	91 (Sept.)	89 (Mar.)	84½ (Jan.)	(c) 83 (Jan.)	
90½ (Apl.)	84½ (Feb.)	84½ (Apl.)	80½ (Apl.)	80½ (Jan.)	77½ (Apl.)	
81½ (March)	79½ (Sept.)	78½ (Sept.)	75 (Mar.)	71½ (Dec.)	(c) 71 (Jan.)	
76 (Apl.)	70½ (Feb.)	70½ (Apl.)	67½ (Apl.)	66½ (Feb.)	64 (Apl.)	
60 (March)	66 (Sept.)	65½ (Sept.)	62½ (Mar.)	59½ (Jan.)	(c) 58 (Jan.)	
54,40,84,000 (Mar.)	59,16,45,000 (July)	61,36,25,000 (Mar.)	68,97,78,000 (Mar.)	69,89,84,000 (July)	75,44,53,000 (July)	
48,64,99,000 (Apl.)	49,87,04,000 (Dec.)	54,68,58,000 (Apl.)	58,33,57,000 (Apl.)	61,79,95,000 (Sept.)	60,25,94,000 (Jan.)	
8,767	8,929	9,502	9,460	9,824		
1,378,916	1,430,451	1,500,834	1,566,860	1,638,725		
15,86,71,786	16,91,88,224	18,89,85,439	20,61,14,503	23,16,75,467		
115'07	118'28	125'92	131'55	141'38		
63,30,272	1,06,16,438	1,97,97,215	1,71,29,064	2,55,60,964		

(a) Include remittance of the Currency Department.

(b) Figures for 11 months (April to February).

(c) Minimum prices fixed by Stock Exchange Committee. The Stock Exchange was closed from 31st July 1914 to 3rd January 1915, and there were no official transactions during that period.

Commercial and Financial Statistics.

Table II.—Capital Expenditure on State Railways in 1913-1914, and Estimated Expenditure on such works in 1914-1915 and 1915-1916, and to end of 1915-1916.

Railways.	To end of 1913-1914.	Accounts, 1913-1914.	Revised Estimate, 1914-1915.	Budget Estimate, 1915-1916.	To end of 1915-1916.	Sanctioned outlay.	Balance remaining unspent.	Remarks.
Open Lines.								
ra-Delhi Chord	Rs. 1,44,67,320	Rs. 1,27,300	Rs. 1,62,000	Rs. 8,000	Rs. 1,47,64,620	Rs. 1,47,64,620	Rs.	
medabad-Dholka (earthwork, etc.)	59,900	...	...	...	59,900	59,900	...	
am-Bengal (Construction)	9,18,12,307	48,72,534	0,65,000	32,80,000	10,50,29,841	10,50,29,841	...	
Ditto (Land)	48,00,112	3,17,201	1,57,000	...	55,74,313	55,74,313	...	
ran-Kotah	46,47,772	...	...	...	46,47,772	46,47,772	...	
ngal-Nagpur Railway . . . . .	...	...	72,67,000	99,59,000	1,72,26,000	1,72,26,000	...	
zwada Extension	12,31,370	2,472	9,000	2,000	12,44,842	12,44,842	...	
opal	39,41,322	82,145	60,000	19,000	41,02,467	41,02,467	...	
mbay, Baroda and Central India	46,78,87,896	1,35,92,563	1,14,78,000	1,18,00,000	50,47,58,459	50,47,58,459	...	
arma	9,74,12,324	...	...	...	9,74,12,324	9,74,12,324	...	
arma Railway Extensions	2,19,82,237	41,929	1,10,000	55,000	2,21,89,166	2,21,89,166	...	
anpur-Banda	49,88,015	19,51,103	9,30,000	2,15,000	80,79,118	80,79,118	...	
sonoor-Ootacamund	38,65,407	1,02,755	3,38,000	18,000	43,24,192	43,24,192	...	
arnapuri Hoar Extension	20,32,163	1,98,642	—22,000	...	21,38,805	21,38,805	...	
one-Kurnool	10,06,675	2,075	3,000	5,000	10,16,750	10,16,750	...	
st Indian	48,34,69,675	2,52,10,934	3,49,34,000	1,03,50,000	55,39,64,609	55,39,64,609	...	
estern Bengal	26,64,60,536	1,38,76,615	1,91,68,000	1,23,54,000	31,18,59,151	31,18,59,151	...	
ast Coast—Northern Section	3,09,29,430	...	...	...	3,09,29,430	3,09,29,430	...	
antier Railway Reserve Material	43,90,861	—30,540	...	...	43,60,321	43,60,321	...	
Carried over	1,50,53,80,322	6,02,77,758	7,99,59,000	4,80,65,000	1,69,36,82,080	1,69,36,82,080	...	

RAILWAYS.	To end of 1912-1913.	Accounts, 1912-1914.	Revised Estimate, 1914-1915.	Budget Estimate, 1915-1916.	To end of 1915-1916.	Sanctioned outlay.	Balance remaining unspent.	BALANCE.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Brought forward	1,50,53,80,322	6,02,77,758	7,99,59,000	4,806,111	1,69,36,82,080	1,69,36,82,080	...	...
Open Lines.								
Great Indian Peninsula System	85,36,35,198	3,11,57,330	2,74,37,000	8,09,15,000	44,31,44,528	44,31,44,528	...	...
Jodhpur-Hyderabad (British Section)	42,42,650	1,29,312	95,000	43,000	45,09,902	45,09,962	...	...
Jorhat	10,43,646	21,213	24,000	20,000	11,08,859	11,08,859	...	...
Lucknow-Bareilly	51,21,139	...	...	...	51,21,139	51,21,139	...	...
Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway (Madras Section)	15,29,27,650	...	...	...	15,29,27,650	15,29,27,650	...	...
North-Western	75,60,25,392	3,18,05,193	2,60,09,000	1,36,00,000	82,80,39,585	82,80,39,585	...	...
Railway facilities at Delhi	...	...	7,50,000	2,00,000	9,50,000	9,50,000	...	...
Rahokī Nurpur Khas conversion	...	...	...	7,00,000	7,00,000	7,00,000	...	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand	26,48,45,387	71,11,014	45,96,000	21,88,000	27,87,40,401	27,87,40,401	...	...
Petroleum Operations, Baluchistan	1,19,187	...	...	...	1,19,187	1,19,187	...	...
Rohilkund and Kumaon Railway (Ganges bridge)	76,416	...	...	...	76,416	76,416	...	...
South Indian	15,27,44,998	91,81,574	5,10,000	31,40,000	16,95,76,572	16,95,76,572	...	...
Tinnevely Quilon (British Section)	44,19,271	237	—49,000	26,000	43,96,508	43,96,508	...	...
Ditto (Native State Section)	1,18,22,922	984	2,000	34,000	1,18,59,906	1,18,59,906	...	...
Tirhoot Railway and Extensions	7,74,34,116	15,02,323	6,36,000	80,000	7,96,52,439	7,96,52,439	...	...
Chemical Laboratory, Kalimati	77,499	6,020	8,000	...	91,519	91,519	...	...
" " Aipur	44,096	51,523	10,000	...	1,05,613	1,05,613	...	...
Warora Colliery	10,98,766	—4,573	...	...	10,94,193	10,94,193	...	...
TOTAL OPEN LINES	3,29,10,58,649	14,12,39,908	14,45,87,000	9,90,11,000	3,67,58,96,557	3,67,58,96,557	...	...

Appendix—continued.

RAILWAYS.	To end of 1912-1913.	Accounts, 1913-1914.	Revised Esti- mate, 1914-1915.	Budget Esti- mate, 1915-1916.	To end of 1913-1914.	Sanctioned Outlay.	Balance remaining unexpent.	REMARKS.
•	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
TOTAL OPEN LINES brought forward	3,29,10,58,649	14,12,39,908	14,45,87,000	9,90,11,000	3,67,58,96,557	3,67,58,96,557	...	
LINES UNDER CONSTRUCTION.								
Barhar-Ramgarh Extension (East Indian Railway share)	4,25,729	4,53,466	1,86,000	98,000	11,58,195	50,01,852*	38,43,657	* This represents total sanctioned estimate of both sections I and II which are being constructed as joint lines of the East Indian and the Bengal Nagpur Railways.
Adwan-Howrah	...	12,13,184	11,82,000	23,50,000	67,45,184	65,50,266	—1,94,918	
Asi-Nagpur and branch to Pench Valley Coalfields	1,65,89,401	30,79,228	32,50,000	50,00,000	2,88,18,629	3,37,05,415	48,86,786	
Ki-Peru Tank	4,06,394	6,69,947	8,50,000	7,70,000	26,96,341	24,20,857	—2,75,484	
Lower Ganges Bridge Project	2,79,57,013	79,35,809	36,35,000	2,00,000	3,97,27,922	4,76,68,863	79,41,041	
Jabhatkhawa-Dalsingpara	7,47,159	1,98,119	1,32,000	...	10,77,278	11,27,052	49,774	
Barah-Shakarpura-Khagaria	12,65,915	5,84,143	3,74,000	1,00,000	23,23,958	26,19,232	2,95,274	
Northern Shan States	97,96,426	34,99,359	20,67,000	15,00,000	1,68,62,785	1,98,43,996†	29,81,211	† Work proceeding up to Aughran, for which the sanctioned estimate amounts to Rs. 1,43,23,972.
Bolka Dhanduka	...	...	...	5,00,000	5,00,000	...	—5,00,000	
Baruti-Trichinopoly	...	...	...	15,00,000	15,00,000	...	—15,00,000	‡ Estimates have not yet been sanctioned.
Baranpur-Santagachi	...	...	...	15,00,000	15,00,000	...	—15,00,000	
Total Lines under construction	5,71,87,937	1,86,33,255	1,36,76,000	1,35,13,000	10,29,10,192	11,89,37,533	1,60,27,341	
TOTAL OPEN LINES, carried over	3,29,10,58,649	14,12,39,908	14,45,87,000	9,90,11,000	3,67,58,96,557	3,67,58,96,557	...	

Appendix—continued.

RAILWAYS.	To and of 1913-1914.	Accounts, 1913-1914.	Revised Esti- mate, 1914-1915.	Budget Esti- mate, 1915-1916.	To end of 1915-1916.	Sanctioned outlay.	Balance remaining unspent.	REMARKS.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
TOTAL OPEN LINES, brought forward	3,29,10,58,649	14,12,39,908	14,45,87,000	9,90,11,000	3,67,58,96,557	3,67,58,96,557	...	
Total Lines under Construction, brought forward	5,71,87,937	1,85,33,255	1,36,76,000	1,35,13,000	10,99,10,192	11,89,37,533	1,60,27,341	
LINES IN ADEYANCE OR TRANSFERRED TO COMPANIES, ETC.								
Bellary-Kistna	1,65,78,416	...	...	...	1,65,78,416	1,65,78,416	...	
Bilaspur-Etawah	75,132	...	...	...	75,132	75,132	...	
Nagpur-Chhattisgarh (Depreciation Account).	6,57,038	...	...	...	6,57,038	6,57,038	...	
Ranaghat-Bhagwangola	3,02,450	...	...	...	3,02,450	3,02,450	...	
Southern Mahratia (Depreciation on works, etc.)	5,27,071	...	...	...	5,27,071	5,27,071	...	
Umaria Colliery	1,82,672	...	...	...	1,82,672	1,82,672	...	
Vizagapatam-Raipur	2,45,035	...	...	...	2,45,035	2,45,035	...	
TOTAL LINES IN ADEYANCE, ETC.	1,85,67,814	...	...	...	1,85,67,814	1,85,67,814	...	
Stores	27,45,664	—24,45,972	...	...	2,99,692	2,99,692	...	
Payments to Bengal Nagpur Railway Company for Capital Stock respecting which the holders exercised the option of transfer to the Secretary of State for India.	...	70,665	...	20,62,000	70,665	70,665	...	
Reserve	...	...	...	...	20,62,000	20,62,000	...	
GRAND TOTAL	3,36,95,60,064	15,73,97,856	15,82,63,000	11,45,86,000	3,79,98,06,920	3,81,58,34,261	1,60,27,341	

Appendix—continued.

RAILWAYS.	To end of 1912-1913.	Accounts, 1913-1914.	Revised Esti- mate, 1914-1915.	Budget Esti- mate, 1915-1916.	To end of 1915-1916.	Sanctioned outlay.	Balance remaining unspent.	REMARKS.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Grand Total, brought forward	8,36,95,60,064	15,73,97,856	15,82,63,000	11,45,86,000	3,79,98,06,920	3,81,58,34,261	1,60,27,341	
Distributed as under—								
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE ON RAILWAYS (not charged to Revenue)—								
State Railways — Construction*	2,30,57,78,624	15,72,48,001	15,82,61,000	11,45,66,000	2,73,55,53,625			
Redemption of Liabilities†	90,75,31,543	...	...	...	90,75,31,543			
Famine Relief and Insurance—								
Protective Railways	7,86,22,691	1,28,642	...	...	7,87,29,333			
CONSTRUCTION OF RAILWAYS (charged against Revenue in addition to that under Famine Insurance).	5,45,35,712	...	...	...	5,45,35,712			
CONSTRUCTION OF RAILWAYS (charged to Provincial Revenues).	74,42,591	21,213	24,000	20,000	75,08,104			
OTHER EXPENDITURE charged against Revenue.	1,56,48,603	...	...	...	1,56,48,603			
Total as above	8,36,95,60,064	15,73,97,856	15,82,63,000	11,45,86,000	3,79,98,06,920	3,81,58,34,261	1,60,27,341	
* INCLUDES DEBITURES RAISED BY COMPANIES—								
Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway	1,48,90,464	...	4,50,000	...	1,48,40,464			
East Indian Railway	21,86,09,015	...	...	5,25,00,000	27,18,09,015			
Great Indian Peninsula Railway	4,87,97,864	...	...	4,50,00,000	9,37,97,864			
South Indian Railway	3,27,07,237	...	...	...	5,71,35,237			
Capital contributed by the Jaipur Durbar towards outlay on the Nagda, Matina Railway.	10,00,000	30,00,000	10,00,000	10,00,000	60,00,000			
Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Contribution from Provident Fund.	4,00,000	5,20,000	6,35,000	5,00,000	18,55,000			
TOTAL	30,59,04,080	38,20,000	8,65,13,000	9,90,00,000	44,49,37,080			
† Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway								
East Indian Railway	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern Bengal Railway	...	...	...	...	...
Great Indian Peninsula Railway	...	...	...	...	...
Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway	...	...	...	...	...
North Western Railway	...	...	...	...	...
Orissa and Rohilkhand Railway	...	...	...	...	...
South Indian Railway	...	...	...	...	...
Indian Midland Railway	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	90,75,31,543							

Appendix—continued.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL STATISTICS.

Table III.—Capital Expenditure on Irrigation Major Works in 1913-14, and Estimated Expenditure on such works in 1914-15, and 1915-16, and to the end of 1915-16.

	Actual outlay to end of 1912-13.	Accounts, 1913-14.	Revised Estimate, 1914-15.	Budget Estimate, 1915-16.	Total actual and estimated outlay to end of 1915-16.	Sanctioned Estimate.	Balance of sanctioned Estimate remaining to be spent
PRODUCTIVE WORKS.							
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE NOT CHARGED TO REVENUE.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
<i>Central Provinces.</i>							
Wainganga Canal	4,54,058	7,58,397	9,33,000	9,96,000	31,41,455	36,88,045	5,46,590
Mahanadi Canal	6,95,892	13,58,167	15,08,000	18,12,000	53,73,559	96,09,475	42,35,916
Asola Mendha Tank	18,18,739	1,39,486	1,22,000	1,32,000	17,12,225	17,30,346	18,187
<i>Burma.</i>							
Mandalay Canal	52,16,006	3,24,978	3,53,000	1,70,000	60,63,984		
Shwabo Canal	57,25,024	—16,667	34,000	—12,000	5,30,357		
Mon Canal	52,27,576	67,027	78,000	1,30,000	55,02,603		
Ye-u Canal	15,90,238	4,50,543	6,11,000	6,37,000	32,88,781	48,04,988	15,16,207
Twante Canal	37,32,595	10,66,415	7,52,000	8,00,000	63,51,010	98,86,218	35,35,208
<i>Bengal.</i>							
Midnapur Canal	83,08,952	180	...	13,000	83,22,132		
Hijuli Tidal Canal	25,50,805	...	...	...	25,50,805		
<i>Bihar.</i>							
Orissa Canals	2,62,45,222	1,24,071	90,000	24,000	2,64,83,293		
Sone Canal	2,58,91,493	30,864	30,000	30,000	2,59,82,357		
<i>United Provinces.</i>							
Ganges Canal, including Mat and Hathras Branches	3,34,07,138	10,42,151	9,06,000	9,72,000	3,63,27,289		
Lower Ganges Canal	3,87,91,488	23,878	18,000	18,000	3,88,51,166		
Agra Canal	1,12,01,696	57,047	1,15,000	77,000	1,14,50,743	1,15,42,103	91,364
Eastern Jumna Canal	47,86,247	46,280	22,000	47,000	48,01,527		
Dun Canal*	13,42,119	—5,008	7,000	15,000	13,59,111		
Bijnor Canal*	2,87,048	18,434	6,000	6,000	3,17,482		
Gorai Canal	1,870	86,112	2,26,000	2,12,000	5,26,051	5,79,420	53,369
<i>Punjab.</i>							
Western Jumna Canal	1,66,67,680	1,28,865	75,000	3,00,000	1,71,71,545		
Upper Bari Doab Canal	2,04,84,374	2,28,046	6,20,000	5,50,000	2,18,82,420		
Lower ditto	1,63,25,698	20,40,626	14,51,000	11,28,000	2,09,45,324	2,16,69,940	7,24,644
Sirhind Canal	2,40,92,170	98,149	4,50,000	48,000	2,49,88,319		
Upper Chenab Canal	2,87,82,373	19,55,334	16,44,000	19,000	3,37,31,707	3,61,31,583	23,99,876
Lower ditto	3,01,77,188	2,66,420	4,50,000	1,10,000	3,13,93,586		
Upper Jhelum Canal	3,08,10,171	51,53,607	32,50,000	...	4,13,13,778	4,29,40,282	16,26,504
Lower ditto	1,55,77,782	226	50,000	1,00,000	1,57,28,008	1,83,95,782	26,67,774
Indus Inundation Canals	26,98,704	44,099	4,000	10,000	27,56,803		
<i>North-West Frontier Province.</i>							
Paharpur Inundation Canal	9,05,444	...	...	...	9,05,444	9,13,004	7,560
Upper Swat River Canal	1,13,90,255	34,27,594	36,45,000	13,90,000	1,88,52,849		
Lower ditto	41,32,029	2,149	3,000	10,000	41,47,178		
Kabul River Canal*	10,68,576	33,583	2,000	...	11,04,159	11,10,249	6,090
<i>Madras.</i>							
Godavari Delta System	1,25,33,104	1,26,294	82,000	1,66,000	1,29,07,398	1,32,19,221	3,11,823
Kistna Delta System	1,50,18,409	12,298	1,14,000	68,000	1,52,12,707	1,54,89,071	2,76,364
Penner River Canals System	56,51,471	22,515	13,000	12,000	56,98,986	57,00,408	1,422
Periyar Project	1,01,61,363	44,290	53,000	29,000	1,02,87,653	1,02,93,832	6,179
Cauvery Delta System	38,96,875	50,525	81,000	87,000	41,15,400	41,54,023	38,623
Kurnool Cuddayah Canal	2,26,08,864	7,763	45,000	64,000	2,27,25,627	2,30,20,929	2,94,302
Nagavalli River Project	15,35,494	31,308	42,000	48,000	16,54,800	17,55,412	1,00,612
Divi Island Project	18,34,062	5,782	20,000	39,000	19,02,844	20,77,665	1,74,821
Lower Coleroon Anicut*	18,24,397	—984	...	...	18,23,413		
Satistope Anicut*	8,83,305	23,534	...	...	9,06,839		
Toludur Project . . . . .	...	28,926	3,10,000	6,57,000	9,95,926	22,13,000	12,17,074
<i>Bombay.</i>							
Desert Canal	26,40,891	...	...	...	26,40,891	26,91,689	50,798
Begari Canal	22,61,724	13,217	93,000	84,000	24,51,941	25,30,982	79,041
Eastern Nara Works	65,82,484	2,330	4,000	1,85,000	67,73,814	69,31,165	1,57,351
Jamrao Canal	81,47,933	23,871	17,000	—5,000	81,83,804	83,53,388	1,74,584
Dad Canal	24,20,982	44,756	75,000	10,000	25,50,738	29,07,389	3,56,651
Mutha Canal	74,01,972	1,179	1,000	...	74,04,151	...	...
Sukkur Barrage and Rohri Canal Project . . . . .	...	—284	...	...	—284	...	...
<i>Other Projects</i>	1,49,14,427	73,316	2,02,000	2,38,000	1,54,37,743		
<i>Reserve</i>	...	...	...	10,53,000	10,53,000		
Total Productive Works	50,02,07,894	1,94,61,547	1,76,07,000	1,65,98,000	55,38,74,441		
Carried over	50,02,07,894	1,94,61,547	1,76,07,000	1,65,98,000	55,38,74,441		

* Transferred to "49" from 1st April 1907.

Appendix—continued.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL STATISTICS.

Table III.—Capital Expenditure on Irrigation Major Works in 1913-14, and Estimated Expenditure on such works in 1914-15, and 1915-16, and to the end of 1915-16.

	Actual outlay to end of 1913-1918.	Accounts, 1918-19	Revised Estimate, 1914-15.	Budget Estimate, 1915-16.	Total actual and estimated outlay to end of 1915-16.	Sanctioned Estimate.	Balance of sanctioned Estimate remaining to be spent.
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Brought forward	50,02,07,894	1,94,61,547	1,76,07,000	1,65,98,000	55,38,74,441		
PROTECTIVE WORKS.							
<i>Central Provinces.</i>							
Indra Canal	21,77,349	14,25,838	10,88,000	11,41,000	58,82,187	95,73,587	37,41,40
Other Projects	73,45,412	4,30,915	6,70,000	6,72,000	91,18,337		
<i>Bihar.</i>							
Beni Canal	66,27,136	4,50,607	1,78,000	1,85,000	74,40,743	78,49,661	4,08,91
<i>United Provinces.</i>							
Dakka Canal (including Dakka weir)	78,58,908	61,153	26,000	31,000	79,77,061	79,99,553	22,46
Godavari Canal	49,77,586	2,95,038	2,78,000	2,87,000	58,37,624	74,52,386	16,15,20
Godavari Canal	44,12,397	1,50,982	62,000	35,000	46,60,379		
Godavari Canal	2,57,096	6,00,128	6,78,000	5,80,000	21,15,224	33,23,950	12,07,71
Godavari Nadi Scheme	2,79,004	54,176	73,000	...	4,06,180		
Godavari Tank	24,279	1,97,157	76,000	13,000	3,10,436		
<i>Madras.</i>							
Chikulya Project . . . . .	...	17,668	14,000	...	46,70,901	46,87,980	17,0
Godavari Project	5,74,809	2,13,610	3,29,000	3,52,000	14,69,419	20,53,877	5,84,4
Godavari Tank Project	2,43,174	67,252	32,000	3,000	3,45,426		
<i>Bombay.</i>							
Godavari Canal	81,02,443	5,37,188	4,31,000	2,87,000	93,37,631		
Godavari Tank	16,71,077	38,910	60,000	49,000	18,18,987		
Godavari Canal (including Shetphal Tank)	60,81,499	10,740	4,000	1,000	60,97,239	64,86,344	3,89,1
Godavari Tank	4,90,039	456	...	...	4,90,495	13,98,529	9,08,0
Godavari River Project	31,60,676	9,86,744	8,81,000	10,53,000	60,81,420	81,36,368	20,54,8
Godavari Right Bank Canal	5,96,556	26,77,914	32,27,000	32,00,000	97,01,470	2,49,71,868	1,52,70,3
<i>Other Projects.</i>							
Godavari savings . . . . .	...	...	...	-10,00,000	-10,00,000		
Total Protective works	6,36,24,360	83,20,270	82,74,000	71,45,000	6,73,63,630		
Grand Total, Major Works	56,38,32,254	2,77,81,817	2,58,81,000	2,37,43,000	64,12,38,071		
Contributed as under—							
1) Capital expenditure on Irrigation (not charged to revenue)	48,25,14,550	1,92,33,925	1,74,43,000	1,65,00,000	53,55,94,475		
2) Famine Relief and Insurance—Protective Irrigation Works	6,39,00,769	83,20,270	82,74,000	71,45,000	8,76,40,039		
3) Other outlay from ordinary revenues	1,74,16,935	2,27,622	1,61,000	98,000	1,78,03,557		
GRAND TOTAL AS ABOVE	56,38,32,254	2,77,81,817	2,58,81,000	2,37,43,000	64,12,38,071		

Appendix—continued.

Commercial and Financial Statistics.

Table IV.—Gross traffic receipts, working expenses, and net traffic receipts of State Railways for five years ending 1913-1914, with Revised Estimates for 1914-1915 and Budget Estimates for 1915-1916.

(Omitting 000, except in accounts.)

STATE RAILWAYS.	ACCOUNTS.					Revised Estimate, 1914-1915.	Budget Estimate 1915-16.
	1909-1910.	1910-1911.	1911-1912.	1912-1913.	1913-1914.		
	<i>M.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>M.</i>
Open mileage at beginning of year	*24,066	*24,604	*24,873	*25,200	25,437	26,106	26,371
Gross Traffic Receipts.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Imperial.</i>							
Assam-Bengal	49,02,475	52,05,372	57,94,913	66,32,724	70,40,639	68,00	70,00
Bengal-Nagpur	2,91,40,430	3,09,98,814	3,43,74,985	4,03,42,071	4,10,31,142	4,05,00	4,05,00
Bezwada Extension	3,12,154	3,42,614	3,54,266	3,84,244	2,94,355	4,40	4,40
Bombay, Baroda and Central India System	5,00,31,701	5,46,93,694	6,01,33,008	6,40,21,332	6,58,93,295	6,25,00	6,15,00
Burma	1,82,14,382	1,86,56,276	1,96,08,933	2,07,76,957	2,23,60,428	2,15,00	2,14,00
Burma Railway Extensions	11,83,592	13,33,726	14,68,975	17,32,205	21,84,418	17,40	19,00
Southern Shan States . . . . .	...	...	...	16,887	33,020	60	60
Eastern Bengal	2,78,33,207	2,87,32,327	3,19,58,673	3,51,18,860	3,73,92,387	3,25,00	3,31,00
East Indian	8,08,60,767	8,79,77,711	9,24,96,744	10,25,72,586	10,17,07,428	10,36,00	10,15,00
Great Indian Peninsula including Indian Midland	6,58,01,734	6,72,19,252	7,46,52,396	7,94,91,613	8,55,08,945	7,60,00	7,50,00
Agra-Delhi Chord	14,74,866	17,65,732	20,67,879	28,98,758	23,09,274	31,00	26,00
Bhopal	4,68,717	5,70,168	5,58,468	9,21,470	7,05,991	4,80	5,00
Baran-Kotah	48,152	1,03,829	1,58,809	2,28,678	1,77,507	1,40	1,40
Cawnpore-Banda . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	80	3,00
Jodhpur-Hyderabad (British Section)	8,38,085	9,11,724	12,63,365	13,31,799	13,36,295	10,00	12,00
Lucknow-Bareilly	16,09,764	18,55,706	20,14,664	23,30,000	23,56,789	20,00	20,00
North Western	7,13,05,408	7,36,47,723	8,23,59,967	8,82,12,116	8,69,96,146	8,20,00	8,20,00
Oudh and Rohilkhand	1,60,65,818	1,90,73,555	2,13,76,309	2,43,64,792	2,40,89,233	2,05,00	2,02,00
Hardwar-Dehra	3,79,351	3,94,918	4,54,183	4,45,053	4,85,346	4,50	4,50
Madras and Southern Maharashtra Railway	2,99,76,511	3,09,39,822	3,40,03,129	3,63,50,208	3,81,21,165	3,74,00	3,70,00
Myrore State lines	28,65,053	28,68,732	31,36,594	36,75,718	38,25,763	37,00	36,00
Dhone-Kurnool	1,20,354	98,234	1,16,729	1,19,518	1,23,739	1,60	1,00
South Indian	2,18,74,339	2,29,00,546	2,53,52,260	2,75,45,053	2,80,67,080	2,73,00	2,75,00
Tinnevely-Quilon	6,45,739	7,03,544	7,79,707	8,25,023	9,03,391	8,85	8,00
Tirhoot	77,47,023	82,93,536	90,52,105	99,47,877	1,01,20,998	97,00	92,00
Total Imperial	43,37,59,622	45,93,47,555	50,35,67,021	55,01,08,551	56,30,64,774	53,44,75	53,00,00
<i>Provincial.</i>							
Jorhat	95,895	95,331	1,16,465	1,22,589	1,23,805	1,15	1,15
Total India	43,38,55,517	45,94,42,886	50,36,83,486	55,02,91,140	56,31,88,579	53,45,90	53,01,00
ENGLAND.							
Bengal-Nagpur . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
East Indian	3,450	3,450	3,450	4,313	3,450	3	3
Total England	3,450	3,450	3,450	4,313	3,450	6	
Grand Total	43,38,58,967	45,94,46,336	50,36,86,936	55,02,95,453	56,31,92,029	53,45,96	53,01,00

* Revised.

Appendix—continued.

STATE RAILWAYS.	ACCOUNTS.					Revised Estimate, 1914-15.	Budget Estimate, 1915-16.
	1909-1910.	1910-1911.	1911-1912.	1912-1913.	1913-1914.		
Net Traffic Receipts.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Imperial.</i>							
Bengal	4,94,350	8,45,408	12,57,471	19,64,044	22,78,989	16,50	19,50
Nagpur	1,36,47,536	1,44,86,622	1,74,64,289	2,18,70,125	2,14,58,253	2,03,78	1,95,46
Madras Extension	1,52,555	1,58,253	1,40,816	1,84,265	1,18,623	2,00	2,20
Baroda and Central India System	2,49,51,007	2,74,38,715	3,01,59,693	3,15,88,376	3,30,34,621	2,94,84	2,91,53
State Railways	64,68,423	67,77,771	74,00,623	85,64,888	1,05,71,446	91,80	94,00
Burma Railway Extensions	4,37,263	4,75,797	5,88,105	7,16,009	10,16,827	5,40	7,50
Southern Shan States . . . . .	...	...	...	11,562	—6,046	—20	—16
Assam Bengal	97,46,010	1,19,17,258	1,34,25,030	1,39,12,400	1,68,52,302	1,04,87	1,19,22
Indian	4,93,30,507	5,32,88,010	5,46,40,364	6,40,08,215	6,02,98,231	6,29,25	5,96,25
Indian Peninsula including Midland	2,97,39,971	2,80,73,472	3,44,50,025	3,42,34,876	3,38,80,004	2,68,65	2,58,23
Agra-Delhi Chord	6,22,197	7,52,602	8,63,294	13,29,173	9,21,034	11,04	12,10
Bhopal	1,98,456	2,47,994	2,50,159	4,15,136	2,78,970	1,45	1,60
Baran-Kotah	23,181	52,720	79,404	1,16,522	88,753	70	80
Cawnpore-Banda pur-Hyderabad (British Sec- tion) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	43	1,28
Now-Bareilly	3,57,984	4,03,909	7,00,730	7,35,460	6,67,118	4,00	5,00
North-Western	7,01,574	10,61,844	10,69,870	12,08,886	13,33,090	10,50	10,00
North-Western	1,95,14,073	2,93,75,345	3,54,74,591	3,62,80,358	3,74,26,579	3,01,00	3,01,20
United Provinces and Rohilkhand	64,22,234	96,62,892	1,15,54,500	1,33,17,987	1,23,35,988	88,00	89,15
Hardwar-Dehra Dun and Southern Mahratta Railway	1,89,676	1,97,459	2,27,092	2,22,527	2,42,673	2,25	2,25
Mysore State lines	1,15,84,523	1,22,69,874	1,49,99,815	1,64,01,192	1,65,99,363	1,59,60	1,60,00
Dhone-Kurnool	11,77,386	11,09,924	13,34,865	16,48,844	16,54,915	15,50	14,50
Dhone-Kurnool	41,800	33,999	24,719	44,828	44,871	25	30
Indian	1,03,68,773	1,07,98,900	1,24,87,158	1,28,03,027	1,18,03,549	1,12,70	1,22,30
Finnevelly-Quilon	2,92,219	3,29,722	3,47,738	3,69,783	3,55,801	2,45	2,70
Not specified	41,55,194	48,15,464	57,65,053	60,73,311	63,12,187	58,00	53,00
Net Total . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	—2,14	—46,10
Total Imperial	19,06,41,044	21,45,73,954	24,47,05,404	27,00,21,794	28,95,63,091	23,82,62	23,14,00
<i>Provincial.</i>							
Madras	—289	14,505	32,358	38,043	34,306	8	2
Total India	19,06,40,755	21,45,88,459	24,47,37,762	27,00,59,837	28,95,97,397	23,82,70	23,14,20
ENGLAND.							
Madras . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	3	
Indian	3,450	3,450	3,450	4,313	3,450	3	
Total England	3,450	3,450	3,450	4,313	3,450	6	
Grand Total	19,06,44,205	21,45,91,909	24,47,41,212	27,00,64,150	28,96,00,847	23,82,76	23,14,20

Appendix—continued.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL STATISTICS.

Table V. Gross receipts, working expenses, and net earnings of Irrigation Major Works, for five years ending 1913-14, with Revised Estimates for 1914-15, and Budget Estimates for 1915-16.

	ACTUALS.					Revised Estimate, 1914-15	Budget Estimate, 1915-16
	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
GROSS RECEIPTS—							
Mandalay canal	2,91,443	2,86,156	2,94,909	3,13,630	3,14,862	3,10,000	3,00,000
Shwebo canal	5,19,267	5,34,592	6,20,521	6,19,968	6,78,000	6,60,000	6,60,000
Midnapore canal	2,02,123	2,07,396	2,15,470	2,20,782	2,10,152	2,09,000	2,03,000
Hijili Tidal canal	63,742	55,357	62,657	53,186	36,427	31,000	37,000
Orissa canals	5,27,884	5,17,873	5,37,234	5,36,467	5,20,058	5,44,000	5,50,000
Sons canals	18,95,202	17,69,789	16,95,488	17,18,502	19,61,859	17,10,000	18,44,000
Ganges canal (including Hathras Branch)	37,41,594	35,28,071	34,48,523	35,55,282	38,86,390	40,22,000	38,95,000
Lower Ganges canal Ditto Fatehpur Branch	23,85,463	26,54,428	27,91,733	23,39,516	29,48,277	33,10,000	26,45,000
Agra canal	8,02,427	7,40,050	6,60,252	7,38,129	8,48,157	8,33,000	7,66,000
Eastern Jumna canal	14,53,383	12,64,610	12,30,994	11,93,475	14,87,717	15,38,000	13,54,000
Dun canal	1,16,223	1,15,654	1,00,842	98,716	1,17,472	1,21,000	1,06,000
Bijnor canal	30,111	31,665	27,838	34,147	37,073	45,000	30,000
Betwa canal	2,86,365	1,83,900	2,28,513	1,53,476	2,44,791	1,10,000	1,95,000
Western Jumna canal	21,64,690	20,87,901	23,50,104	27,36,295	33,15,029	30,00,000	30,00,000
Upper Bari Doab canal	35,33,808	35,80,939	38,33,928	43,46,274	43,06,808	40,00,000	40,50,000
Sirhind canal	21,04,786	20,23,490	30,80,221	43,01,159	40,52,176	39,00,000	38,00,000
Lower Chenab canal	84,95,508	90,10,924	86,28,091	92,75,472	84,24,935	83,00,000	85,00,000
Lower Jhelum canal	21,04,205	23,14,947	22,77,355	26,83,017	27,59,425	27,30,000	27,50,000
Indus Inundation canals	1,78,155	1,72,463	2,76,057	2,28,192	2,37,866	2,30,000	2,00,000
Lower Swat River canal	5,67,754	5,44,662	5,50,387	6,17,160	6,20,190	6,12,000	6,25,000
Kabul River canal	1,63,762	1,56,353	1,45,008	1,75,901	1,86,660	2,03,000	1,90,000
Godavari Delta system	1,27,098	1,29,856	1,25,557	1,35,736	1,24,184	1,74,000	1,30,000
Kistna " "	88,688	88,473	82,943	92,605	97,152	87,000	90,000
Cauvery " "	4,549	6,000	4,576	6,441	4,589	5,000	4,000
Penner River canals	2,074	3,274	3,028	3,326	4,734	4,000	4,000
Periyar project	10,241	13,803	8,785	12,234	5,804	7,000	7,000
Rushikulya project	2,777	1,309	1,473	1,456	1,586	2,000	2,000
Lower Coleroon anicut system	2,320	2,137	1,281	2,021	2,435	2,000	1,000
Shatlatope anicut " "	815	498	701	574	901	1,000	...
Desert canal	1,01,774	91,208	85,707	96,142	86,359	87,000	90,000
Begari " "	43,131	35,717	10,852	10,723	36,388	41,000	41,000
Eastern Nara works	23,572	23,572	26,433	30,608	18,719	17,000	20,000
Jamrao canal	20,238	27,066	29,310	33,919	57,856	28,000	28,000
Mutha canals	3,54,618	3,96,247	4,33,665	3,59,686	3,91,756	3,70,000	3,50,000
Nira canal	4,01,109	3,20,314	4,36,893	5,04,980	5,42,333	5,24,000	4,93,000
Other projects	14,49,919	14,20,214	14,35,679	16,00,080	29,25,872	33,06,000	43,98,000
TOTAL	3,46,06,161	3,43,20,758	3,57,22,988	3,91,12,179	4,14,89,485	4,10,73,000*	4,13,62,000*
PORTION OF LAND REVENUE DUE TO IRRIGATION—							
Mandalay canal	53,648	51,637	51,713	53,341	52,604	53,000	53,000
Shwebo canal	42,934	65,758	86,540	1,17,105	1,26,718	1,39,000	1,50,000
Ganges canal	9,29,409	9,35,716	9,43,958	9,52,179	9,62,748	9,62,000	9,62,000
Lower Ganges canal	4,29,702	4,43,493	4,58,555	4,73,573	4,95,868	4,96,000	4,96,000
Ditto Fatehpur Branch	388						
Eastern Jumna Canal	2,53,952	2,53,952	2,53,952	2,53,952	2,53,952	2,54,000	2,54,000
Dun canal	24,980	24,980	24,980	24,980	24,980	25,000	25,000
Bijnor canal	14,984	14,984	14,984	14,984	14,984	15,000	15,000
Carried over	17,49,997	17,90,520	18,84,682	18,90,114	19,31,854	19,44,000	19,55,000

* Excluding Civil Officer's figures as under :—

	Revised.	Budget.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
United Provinces	1,75,000	1,75,000
Punjab	5,000	1,000
Total	1,80,000	1,76,000

† Transferred to 49, from 1st April 1907.

Appendix—continued.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL STATISTICS.

Table V.—Gross receipts, working expenses, and net earnings of Irrigation Major Works for five years ending 1913-14, with Revised Estimates for 1914-15, and Budget Estimate for 1915-16—continued.

	ACTUALS.					Revised Estimate, 1914-15.	Budget Estimate, 1915-16.
	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.		
	Rs.	Rs.	R.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
OF LAND REVENUE DUE TO ATION—contd.							
Brought forward	17,49,991	17,90,520	18,84,682	18,90,114	19,31,854	19,44,000	19,55,000
ern Jumna canal	180	2,75,588	4,23,412	2,22,604	2,21,397	2,25,000	2,25,000
r Bari Doab canal	3,25,331	3,25,187	3,26,150	3,88,432	5,91,597	5,00,000	6,00,000
nd Canal	...	...	...	9,722	35,437	35,000	35,000
r Chenab canal	16,99,083	17,07,676	41,42,468	53,98,437	70,56,188	69,60,000	73,00,000
r Jhelum canal	4,08,369	4,93,381	4,87,614	15,87,592	15,47,514	15,60,000	15,60,000
s Inundation canals	2,74,568	2,72,619	2,78,279	2,68,036	2,67,940	2,70,000	2,70,000
r Swat River canal	56,376	50,568	50,601	50,599	50,652	51,000	51,000
l River canal	5,436	5,549	14,869	10,808	11,875	10,000	11,000
vari Delta System	34,04,419	33,75,550	38,02,481	38,98,412	37,64,380	37,93,000	37,93,000
a	32,62,547	32,92,001	33,31,473	33,84,867	34,90,756	34,20,000	34,53,000
ry	9,87,519	9,40,219	9,97,224	10,13,223	9,74,332	9,92,000	9,92,000
er River canals	4,08,308	5,79,763	5,38,177	5,85,754	5,38,303	5,38,000	5,81,000
ar project	5,34,958	5,34,393	5,49,381	5,65,553	5,68,296	5,68,000	5,77,000
kulya Project	1,16,318	1,36,833	1,45,868	1,63,915	1,89,488	1,90,000	1,90,000
r Coleroon anicut system	2,81,959	2,78,803	2,79,648	2,84,214	2,71,658	2,83,000	2,83,000
atope anicut	1,00,783	1,01,874	1,08,736	1,02,813	87,694	1,04,000	1,04,000
t canal	2,29,577	2,51,332	2,09,297	2,39,402	2,26,058	2,40,000	2,50,000
i	4,50,083	4,57,215	1,53,850	1,86,310	4,78,371	5,00,000	5,04,000
rn Nara Works	5,28,837	5,88,428	6,18,899	6,19,328	5,82,075	6,25,000	6,21,000
o canal	5,57,629	5,42,652	6,68,687	7,76,269	7,39,999	6,52,000	6,52,000
a canal	—10,117	—12,068	—14,020	—9,168	—11,646	...	...
canal	—19,764	—15,768	—21,638	—25,021	—26,702	...	...
projects.	14,39,479	15,97,585	15,55,889	15,61,460	16,78,153	20,10,000	21,36,000
TOTAL	1,07,04,620	1,76,70,078	2,02,71,977	2,30,73,667	2,52,65,614	2,54,58,000	2,61,43,000
VENUE—							
alay canal	3,49,091	3,37,793	3,46,622	3,66,971	3,67,466	3,68,000	3,53,000
o canal	5,62,201	6,00,350	7,07,061	7,37,073	7,99,718	7,99,000	8,10,000
upur canal	2,02,123	2,07,396	2,15,470	2,20,782	2,10,152	2,09,000	2,03,000
Tidal canal	63,742	55,357	62,657	53,186	36,427	31,000	37,000
canals	5,27,884	5,17,673	5,37,234	5,36,467	5,20,058	5,44,000	5,50,000
anals	18,95,202	17,69,789	18,95,488	17,13,503	19,61,859	17,10,000	18,44,000
s canal (including Hathras							
nch)	46,71,003	44,63,787	43,92,481	45,07,461	43,49,138	49,84,000	45,57,000
r Ganges canal	28,15,184	30,97,921	32,50,288	28,18,089	34,44,145	38,08,000	31,41,000
Ditto Fatehpur Branch	3,45,737						
canal	8,02,437	7,40,060	6,60,252	7,38,129	8,48,157	8,33,000	7,06,000
rn Jumna canal	17,07,335	15,18,562	14,84,948	14,47,437	17,41,669	17,92,000	16,12,000
anal	1,41,203	1,46,634	1,25,822	1,21,696	1,42,452	1,46,000	1,81,000
r canal	45,095	46,649	42,872	49,131	52,057	60,000	45,000
r canal	2,86,365	1,83,900	2,38,513	1,53,476	2,44,791	1,10,000	1,95,000
rn Jumna canal	21,64,820	23,43,487	25,73,516	29,53,899	35,86,426	32,25,000	32,25,000
r Bari Doab canal	38,59,239	39,06,126	41,60,076	46,84,708	43,98,208	45,00,000	46,50,000
d canal	21,04,786	20,23,490	30,60,221	46,10,831	40,87,613	39,35,000	38,35,000
Chenab canal	1,01,94,591	1,07,18,600	1,27,70,559	1,46,73,909	1,54,31,123	1,52,60,000	1,58,00,000
Jhelum canal	25,07,574	23,08,328	27,64,969	42,30,609	43,06,939	42,80,000	43,10,000
Inundation canals	4,52,718	4,45,082	5,54,336	4,96,236	5,05,306	5,00,000	4,70,000
Swat River canal	6,18,130	5,95,230	6,00,988	6,67,756	6,70,342	6,68,000	6,76,000
river canal	1,69,198	1,62,002	1,59,877	1,86,704	1,98,535	2,13,000	2,01,000
ari Delta System	35,31,517	35,05,406	39,28,038	40,34,143	38,88,514	39,67,000	39,23,000
"	33,61,230	33,80,584	34,14,421	34,77,472	35,87,908	35,07,000	35,43,000
Carried over	4,33,64,275	4,35,68,176	4,77,36,707	5,34,74,853	5,63,79,999	5,54,37,000	5,51,77,000

Appendix—continued.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL STATISTICS.

Table V.—Gross receipts, working expenses, and net earnings of Irrigation Major Works, for five years ending 1913-14, with Revised Estimates for 1914-15, and Budget Estimates for 1915-16—continued.

	ACTUALS.					Revised Estimate, 1914-15.	Budget Estimate, 1915-16.
	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
TOTAL REVENUE—conold.							
Brought forward	4,33,64,275	4,35,68,176	4,77,36,707	5,34,74,658	5,63,79,993	5,54,37,000	5,51,77,000
Cauvery Delta System	9,42,068	9,46,219	10,01,800	10,19,664	9,78,921	9,97,000	9,96,000
Penner River canals	4,10,342	5,83,037	5,41,205	5,89,080	5,43,037	5,42,000	5,85,000
Periyar Project	5,45,199	5,48,196	5,58,166	5,77,787	5,73,900	5,73,000	5,84,000
Rushikulya Project	1,19,095	1,38,142	1,47,341	1,65,371	1,91,074	1,92,000	1,92,000
†Lower Coleroon anicut system	2,84,279	2,80,990	2,80,920	2,86,235	2,74,093	2,85,000	2,84,000
†Shariatpore anicut system	1,01,548	1,02,372	1,04,437	1,03,387	88,595	1,05,000	1,04,000
Desert canal	3,31,351	3,42,540	2,95,004	3,35,544	3,12,412	3,27,000	3,40,000
Begari "	5,23,214	4,92,932	1,64,676	1,97,033	5,14,659	5,41,000	5,45,000
Eastern Nara works	5,52,459	6,12,000	6,40,385	6,39,936	6,00,794	6,42,000	6,41,000
Jamrao canal	5,77,867	6,69,728	6,97,947	8,05,188	7,97,855	6,80,000	6,80,000
Mutha canal	3,44,501	3,84,159	4,19,545	3,50,519	3,80,110	3,70,000	3,50,000
Nira canal	3,81,345	3,04,546	4,15,255	4,79,959	5,15,631	5,24,000	4,93,000
Other Projects	28,89,398	30,17,799	29,91,568	31,61,490	46,04,025	53,16,000	65,34,000
TOTAL	5,13,66,981	5,19,90,836	5,59,94,965	6,21,85,846	6,67,55,999	6,65,31,000	6,75,05,000
WORKING EXPENSES—							
Mandalay canal	81,457	94,757	81,603	89,540	61,411	2,90,000	1,35,000
Shwebo canal	1,37,721	1,66,463	2,10,659	2,31,703	2,70,051	3,36,000	2,95,000
Midnapore canal	2,21,375	1,90,313	2,43,964	2,06,943	1,78,785	1,58,000	1,97,000
Hijili Tidal canal	55,740	74,508	33,122	28,774	1,19,004	1,00,000	70,000
Orissa canal	4,44,664	4,47,819	4,06,871	4,45,382	5,05,785	5,18,000	5,01,000
Sone canal	7,04,989	7,15,221	6,58,557	7,55,611	7,28,937	7,26,000	7,86,000
Ganges canal	12,97,630	11,86,609	12,22,142	11,10,827	11,91,519	9,79,000	9,48,000
Lower Ganges canal	10,08,748	11,18,824	10,39,189	10,14,594	10,17,056	9,82,000	9,96,000
" Fatehpur Branch	1,34,651						
Agre canal	3,33,954	3,34,822	3,36,936	3,24,778	3,16,625	2,98,000	2,97,000
Eastern Jamna canal	4,33,584	4,38,285	4,05,534	3,62,687	3,59,446	3,69,000	3,57,000
†Dun canal	1,33,133	1,06,572	80,845	56,500	49,628	87,000	79,000
†Bijnor canal	21,395	21,303	26,698	28,065	25,788	24,000	22,000
Betwa canal	1,17,460	1,31,059	1,56,583	1,33,789	2,33,008	2,09,000	2,14,000
Western Jamna canal	10,61,811	10,43,129	11,49,041	10,87,704	12,91,029	12,57,000	14,04,000
Upper Bari Doab canal	13,24,386	13,26,549	16,32,005	17,11,363	14,46,549	13,57,000	14,04,000
Sirhind canal	8,24,628	8,45,564	9,29,748	9,92,932	11,39,195	11,56,000	11,04,000
Lower Chenab canal	23,37,425	22,67,303	23,70,127	24,24,855	21,96,088	20,07,000	21,56,000
Lower Jhelum canal	8,00,166	8,29,014	9,94,308	9,51,611	9,19,689	8,46,000	9,54,000
Indus Inundation canals	6,83,949	6,76,704	4,04,818	3,92,807	3,64,270	3,56,000	3,44,000
Lower Swat River canal	1,40,726	1,43,055	1,70,436	1,61,162	1,57,093	1,37,000	1,35,000
†Kabul River canal	72,283	97,600	1,07,147	96,918	1,04,830	1,00,000	1,15,000
Godavari Delta system	8,32,095	7,80,126	7,73,247	7,13,415	8,11,801	7,94,000	7,23,000
Kistna "	5,58,559	7,10,514	6,28,138	6,01,835	7,08,696	8,00,000	6,66,000
Cauvery "	1,17,419	1,87,852	1,20,350	1,24,157	1,36,941	2,00,000	1,57,000
Penner River canals	68,934	75,370	52,498	66,142	76,261	75,000	65,000
Periyar Project	1,35,374	1,14,356	1,30,707	1,33,174	1,60,813	1,17,000	1,23,000
Rushikulaya Project	48,383	36,787	44,334	34,309	65,471	60,000	35,000
†Lower Coleroon anicut system	60,021	92,123	88,904	56,476	59,062	1,34,000	50,000
†Shariatpore anicut system	20,343	25,551	30,594	20,541	32,915	58,000	30,000
Desert canal	1,13,096	1,37,454	1,39,730	1,42,071	1,34,374	95,000	1,33,000
Carried over	1,44,35,099	1,44,15,621	1,46,68,665	1,45,50,665	1,48,65,120	1,46,25,000	1,45,00,000

Appendix—continued.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL STATISTICS.

Table V.—Gross receipts, working expenses, and net earnings of Irrigation Major Works, for five years ending 1913-14, with Revised Estimates for 1914-15, and Budget Estimates for 1915-16—continued.

	ACTUALS.					Revised Estimate, 1914-15.	Budget Estimate, 1915-16.
	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Brought forward	1,44,85,099	1,44,15,821	1,46,68,885	1,45,50,685	1,48,65,120	1,46,25,000	1,45,00,000
WORKING EXPENSES—concd.							
Agari canal	79,877	1,80,608	1,80,769	2,90,714	2,62,116	1,87,000	1,88,000
Western Nara Works	1,64,741	1,94,170	2,49,393	1,79,047	1,63,979	1,84,000	1,55,000
Amrao canal	2,70,771	2,81,778	2,94,425	3,08,363	3,11,843	3,18,000	2,77,000
Utha canals	1,04,492	99,945	96,886	1,08,291	1,06,799	1,24,000	1,11,000
Ira canal	70,048	74,003	77,769	91,881	87,668	99,000	1,81,000
Other projects	12,88,638	18,98,199	16,58,126	19,97,745	23,98,115	35,96,000	36,78,000
Reserve	...	...	...	...	...	...	63,000
TOTAL	1,64,13,166	1,68,44,819	1,71,76,543	1,75,26,606	1,82,16,645	1,91,28,000*	1,90,53,000
REVENUE							
Andalaya canal	2,63,634	2,43,006	2,65,019	2,77,431	3,06,065	78,000	2,18,000
Webb canal	4,24,480	4,33,887	4,96,402	5,05,370	5,29,667	4,63,000	5,15,000
Idnapur canal	—19,252	17,078	—28,494	13,839	31,367	51,000	6,000
Tijili Tidal canal	8,002	—19,151	29,535	24,362	—82,577	—89,000	—33,000
Ussa canals	83,220	69,854	1,30,363	91,085	14,268	26,000	49,000
Ussa canals	11,90,213	10,54,568	10,36,931	9,62,892	12,32,923	9,84,000	10,53,000
Ussa canal (including Hathras Branch.)	83,78,373	82,77,178	81,70,339	33,96,634	36,57,619	40,05,000	39,09,000
Lower Ganges canal	18,06,416	19,79,097	22,11,099	17,98,495	24,27,089	23,24,000	21,45,000
Fatehpur Branch	2,11,086	4,05,228	3,23,266	4,18,351	5,31,532	5,35,000	4,69,000
Ugra canal	12,33,333	10,80,277	10,79,412	10,84,740	13,52,223	14,23,000	13,55,000
Western Jumna canal	34,062	44,977	65,196	92,824	59,000	52,000	52,000
Ugra canal	25,34,753	25,79,577	25,28,071	29,78,843	34,51,654	31,43,000	32,46,000
Chind canal	12,76,168	11,77,926	21,30,473	36,17,949	29,48,418	37,79,000	27,31,000
Lower Chenab canal	78,57,168	84,51,297	1,04,00,432	1,22,49,054	1,32,85,035	1,32,53,000	1,38,44,000
Lower Jhelum canal	17,07,408	19,79,314	17,70,661	32,68,998	33,87,250	34,34,000	33,56,000
Ugra Inundation canals	—2,86,531	—2,31,629	1,49,518	1,03,421	1,41,536	1,44,000	1,36,000
Lower Swat River canal	4,77,404	4,52,175	4,30,552	5,06,594	5,13,749	5,26,000	5,41,000
Ugra River canal	96,915	64,402	53,730	89,786	93,705	1,13,000	86,000
Udavari Delta system	26,99,423	27,25,280	31,54,791	33,20,733	30,76,713	31,73,000	32,00,000
Ugra	27,92,671	26,70,060	27,86,288	28,75,637	28,19,212	27,07,000	28,77,000
Ugra Delta system	8,24,649	7,58,367	8,81,450	8,95,507	8,41,980	7,97,000	8,89,000
Ugra River canals system	3,41,443	5,07,867	4,86,707	5,23,936	4,66,776	4,67,000	5,20,000
Ugrayar Project	4,09,825	4,33,840	4,27,459	4,44,618	4,13,087	4,56,000	4,61,000
Ushikulya project	70,712	1,01,375	1,03,007	1,31,062	1,25,608	1,32,000	1,57,000
Lower Coleroon anicut system	2,24,258	1,88,867	1,92,025	2,29,759	2,15,081	1,51,000	2,34,000
Ugratope anicut	81,205	76,821	78,843	82,846	55,680	47,000	74,000
Ugrat canal	2,18,255	2,05,086	1,55,274	1,93,473	1,78,038	2,32,000	2,02,000
Ugrat	4,43,887	3,12,324	33,917	—55,691	2,52,543	3,54,000	4,07,000
Western Nara Works	3,87,718	4,17,830	3,90,692	4,60,839	4,17,815	4,53,000	4,88,000
Amrao canal	3,07,096	3,87,955	4,03,523	4,96,925	4,86,007	3,67,000	4,03,000
Utha canals	2,40,009	2,84,214	3,22,659	2,43,238	2,71,311	2,46,000	2,89,000
Ira canal	3,11,297	2,30,543	3,37,436	3,88,078	4,27,963	4,26,000	3,82,000
Other projects	16,00,890	16,19,600	13,33,442	11,93,745	22,05,910	17,30,000	28,58,000
Reserve	...	...	...	...	...	...	—63,000
TOTAL	3,49,53,815	3,53,46,517	3,88,12,432	4,46,59,240	4,85,36,454	4,74,03,000	4,84,52,000

*Excluding Civil Officers' figure as under:—

	Revised.	Budget.
	Rs.	Rs.
United Provinces	17,000	18,000
Punjab	1,000	...
	18,000	18,000

Appendix—continued.

Table VI.—Capital Account of Subsidized Railways.

Actuals, 1913-1914.

RAILWAYS.	Amount in Rupees.	Amount in sterling at contract rates.	Equivalent at Rs. 15=£1.	Exchange
	Rs.	£	Rs.	Rs.
Subsidized Railways.				
Receipts.				
Capital received in India.				
Sara Serajganj	5,00,000	33,333	5,00,000	...
Idar Road Brahmakhed	38,100	2,540	38,100	...
Ahmedabad-Dholka				
Ahmedabad-Parantij				
Tapti Valley				
Hardwar-Dehra	3,480	232	3,480	...
Mymensingh-Jamulpur-Jagannathganj	38,805	2,587	38,805	...
Murtajapur-Ellichpur	4,89,000	32,600	4,89,000	...
Murtajapur-Yeotmal	9,34,000	62,267	9,34,000	...
Dhond-Baramati	3,72,000	24,800	3,72,000	...
Mandra-Bhon	95,000	6,333	95,000	...
Total Receipts	24,70,385	1,64,392	24,70,385	...
Withdrawals in India.				
Assam-Bengal	—18,32,113	—122,141	—18,32,113	...
Bengal-Nagpur	23,20,110	154,674	23,20,110	...
Ditto Extensions	23,03,870	53,592	23,03,870	...
Burma	5,93,347	39,556	5,93,347	...
Lucknow-Bareilly	—1,67,442	—11,163	—1,67,442	...
Madras and Southern Mahratta	—26,84,458	—178,963	—26,84,458	...
	5,33,314	35,551	5,33,314	...
Sara Serajganj	4,92,795	32,853	4,92,795	...
Amritsar-Patti-Kasur	70,482	4,699	70,482	...
Idar Road Brahmakhed	30,828	2,055	30,828	...
Tapti Valley				
Ahmedabad-Dholka				
Ahmedabad-Parantij				
Hardwar-Dehra	561	37	561	...
Mymensingh-Jagannathganj	—6,799	—453	—6,799	...
Murtajapur-Ellichpur	5,78,115	38,541	5,78,115	...
Murtajapur-Yeotmal	10,08,975	67,265	10,08,975	...
Dhond-Baramati	8,95,939	26,396	8,95,939	...
Mandra-Bhon	1,18,146	7,876	1,18,146	...
	26,89,042	179,269	26,89,042	...
Total Withdrawals	22,22,856	214,823	22,22,856	...
Net Withdrawals	7,51,971	50,181	7,51,971	...

Appendix—continued.**Table VI.—Capital Account of Subsidized Railways—continued.**

Revised Estimate, 1914-1915.

RAILWAYS.	Amount in Rupees. (Omitting 000.)	Amount in sterling at contract rates. (Omitting 00.)	Equivalent at Rs. 15=£ 1. (Omitting 000.)	Exchange. (Omitting 000.)
Subsidized Railways.	Rs.	£	Rs.	Rs.
Receipts.				
Capital received in India.				
Amritsar-Patti-Kasur	2,21	14,7	2,21	...
Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway—				
Branch Lines	15	1,0	15	...
Dhond-Baramati	63	4,2	63	...
Hardwar-Dehra	6	4	6	...
Murtajapur-Ellichpur	79	5,3	79	...
Murtajapur-Yeotmal	10,27	68,5	10,27	...
Mandra-Bhon	15,54	103,6	15,54	...
Pulgaon-Arvi	2,00	13,3	2,00	...
Sara-Seraiganj	35,93	239,5	35,93	...
Sialkot-Narowal	5,43	36,2	5,43	...
Total Receipts	73,01	486,7	73,01	...
Withdrawals in India.				
Assam-Bengal	32,00	213,3	32,00	...
Bengal-Nagpur	43,01	286,8	43,01	...
Burma	4,75	31,7	4,75	...
Lucknow-Bareilly	79	5,3	79	...
Madras and Southern Mahratta	10,86	72,4	10,86	...
	80,33	535,5	80,33	...
Amritsar-Patti-Kasur	1,94	12,9	1,94	...
Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway—				
Branch Lines	35	2,3	35	...
Dhond-Baramati	67	4,5	67	...
Hardwar-Dehra	5	8	5	...
Murtajapur-Ellichpur	72	4,8	72	...
Murtajapur-Yeotmal	10,08	67,1	10,08	...
Mynensingh-Jagannathganj	21	1,4	21	...
Mandra-Bhon	15,30	102,0	15,30	...
Pulgaon-Arvi	2,00	13,3	2,00	...
Sara-Seraiganj	36,00	240,0	36,00	...
Sialkot-Narowal	5,43	36,2	5,43	...
	72,73	484,8	72,73	...
Total Withdrawals	7,60	50,7	7,60	...
Net Withdrawals	80,61	537,4	80,61	...

Appendix—concluded.

Table VI.—Capital Account of Subsidized Railways—concluded.

Budget Estimate, 1915-16.

RAILWAYS.	Amount in Rupees. (Omitting 000.)	Amount in sterling at contract rates. (Omitting 00.)	Equivalent at Rs. 15=£1. (Omitting 000.)	Exchange. (Omitting 000.)
Subsidized Railways.	Rs.	£	Rs.	Rs.
Receipts.				
Capital received in India.				
Amritsar-Patti-Kasur	1,39	9,3	1,39	...
Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway— Branch Lines	63	4,2	63	...
Dhond-Baramati	25	1,7	25	...
Hardwar-Dehra	6	4	6	...
Murtajapur-Ellichpur	1,26	8,4	1,26	...
Murtajapur-Yeotmal	4,39	29,3	4,39	...
Mymensingh-Jamalpur-Jagannathganj	87	5,8	87	...
Mandra-Bhon	4,77	31,8	4,77	...
Pulgaon Arvi	4,44	29,6	4,44	...
Sara-Serajganj	16,00	106,7	16,00	...
Sialkot Narowal	14,02	93,4	14,02	...
Total Receipts	48,08	326,6	48,08	...
Withdrawals in India.				
Assam-Bengal	-15,20	-101,3	-15,20	...
Bengal-Nagpur	-75,06	-506,4	-75,06	...
Burma	-22	-1,5	-22	...
Lucknow-Bareilly	-7,22	-4,8	-7,3	...
Madras and Southern Mahratta	-36,01	-240,1	-36,01	...
	-1,27,22	-848,1	-1,27,22	...
Amritsar-Patti Kasur	1,39	9,3	1,39	...
Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway— Branch Lines	63	4,2	63	...
Dhond-Baramati	25	1,7	25	...
Hardwar-Dehra	6	4	6	...
Murtajapur-Ellichpur	1,26	8,4	1,26	...
Murtajapur-Yeotmal	4,39	29,3	4,39	...
Mymensingh-Jagannathganj	1,00	6,6	1,00	...
Mandra-Bhon	4,77	31,8	4,77	...
Pulgaon Arvi	4,44	29,6	4,44	...
Sara-Serajganj	16,00	106,7	16,00	...
Sialkot Narowal	14,02	93,4	14,02	...
	48,21	321,4	48,21	...
Total Withdrawals	-79,01	-526,7	-79,01	...
Net Withdrawals	-1,27,09	-847,3	-1,27,09	...

Statement of Approximate Gross Earnings of Indian Railways.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column Total earnings, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

[illegible][illegible]

	376	334	334	1,22,043	1,17,000	365	350	61,19,891	52,91,000	...	8,38,894
Nizam's Guaranteed State										...	...
Petlad-Cambay		34	34	5,929	5,300	174	156	2,81,760	2,90,000	8,240	6,17,198
Rajpura-Bhatinda		108	108	28,310	28,310	349	262	18,71,198	12,54,000	...	3,84,537
Southern Punjab		425	425	1,19,868	1,08,000	282	254	54,38,527	50,69,000	...	1,28,987
Southern Punjab—Ludhiana		155	155	25,000	22,000	161	191	12,65,987	11,37,000	...	76,603
Settle Valley		208	208	16,000	16,000	77	77	6,30,663	5,55,000	...	2,69,813
Tapti Valley		155	155	39,676	38,000	365	216	14,90,818	12,21,000	...	3,504
Almoredah-Dholka	70	34	34	2,373	2,100	71	62	1,18,504	1,15,000	...	...
Almoredah-Parantij (including Brahmadah Extension)	87	89	89	10,535	8,900	119	100	3,75,297	3,90,000	14,703	...
Bengal and North-Western	168	1,239	1,240	2,01,734	2,45,000	163	188	1,01,30,950	1,01,68,000	37,050	76,816
Bengal-Doosar	206	153	153	22,755	23,100	149	161	15,69,816	14,94,000	42,638	...
Bengal-Masulipatam	131	52	52	7,251	9,000	173	173	3,85,363	3,75,000	1,38,836	...
Bhavnagar (including Dhrangadra)	129	237	246	31,766	37,900	140	154	14,36,164	16,00,000	...	22,089
Coch Behar	175	33	33	6,932	6,500	209	209	2,81,089	2,59,000	...	41,547
Dibru-Sadiya	303	86	86	23,745	23,200	276	271	12,83,547	12,42,000	...	...
Gachwar's Meliana (including Vijapur-Kalol Kadi)	84	184	199	19,670	15,300	107	81	7,53,412	7,72,000	18,588	...
Gondal-Forbendar (including Jekalar-Rajkot)	124	220	220	30,704	31,000	139	141	13,13,168	13,30,000	6,832	...
Hyderabad-Godavari Valley (including Hingoli Branch)	194	442	442	1,07,884	71,600	244	102	41,47,521	39,60,000	...	1,87,821
Jaispur	82	73	73	7,252	6,500	100	86	2,93,794	2,68,000	...	25,794
Jamnagar	104	54	54	6,217	6,400	116	119	2,73,556	2,78,000	4,441	...
Jodhpur-Bikaner	102	1,080	1,074	1,13,849	1,69,000	113	702	51,56,020	44,86,000	...	6,68,020
Junagadh	105	113	114	12,333	12,700	109	111	5,8,642	5,74,000	...	6,843
Kolhapur	226	29	29	8,697	6,000	206	207	3,19,743	2,81,000	...	38,743
Mirpur Khaz-Jhudo (including Khadro Section)	43	100	100	4,828	5,100	48	54	2,11,099	2,13,000	1,901	...
Morvi (including Vankar-Morvi 2' 6" gauge)	161	93	93	15,092	13,000	162	140	7,38,136	7,25,000	...	13,136
Mysenahing-Jamsalpur-Jagannathganj	179	55	55	11,759	11,200	213	204	4,83,147	4,81,000	...	147
Rohilkund and Kunson	149	268	268	29,611	32,300	110	131	19,43,682	16,32,000	...	3,11,682
Sangli	163	5	5	1,062	700	212	110	37,132	33,900	...	3,232
Shoranur-Cochin	196	65	65	13,774	13,400	212	236	6,22,496	6,11,000	...	11,406
Tanjore District Board	183	103	112	18,330	18,900	178	168	9,31,163	8,93,000	...	33,163
Udaipur-Chitorgarh	92	67	67	9,177	5,800	136	87	2,95,550	2,57,000	...	38,550
Barisi	219	116	116	38,096	22,300	328	192	12,20,946	10,30,000	...	2,00,946
Billmora-Kala-Amba (e)	...	25	25	...	300	...	...	...	9,400	...	(e) Opened from 23rd July 1914.
Bowringpet-Kolar (d)	...	11	11	...	800	...	...	...	27,858	...	(d) Opened from 16th December 1913.
Champur-Shivrajpur	...	30	30	...	1,200	...	...	...	...	...	(e) Opened from 30th May 1914.
Dhond-Baramati (e)	...	142	142	...	1,300	...	...	...	45,100	...	(f) From 5th December 1913.
Gachwar's Dabhoi	...	25	25	...	1,400	...	...	...	6,42,000	...	(g) Opened from 1st December 1914.
Godhra-Lunavada	...	76	76	...	1,200	...	...	...	16,700	...	(A) Opened from 1st December 1913.
Jacobabad-Kashmore (f)	...	26	26	...	300	...	...	...	23,900	...	(i) Opened from 10th December 1914.
Kosamba-Zankhrav	...	45	45	...	7,300	...	...	...	2,71,000	...	(j) Opened from 16th June 1914.
Murtajapur-Ellichpur (including Karanja Sec.)	...	28	28	...	2,300	...	...	...	1,11,000	...	...
Nanded-Ka. Salwanj	...	37	37	...	200	...	...	...	4,500	...	...
Petlad-Vaso (i)	...	51	51	...	2,700	...	...	...	1,10,000	...	...
Rajpura	...	54	54	...	19,000	...	...	...	10,70,000	...	...
Barjaleing-Himalayan	...	20	20	...	1,400	...	...	...	38,000	...	...
Barjaleing-Himalayan Extension (j)	...	...	...	...	300	...	...	...	23,700	...	...
Pipar-Hijra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	166	7,525	7,833	13,27,512	12,91,900	176	165	6,09,55,411	5,72,77,800	...	85,78,511
GRAND TOTAL	359	39,801	34,320	1,35,42,144	1,26,31,000	401	368	59,66,56,770	56,27,71,600	...	3,38,85,170

A. T. STOWELL,
Assistant Secretary, Railway Board.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NO ICE.*License to extract and purchase timber from the North and Middle Andaman Islands.*

1. Notice is hereby given that the Government of India are prepared to consider tenders for a license to extract and purchase padauk and other timbers from—

- (i) The North Andaman with Interview, Bennett, and all other islands North of Austin Strait.
- (ii) The Middle Andaman excepting that portion to the west of Yoljig and South of the main line cleared from the junction of the Chara-lung-ta and Bora-lung-ta streams westwards to Mount Oldham and on to the sea.

2. Sites for depots, sawmills, residences, and other purposes essential to the carrying out of the terms of the license will be made available at Pott Cornwallis, Stewart Sound, and Long Island at the discretion of the Chief Commissioner of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

3. Tenders may be submitted for either or both of the above areas. The license will be for 20 years from the 1st January 1916, or such later date within six months of the acceptance of the tender as may be agreed upon, with the option of renewal for another 20 years on terms to be notified by the Government of India hereafter; but those persons whose tenders have been accepted will be permitted to clear land for buildings, and other purposes connected with the license, and to start the erection of such buildings, as from the date on which the agreement is signed and the security money deposited.

4. The fellings will be regulated by the working plans sanctioned, or to be sanctioned, by the Government of India. The two areas mentioned in paragraph 1 above will each be divided into three sub-periodic blocks. Felling and extraction of timber and the payment of royalty thereon must be completed in sub-periodic block I by the end of the first seven years of the license, work being similarly completed in sub-periodic blocks II and III by the end of the 11th and 15th years, respectively. Throughout the period of the agreement the Secretary of State for India in Council will retain the right to extract from the licensed areas timber required for local (other than trade) purposes and for local public works, and in any sub-periodic block on the expiry of the period allotted for the working thereof to issue licenses or otherwise provide for the felling, extraction, and disposal of timber which the licensees have omitted or are not bound to extract.

5. The padauk trees to be felled will be marked previously by the Forest Department, and none but marked trees shall be felled. The first sub-periodic block in each area will be located in the neighbourhood of Stewart Sound.

6. The minimum annual outturn of padauk timber for the first fourteen years after which the present working-plan will be revised, is estimated as follows, but the accuracy of the estimate is not guaranteed :—

- (i) From the North Andaman including Interview and Bennett Islands—

1,200 sound trees of and over 9 feet in girth,

1,000 exploitable unsound trees,

which may be expected to yield—

2,100 tons of first class logs.

1,400 tons of second class logs.

2,000 tons of third class logs.

- (ii) From the Middle Andaman—

2,400 sound trees of and over 9 feet in girth,

2,000 exploitable unsound trees,

which may be expected to yield—

4,200 tons of first class logs.

2,800 tons of second class logs.

4,000 tons of third class logs.

The outturn for the last six years of the license will be determined by working plans to be drawn up hereafter.

7. In addition the licensees will be permitted to cut, subject to previous marking, should this in the opinion of the Forest Officer be considered desirable, and to such limits as to area

and number as may be imposed by the Chief Commissioner of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands from time to time, other species as follows :—

Gurjan over 8 feet in girth, *didu* and *pyinma* over 7½ feet in girth, and *koko*, black *chulgam*, white *chulgam*, white *bambwe*, red *bambwe*, and *taungpein* over 6 feet in girth.

8. The timber will, in all cases, be measured in the round log either at the stump or at collecting depots as may be found convenient by the Forest Department. All felled timber will be held to be at the risk of the licensees and to be liable to the payment of royalty which must be paid before removal from the islands or conversion in a sawmill.

9. For the first three years of the license royalty will be payable at the rates agreed on and on the amount of timber felled : but thereafter minima annual royalties will be payable as follows :—

(i) For the North Andaman, Rs. 1,00,000 per annum.

(ii) For the Middle Andaman, Rs. 1,00,000 per annum.

(iii) In case of a combined license for both islands Rs. 2,00,000 per annum.

10. Except with the special permission of the Divisional Forest Officer all padauk trees, sound or unsound, which have been marked by the forest officers as in their opinion worth conversion, must be felled and royalty paid on them.

11. Should the licensees desire to exploit any form of minor produce or any timber other than those species mentioned above they may be permitted to do so on terms to be settled hereafter by the Chief Commissioner of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

12. The licensees will be subject to such restrictions as the Government of India may prescribe to prevent communication between their employés and the convict population in the Andamans.

13. Subject to the general control of the Chief Commissioner of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands the cultivation of field crops solely for the support of the labour force will be permitted free of taxation.

14. Facilities will be provided at Stewart Sound for wireless telegraphy, and as far as may be possible for a weekly steamer or launch connection for postal purposes between this place and Port Blair.

15. Such padauk timber as may be available from departmental working in the areas not included in the first paragraph of this notice, or in sub-periodic blocks in which felling and extraction of timber has been completed by the licensees in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 4 above and as may not be required for local consumption in the islands or for issue to State-worked Railways or other Government departments in India and Burma, will be sold either by public auction or by public tender, provided that the quantity to be so sold annually, commencing from the first of January 1917, shall not exceed 500 tons of squares and 1,000 tons of scantlings. There will be no limit to the quantity of timber other than padauk which may be extracted from the areas under reference, and no restriction as to its disposal.

16. The Inspector-General of Forests, Simla, will answer calls for further information.

17. Tenders must be submitted on forms to be obtained from the Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, and must be accompanied by a receipt for the payment into any Government Treasury of a sum of Rs. 1,500 in cash or in Government securities. This deposit will be returned to unsuccessful tenderers, but in the case of persons whose tenders have been accepted will be subject to forfeiture in the event of their failure to execute, within the time specified, the agreement referred to below.

18. All persons whose tenders have been accepted will be required to execute an agreement in a form approved by the Government of India, copies of which can be obtained on application to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, Simla. This agreement must be signed within three months of the acceptance of the tender.

19. Tenders, marked "Tender for Andamans Timber License," should be submitted so as to reach the Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, Simla, on or before the 1st September 1915. The Government of India do not undertake to accept the highest or any tender either for padauk or for other timbers, or to assign any reasons for the refusal or acceptance of any tender.

20. Without the written sanction of the Government of India no transfer, assignment or sub-letting of their license by the licensees will be valid.

L. J. KERSHAW,

Secretary to the Government of India,
Department of Revenue and Agriculture.

SIMLA;
The 10th February 1915. }

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

SANITARY.

PLAGUE.

Delhi, the 25th March 1915.

The following preliminary statement of plague seizures and deaths reported in India during the week ending the 20th March 1915 is published for general information :—

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
DELHI	{	Delhi City
		Delhi-Rural area
		TOTAL
	{	Bombay City	19	17
		Kaira District	19	10
		Panch Mahals District	20	16
		Ahmedabad District
		Broach	43	26
		Bulsar Port	8	4
		Surat Town and Port	9	11
Surat District		52	28	
Bhiwadi Port		4	5	
Bandra		1	1	
Bassein . . . . .		...	...
Thana . . . . .		...	...
Kalyan . . . . .		...	...
Karia . . . . .		...	...
Thana District		18	15	
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND SIND.	{	Nasik District	149	129
		Ahmednagar District	14	16
		East Khandesh District	113	56
		Poona Town	11	17
		Poona District	36	81
		Satara	50	29
		Sholapur Town	118	89
		Sholapur District	72	57
	{	Panvel Port	11	9
		Kolaba District
Ratnagiri		1	1	
Belgaum		102	44	
Dharwar		119	81	
Hubli Town . . . . .		...	...
{	Bijapur District	10	4	
	Hyderabad Town	26	20	
	Hyderabad District	85	60	
	Karachi Town and Port	2	2	
	Karachi District	6	3	
	Sukkur . . . . .	...	...
	Larkana	15	...	
{	Nawabshah	23	9	
	Baroda State	120	83	
	Cutch	6	6	
	Mandvi Port . . . . .	...	...
	Porbandar Port . . . . .	...	...
	Bhavnagar Port	10	8	
	Bewa Kantha Agency	8	8	
	Kathiawar Agency	47	41	
	Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country	242	203	
	Ahaliot State	18	13	
{	Kharapur	1	...	
	TOTAL	1,607	1,148	
	{	Anantapur District	21(a)	15(a)
		Bellary Town
		Bellary District	43(a)	32(a)
		Bellary Cantonment
		North Arcot District	21(a)	11
		Mangalore Town and Port
		South Canara District
		Salem District	22(b)	24
Coimbatore Town . . . . .		...	...
Coimbatore District . . . . .		...	...
Trichinopoly District		12	8	
Kistna District . . . . .		...	...
Tuticorin Town . . . . .		...	...
Vizagapatam Port . . . . .		...	...
{		TOTAL	129	90

(a) One imported. (b) Two imported.

The following corrections should be made in the return for the week ending 18th March 1915.

Belgaum district read 69 cases, 24 deaths for nil.

Hyderabad Town .. 12 .. 7 ..

Sukkur district .. 54 .. 5 ..

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.	
BENGAL.	Burdwan	Burdwan District	...	...
		Birbhum	...	...
		Bankura	...	...
		Howrah Town	1	1	
	Presi- dency.	Howrah District	...	...
		24 Parganahs	...	...
	Dacca	Calcutta	5	5	
		Dacca Town	...	...
		Dacca District	...	...
		Mymensingh District	...	...
Chittagong	Faridpur	...	...
	Noakhali District	...	...
Rajshahi	Jalpaiguri District	...	...
	Pabna	...	...
		TOTAL	6	6	
BIHAR AND ORISSA.	Patna	Patna Town	1	1	
		Patna District	572	533	
		Gaya Town	1	1	
		Gaya District	379	225	
	Tirhut	Shahabad District	144	129	
		Saran District	781	654	
		Champaran District	1	1	
		Muzaffarpur	73	70	
		Palamau	2	1	
		Darbhanga Town	...	...
	Bhagalpur	Darbhanga District	184	154	
		Monghyr Town	...	...
		Monghyr District	808	249	
		Purnea	2	2	
	Orissa	Bhagalpur Town	29	25	
		Bhagalpur District	17	10	
	Chota-Nag- pur.	Sonthal Parganas District	...	...
		Cuttack	...	1	
			TOTAL	2,494	2,056
	UNITED PROVINCES.	Meerut	Hazaribagh District
Saharanpur City			...	...
Saharanpur District			177	116	
Muzaffarnagar District			130	94	
Agra		Meerut City	1	...	
		Meerut District	30	26	
		Bulandshahr District	112	103	
		Aligarh City	...	3	
		Aligarh District	46	46	
		Muttra City	4	3	
Rohil- khand.		Muttra District	44	35	
		Mainpuri	...	...
		Etab	14	7	
		Bijnor District	93	98	
Allahabad		Moradabad District	20	16	
		Shahjahanpur City	...	1†	
		Shahjahanpur District	...	...
		Farrukhabad City	41	40	
		Farrukhabad District	23	23	
		Cawnpore City	10	10	
Jhansi		Cawnpore District	90	77	
		Fatehpur	8	8	
		Allahabad City	276	185	
		Allahabad District	...	...
Benares		Jhansi District	...	...
		Jaloun	3	4	
		Benares City	13	51	
		Benares District	...	...
Gorakhpur.		Mirzapur	132	143	
		Jaunpur	535	400	
		Ghazipur	479	440	
		Balla	235	150	
		Gorakhpur District	120	107	
		Basti	1,116	1,017	
Lucknow		Azamgarh	8	8	
		Lucknow City	27	27	
	Lucknow District	186	153		
	Unao	80	74		
	Rae Bareilly	133	125		
	Sitapur	24	21		
Fyzabad	Hardoi	6	6		
	Kheri	64	72		
	Fyzabad City	51	54		
	Fyzabad District	18	10		
	Gonda	63	63		
	Bahraich	23	25		
	Sultanpur	19	14		
	Portabgarh District	90	90		
	Bara Banki	...	...
		TOTAL	4,590	4,040	

One Imported. † Imported.

The following corrections should be made in the returns noted below :—
 19th December 1914—Gaya district read 110 cases, 88 deaths for 97 cases, 122 deaths.
 2nd January 1915— " 40 " 28 " 249 " 222
 The following corrections should be made in the return for the week ending 18th March 1915.
 Meerut City read 1 death for nil.
 Meerut district read 17 deaths for 7 deaths.
 Bulandshahr district read 56 deaths for 76 deaths.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
PUNJAB.	Ambala	Hissar District	214	159
		Gurgaon "	81	93
		Rohank "	51	39
		Karnal "	231	225
		Ambala "	254	80
	Jullundur	Kangra District	...	...
		Hoshiarpur District	702	653
		Jullundur City	82	60
		Jullundur District	1,194	913
		Ludhiana "	1,204	583
	Lahore	Ferozepore "	71	17
		Lahore City	21	13
		Lahore District	443	255
		Amritsar City	31	31
		Amritsar District	1,198	1,198
	Rawalpindi.	Gurdaspur "	997	991
		Sialkot "	873	844
		Gujranwala "	1,324	1,006
		Shahpur District	153	139
		Gujrat "	1,057	997
	Multan	Jhelum "	968	831
		Rawalpindi "	780	743
		Attock "	273	251
		Montgomery District	53	33
		Lyalpur District	240	180
	Native States	Jhang "	151	56
		Multan "	7	5
		Nabha State	102	92
		Patiala City	...	...
		Patiala State	598	508
BURMA.	Pegu	Kaporthala State	452	274
		Malerkotla "	159	104
		Jhind State	80	34
		Kalsia State	7	3
		TOTAL	14,063	11,391
	Irrawaddy	Bangkok Town	13	14
		Insein District	1	1
		Hanthawaddy District	...	...
		Tharrawaddy District	...	...
		Pega District	6	6
	Tengah	Prose	4	4
		Bassein Town	35	20
		Bassein District	4	4
		Heusada "	6	6
		Myaungmya "	3	5
	Magwe	Maubin "	1	1
		Pyapon "	...	...
		Amherst District	...	...
		Toungoo "	...	...
		Moulmein Town	...	...
	Mandalay	Thayetaung District	...	...
		Magwe District	...	...
		Mandalay Town	10	10
		Mandalay District	3	2
		Bhamo "	...	...
	Shan States	Katha "	1	...
		Sagaing District	...	...
		Kyaukse District	...	...
		Meiktila "	...	...
		Yamethin "	...	...
CENTRAL PROVINCES.	Nagpur	Myingyan "	11	9
		Northern Shan States	4	4
		TOTAL	2	2
		TOTAL	133	112
	Jubbulpore.	Asan	...	...
		Oachar	...	...
		TOTAL	...	...
		TOTAL	...	...
		TOTAL	...	...
	Nerbudda	Nagpur Town	160	155
		Nagpur District	711	499
		Bhandara Town	8	3
		Bhandara District	6	4
		Wardha Town	...	...
	Berar	Wardha District	35	23
		Belaghat Town	6	3
		Jubbulpore Town	2	1
		Saugor Town	26	21
		Saugor District	98	84
	Jubbulpore.	Saugor Cantonment	1	1
		Damoh Town	15	13
		Damoh District	11	7
		Seoni Town	4	...
		Seoni District	10	16
	Nerbudda	Hoshangabad District	65	43
		Nimar District	3	3
		Narsinghpur District	29	21
		Chhindwara "	9	6
		Amraoti Town	...	...
	Berar	Amraoti District	...	...
		Akola Town	...	...
		Buldana District	...	...
		TOTAL	1,204	805

The following corrections should be made in the return for the week ending 15th March 1915.

Hissar district read 80 deaths for 8 deaths.

Ambala " 113 " 150

In the return for the week ending 13th March 1915 against the Lahore district read 801 cases for 300 cases.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.	
COORG	...	Coorg . . . . .	...	...
		TOTAL	...	...
MYSORE STATE.	...	Bangalore Civil and Military Station	32	34	
		Bangalore City	4	4	
		Bangalore District	43	30	
		Mysore City	1	1	
		Mysore District	27	13	
		Hasan "	6	9	
		Kadur "	3	1	
		Kolar "	17	9	
		Kolar Gold Fields	19	15	
		Tumkur District	...	...
		Shimoga "	8	4	
		Chitaldroog "	1	...	
	TOTAL	161	120		
HYDERABAD STATE.	...	Belohur District	7	5	
		Bidar "	22	16	
		Medak "	40	28	
		Parbhani "	...	...
		Gulbarga "	20	11	
		Atrafshadah Sarf-i-Khas	...	...
		Hyderabad City and Suburbs.	...	...
		Bir District	...	...
		Adilabad District	...	...
		Aurangabad "	...	...
			TOTAL	89 (a)	60 (a)
CENTRAL INDIA.	...	Bhopal City	...	...
		Bhopal State	47	39	
		Gwalior "	7	4	
		Indore City	12	6	
		Sehore Cantonment	...	...
			TOTAL	66 (b)	49 (b)
RAJ-PUTANA.	...	Marwar (Jodhpur State)	...	...
		Jaipur State	...	...
		Bharatpur State	...	...
		Serohi State	1*	...	
			TOTAL	1	...
N.-W. F. PROVINCE.	...	Peshawar District	...	...
		Abbottabad City	...	...
		Hazara District	...	...
			TOTAL
KASHMIR	...	Jammu Province	157	106	
		TOTAL	157	106	
GRAND TOTAL			24,699	20,083	

* Imported.

(a) From the 8th to the 14th March 1915.
(b) For the week ending 18th March 1915.

L. C. PORTER,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Rainfall summary for the seven days ending at 8 hrs. on Thursday, the 25th March 1915, based on the Indian Daily Weather Reports of the period.

1. No rainfall of any importance occurred during the week, except on the 24th, when some moderately heavy falls were recorded in Bengal and Assam.

2. *Burma*.—Rain fell in Tenasserim, and the north of the province.

Northeast India, including Orissa.—There was nearly general rain in east Bengal and south Assam on the 24th.

The United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces.—Light rain fell in the hills of the United Provinces, and at a few places in the east of the Central Provinces.

Northwest India.—Light precipitation occurred at Simla and at a few stations in Kashmir.

The Peninsula.—Hanamkonda had a light fall of rain.

3. The chief amounts of rainfall were as follows :—

March 18th—Mergui 1·69".

„ 21st—Mergui 1·05", and Port Blair 1·24".

„ 24th—Cherrapunji 2·53", Narayanganj 1·65 " and Jessore 1·19".

4. The week's rainfall was 20 per cent. or more in excess in the Bay Islands, Lower Burma, Bengal and the Central Provinces West; and was normal in Upper Burma and Hyderabad South. No rain usually falls at this time of year in the United Provinces East, Sind, Rajputana, Gujrat, Central India West, the Konkan, the Bombay Deccan and the Madras Deccan; but in all the remaining divisions rainfall was 20 per cent. or more in defect.

The rainfall from the 4th December to date is 20 per cent. or more in excess in all but the following seven divisions :—Assam, Orissa, Baluchistan and Sind, where it is 20 per cent. or more in defect; and Bengal, Kashmir, and the Punjab Southwest, where it is within 20 per cent. of the normal.

Division.	RAINFALL DATA FOR WEEK ENDING ON 25TH MARCH 1915.			RAINFALL DATA FROM 4TH DECEMBER 1914 TO 25TH MARCH 1915.			PERCENTAGE DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL.	
	Actual rainfall in inches.	Normal rainfall in inches.	Excess or defect in inches.	Actual rainfall to date in inches.	Normal rainfall in inches.	Excess or defect in inches.	This week.	Last week.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Bay Islands	1.2	0.2	+1.0	16.5	7.9	+8.6	+109	+99
Lower Burma	0.6	0.2	+0.4	3.4	1.6	+1.8	+113	+100
Upper Burma	0.1	0.1	0	2.0	1.1	+0.9	+82	+90
Assam	0.4	1.1	-0.7	4.2	5.4	-1.2	-22	-12
Bengal	0.5	0.4	+0.1	3.0	2.7	+0.3	+11	+9
Orissa	0.1	0.3	-0.2	1.6	2.8	-1.2	-43	-40
Chota Nagpur	0.1	0.2	-0.1	4.7	3.3	+1.4	+42	+48
Bihar	0	0.2	-0.2	2.2	1.8	+0.4	+29	+37
United Provinces, East	0	0	0	3.4	2.0	+1.4	+70	+70
United Provinces, West	0	0.1	-0.1	7.0	3.1	+3.9	+125	+133
Punjab, East and North	0	0.2	-0.2	6.0	4.3	+1.7	+40	+46
Punjab, South-West	0	0.1	-0.1	2.2	2.2	0	0	+5
Kashmir	0.2	1.1	-0.9	9.2	10.6	-1.4	-13	-5
N.-W. Frontier Province	0	0.3	-0.3	4.4	3.5	+0.9	+25	+37
Baluchistan	0	0.3	-0.3	2.8	5.0	-2.2	-44	-40
Sind	0	0	0	0.6	1.0	-0.4	-10	-40
Rajputana, West	0	0	0	1.7	0.7	+1.0	+113	+143
Rajputana, East	0	0	0	3.7	1.1	+2.6	+236	+236
Gujarat	0	0	0	0.8	0.2	+0.6	+300	+300
Central India, West	0	0	0	2.6	0.4	+2.2	+55	+550
Central India, East	0	0.1	-0.1	3.4	2.3	+1.1	+45	+55
Berar	0	0.1	-0.1	4.3	1.5	+2.8	+187	+207
Central Provinces, West	0.2	0.1	+0.1	4.2	1.8	+2.4	+133	+135
Central Provinces, East	0.1	0.2	-0.1	4.7	2.6	+2.1	+81	+91
Konkan	0	0	0	1.4	0.2	+1.2	+600	+600
Bombay Deccan	0	0	0	2.6	0.6	+2.0	+333	+333
Hyderabad, North	0	0.1	-0.1	3.9	1.1	+2.8	+255	+290
Hyderabad, South	0.1	0.1	0	3.4	1.0	+2.4	+240	+267
Mysore	0	0.1	-0.1	1.5	1.1	+0.4	+36	+50
Malabar	0	0.4	-0.4	7.1	2.9	+4.2	+145	+184
Madras, South-East	0	0.1	-0.1	7.5	6.0	+1.5	+25	+27
Madras Deccan	0	0	0	4.1	0.9	+3.2	+356	+366
Madras Coast, North	0	0.1	-0.1	4.0	2.6	+1.4	+54	+60

G. C. SIMPSON,

Offg. Director General of Observatories.

Dated the 25th March 1915.

L. J. KERSHAW,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday,
20th March 1915.

Burma.—Mergui reports 2.26 inches of rain. Some rain fell in Rangoon and Tavoy and slight showers were received in Myitkyina. Cultivation of spring and summer rice and harvesting of miscellaneous crops are progressing normally. Standing crops are healthy. The condition of cattle is satisfactory. The price of unhusked rice in Rangoon has fallen and is much below normal.

Assam.—The weather was seasonable. Slight rain fell in most districts. Harvesting of rapeseed and mustard has been practically finished. Hoeing and pruning of tea and pressing of sugarcane still continue. Ploughing of land for rice and jute and sowing of early rice are in progress. The price of common rice is generally unchanged. Cattle disease is reported from six districts.

Bengal.—Light and scattered showers fell in a number of places throughout the Province. More rain is wanted for the ploughing and sowing of autumn paddy and jute which have commenced in parts of the eastern Bengal. Pressing of sugarcane continues. Harvesting of spring crops is nearing completion. Prospects of standing crops are fair to good. Cattle disease is reported from sixteen districts. The average price of common rice has remained almost stationary with a slight tendency to fall.

Bihar and Orissa.—Light rain fell in Orissa. There was practically no rain in Bihar and Chota Nagpur. Preparation of lands, pressing of sugarcane and harvesting of spring crops continue. Planting of sugarcane for the next season is in progress. Standing spring crops are, on the whole, doing well. The average price of common rice has fallen slightly as compared with that of the preceding week. The supply of fodder and water is sufficient. Cattle disease is reported from fifteen districts. The condition of standing crops in the Fendatory States of Orissa is good.

United Provinces.—Light rain has fallen throughout the Provinces except in the southern Oudh districts and in the Native States. Rain, hail and rust have damaged the crops slightly in fourteen districts. Otherwise standing crops are doing well and their prospects are favourable. Harvesting and threshing of spring crops, irrigation of *sawa* and extra crops, sowing of sugarcane and extra crops, extraction of opium and preparation of land for autumn crops continue. The condition of agricultural stock is good but cattle disease is still reported from fourteen districts. Fodder and water are ample but wells are reported to be failing in Jhansi. Markets are full. Prices have a tendency to fall.

Punjab.—The weather is dry. The condition and prospects of the standing wheat and other spring crops are good. Harvesting of rapeseed continues in the south east with yield normal. Sowings of extra spring crops are in progress and are normal. Ploughings for and sowings of sugarcane and cotton continue and are satisfactory. Cattle are generally healthy and fodder and water for drinking and irrigation are sufficient. Prices are either stationary or are falling slightly but are generally above scarcity rates except in the western districts where they range between warning and scarcity rates. Prices of wheat:—Ambala 7½, Ferozepore 8, Lahore 7½, Rawalpindi 8½ and Lyallpur 9 seers per rupee.

North-West Frontier Province.—Slight rain fell in the Dera Ismail Khan district. The weather is moderate. Standing crops both on irrigated and unirrigated lands are fairly good but the wheat crop in Bannu is withering for want of rain. Harvesting of sugarcane in Bannu and its pressing for *gur* in Peshawar continue. Extra spring crops are being sown in Peshawar and Bannu. The condition of cattle is generally good. Fodder and water are procurable. Prices are high and are rising in the case of wheat and maize in Peshawar but are falling in the case of wheat and gram in Dera Ismail Khan and of barley and gram in Peshawar.

Jammu.—Slight rain fell during the week. Prices are fluctuating. Wheat sells from 7 to 13½ and maize from 10 to 22 seers per rupee. The condition of standing crops is good. There is no cattle disease. Fodder is sufficient.

Kashmir.—No rain fell during the week. The condition of spring crops is fair. Cattle are generally healthy. Prices are rising in Baramulla and are normal elsewhere. Fodder and water are sufficient.

Rajputana.—The rainfall during the week was 110 cents in Jaisalmer and 136 cents in Kishangarh. Slight showers were received in Tonk, Alwar, Bharatpur, Dholpur and Jaipur. The weather is hot and harvesting is in progress. Standing crops are in fair condition. Prospects are favourable in Western Rajputana, Bundi and Tonk, but elsewhere crops have suffered to some extent from the recent unseasonable rain and hail. Some damage from floods is also reported in Bharatpur. The condition of cattle is good. Fodder and water are sufficient. Prices are high but are generally steady.

Central India.—The rainfall was general in Gwalior, partial in Bhopal and *nil* elsewhere. The weather is seasonable. Harvesting of spring crops is in progress. Land is being prepared for autumn crops in the Nimar district of Indore. The probable outturn is generally good except in Gwalior where prospects have changed and the outturn has been reduced in the affected districts. Crops have been damaged by hail, rain and insects in the Gird, Bhind, Tonwargarh, Sheopur and Mandasor districts of Gwalior and in parts of the Orchha, Datia, Ajaigarh, Jigni and Beri States of Bundelkhand. Agricultural stock is generally in good condition except in some parganas of Indore where cattle disease prevails. The fodder supply is sufficient throughout. Prices are falling in Malwa, are high in Bhopal and Baghelkhand, are slightly fluctuating in parts of Indore and are steady elsewhere.

Central Provinces.—The weather has been clear and occasionally cloudy. Light showers, nowhere exceeding $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches, were received in seven districts accompanied by hail in places. Slight damage from rust is reported in parts of Damoh and Jabulpore. Harvesting of spring crops continues and is nearing completion in the southern districts. Winnowing and threshing are in progress in several districts and land is being prepared for the next season's crops. The supply of fodder and water is adequate. Agricultural stock is in good condition. The price of wheat and gram shows a tendency to fall. *Juar* fell by $2\frac{1}{2}$ seers per rupee in Chhindwara.

Feudatory States.—Three States received light rain. Harvesting of spring crops is well advanced. Rice fell by 2 seers per rupee in Jashpur.

Bombay.—Rain fell during the week in Sukkur, the Upper Sind Frontier, Thar and Parkar, Satara, Karachi and Kolhapur. It was injurious to crops in Bijapur and Belgaum. Standing crops have been damaged slightly by frost in three talukas of Sukkur and two talukas of Thar and Parkar, by frost and insects in three talukas of Nawabshah, by frost, insects and wind in the Upper Sind Frontier and by rats in one State of Rewa Kantha and one *mahal* of Baroda. Cotton picking is progressing in Gujarat, West Khandesh, Satara, the Karnatak, Baroda, Rewa Kantha, Cutch and Kolhapur. Harvesting of spring crops generally continues. The fodder supply is sufficient except in two *mahals* of Karachi, two talukas of Thar and Parkar and one taluka of Nawabshah. Cattle are in good condition. Agricultural stock is sufficient except in Ahmednagar and Poona. Drinking water is adequate. Water for irrigation is generally sufficient. Prices have fallen slightly in Gujarat and the Deccan and have risen in the Karnatak.

Hyderabad.—The average rainfall during the week was 14 cents. Hyderabad city received 1.43 inches, Bidar 5 cents and Medak 46 cents. Hail has injured crops which are being harvested. Late rice has been benefited by rainfall and is being weeded. The crop is fair to good. Cattle disease prevails in eight talukas. Prices of grains are constant. The highest price in districts is *juar* 11 seers in Warangal and the lowest 4 seers in Adilabad.

Mysore.—Light rain fell in all districts. The price of *ragi* has fallen in Bangalore and Kadur. The outturn of the harvested *ragi* and sugarcane is good and that of paddy, wheat and cotton is fair. Ploughing operations are in progress. Sugarcane is being sown in parts. Standing crops are generally in good condition. Prospects of the season are generally good. Cattle are generally healthy. Water and fodder are available.

Coorg.—No rain fell during the week. Prices of food grains are high. The public health is fair. Water and fodder for cattle are sufficient.

Madras.—The rainfall was good in the Vizagapatam Agency, fair in Bellary, Chittoor, Salem, Coimbatore and the Nilgiris and light or *nil* elsewhere. Standing crops are fair to good but are withering or require rain in parts of two districts. Harvesting of paddy, sugarcane and dry crops is proceeding with outturn fair to normal generally. Sowings of paddy, sugarcane and dry crops are proceeding normally. The condition of cattle is generally good. The water supply is sufficient except in parts of Ganjam, Godavari, Guntur, the Deccan, Nellore, South Arcot and the central districts. Pasture is sufficient except in Guntur, Kurnool, Anantapur, Coimbatore and in parts of seven other districts. Fodder is generally sufficient. Prices are stationary.

L. J. KERSHAW,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Nos. 1756-C.—1758-C.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
HOME DEPARTMENT
JUDICIAL.

EXECUTION OF DEEDS, CONTRACTS AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS ON BEHALF
OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

Delhi, the 24th March 1915.

RESOLUTION.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2 of the East India Contracts Act, 1870 (33 and 34 Vict., Cap. 59), and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following be inserted after item 2 in clause VII of Part B of the Resolution of the Government of India in the Home Department, nos. 713-734 (Judicial), dated the 2nd June 1913, as amended by the Resolution nos. 1592-1614, dated the 22nd August 1914, relating to the execution of deeds, contracts and other instruments on behalf of His Majesty's Secretary of State for India in Council:—

3. Contracts for supplies and services to, and purchases from, the Farms Department.

The Secretary to the Government of India in the Army Department, the Quartermaster General in India, Divisional Commanders, and officers of the Farms Department other than departmental officers with honorary rank.

Madras.
Bombay.
Bengal.
United Provinces.
Punjab.
Birma.
Bihar and Orissa.
Central Provinces.
Assam.
Coorg.
North-West Frontier
Province.
Delhi.

Foreign and Political.
Army.
Revenue and Agriculture.
Public Works.
Commerce and Industry.
Railway.
Legislative.
Finance.
Education.
Financial Adviser.
Military Finance.

ORDER.—Ordered that the above Resolution be communicated to the local Governments and Administrations and the several Departments of the Government of India for information and guidance and that it may be also published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

H. WHEELER,

Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 27, 1915.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 19th March 1915.

On and after 3rd April and until further notice, Parts I, IV, V and VI of the *Gazette of India* and the Weather and Crop Report will be published in Simla. Parts II and III will continue to be published in Calcutta. All notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts should be addressed to the Publisher at Simla and Calcutta, respectively.

Attention is invited to the following Circular Memorandum of the Government of India, Home Department, of August 1901:—

"It has been brought to the notice of this Department that matter for the *Gazette of India* is sometimes sent to the Press late on Friday evenings for publication in the next day's *Gazette* and that this involves considerable inconvenience to the Press and expense to Government. In the Circular Memorandum of this Department, No. 777—79, dated 9th February 1870, the Government of India directed that all notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Press not later than 2 P.M. on Friday, and that any papers sent thereafter must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure their appearance in the next day's *Gazette*. The undersigned is directed to request that these orders may be most strictly observed in future, and that Departments will refrain from sending to the Press as extremely urgent any papers which can without harm or inconvenience be held over for the next *Gazette*."

J. P. HEWETT,
Secretary to the Government of India."

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Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

J. J. MEIKLE,
Publisher, *Gazette of India*.

THE PATENT OFFICE.

PATENTS AND DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 27th March 1915.

APPLICATIONS FOR PATENTS UNDER SECTION 3.

March 15.

2059. C. F. Vaughan. *Improvements relating to shock absorbers for vehicles.*
2060. Manganese Steel Rail Co. *Heat treatment of manganese steel.*
2061. R. S. Heap. *Improvements in machinery employed in the processes of washing, steaming, bleaching, dyeing and drying yarn.*
2062. H. A. Stenning and J. H. Sterling. *Improvements in and relating to steam superheaters.*
2063. A. Roberts. *An improved method of and apparatus for heating coke ovens or the like.*
2064. J. D. Pearson. *An improved permanent way.*

March 16.

2065. F. Casablancas. *Improvements in spinning frames.*
2066. J. M. Hornaday. *Improvement in cutting mechanism for cigarette machines.*
2067. W. Hey. *Improvements in neckties.*
2068. Minerals Separation Ltd. *Improvements in or relating to ore concentration.*

March 17.

2069. A. C. Terrell. *Improvements in metal shelving.*
2070. R. L. Sen. *The simple cooker.*

March 19.

2071. A. A. Lacey and E. C. Elliot. *A latrine flushing apparatus.*
2072. D. S. Duff and H. J. Otto. *Oil and sugarcane expressing mill.*

March 20.

2073. H. Walker. *Improvements in mail marking machines.*

APPLICATIONS ACCEPTED AND ADVERTISED UNDER SECTION 6.

Notice is hereby given that all persons interested in opposing the grant of a Patent on any one of the applications referred to below, may, at any time within three months of the date of this *Gazette of India*, give notice at the Patent Office in the prescribed form No. 5 of such opposition.

Printed copies of the specifications in the following list will be on sale at the Patent Office, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, within about three weeks.

Anyone desiring a copy posted to an address in British India should send to the Patent Office the sum of annas eight by money order on which the number of the application should be stated on the coupon at the foot of the order.

1952. F. A. C. Leigh and H. Parkinson. *Improvements in and relating to the control of trains, railroad vehicles and the like.*
1977. A. R. Farid. *Stove burner.*
1998. C. G. Balabhadra Nayagar. *Improvements in rotary oil mills or chucks.*
2030. H. E. H. Pratt. *An improved scale or balance.*
2033. C. A. Dickson and A. A. C. Dickson. *Mica mat.*
2034. J. P. Hitchcock. *Improved nut lock.*
2035. J. L. Jardine and T. A. Nelson. *Process for the preparation of vegetable textile fibres for bleaching.*
2038. W. A. Kosinski and P. P. Rhode. *Improvements in and relating to slag removing and indicating mechanism for open hearth furnaces.*
2039. J. McL. Cameron. *Improvements in and relating to drying machines.*

PRINTED SPECIFICATIONS PUBLISHED.

Printed copies of the undernoted specifications may be purchased at the Patent Office, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, annas eight each.

1885. J. P. Nadar. *Perpetual dial English calendar.*
 1996. Mohammad Siddique. *Automatic tea preparing apparatus.*
 2001. C. F. Graves. *Lockfast curtain rod bracket.*

SEALING FEES DUE UNDER SECTION 10.

Notice is hereby given that a patent may now be sealed on the applications referred to below. If it is desired that a patent should be sealed, a request on the prescribed form No. 7, accompanied by the fee, Rs. 30, should be sent to the Controller of Patents, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta.

- | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1925. Glenn. | 1930. Goldstein. |
| 1926. Cummins and Bridge. | 1932. McKee, Powers and Tait. |
| 1928. Woodhead. | |

PATENTS SEALED.

1844. Weldless Couplings Ltd.

EXTENSION OF TERM OF EXCLUSIVE PRIVILEGE.

Notice is hereby given that a petition for the extension of the term of Exclusive privilege, No. 127 of 1901, for improvements in padlocks, has been left at the Patent Office on behalf of A. H. Sparling. The petition will be taken under consideration on 27th May 1915, and notices of objection, accompanied by full statements in duplicate of the reasons therefor, should be filed with the Controller of Patents, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, on or before that date.

RENEWAL FEES PAID.

- 257 of 1902. Hepper. (To 7 April 1916.)
 343 of 1902. Lodge & ors. (To 27 May 1916.)
 439 of 1902. Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Co. Ltd. (To 27 May 1916.)
 359 of 1903. Hinks. (To 23 March 1916.)
 170 of 1905. Artom. (To 30 June 1916.)
 440 of 1905. International Cigar Machinery Co. (To 23 April 1916.)
 227 of 1906. Artom. (To 10 August 1916.)
 414 of 1906. Stewarts & Lloyds Ltd. (To 27 March 1916.)
 517 of 1906. Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Co. Ltd. (To 8 May 1916.)
 476 of 1907. Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Co. Ltd. (To 6 May 1916.)
 478 of 1907. Bellini & anr. (To 6 May 1916.)
 108 of 1908. Fessenden. (To 24 April 1916.)
 80 of 1909. Boyd & ors. (To 18 March 1916.)
 378 of 1909. Kane. (To 1 March 1916.)
 533 of 1909. Boutet. (To 28 May 1916.)
 166 of 1910. Wolle. (To 28 April 1916.)
 256 of 1910. Kahn and anr. (To 7 February 1916.)
 321 of 1910. Sharafdin. (To 6 April 1916.)
 414 of 1910. Julius. (To 16 May 1916.)
 489 of 1910. "Captain" Motor Wheel Co. Ltd. (To 7 April 1916.)

CESSATION OF EXCLUSIVE PRIVILEGE.

1905.

410, (Tice).

1910.

522, (Bunting). 573, (Giesecke).

DESIGNS ENTERED ON THE REGISTER.

March 15th to 20th, 1915.

- Class 1. No. 2609. Akbar Razaq Farid, Bhendi Bazar, Phoolgully Corner, Post No. 9, Bombay. January 15.
- Class 13. Nos. 2748 to 2757. The Calico Printers' Association, Ltd., St. James's Buildings, Oxford Street, Manchester, England. March 12.
- Class 13. Nos. 2766 to 2768. The Calico Printers' Association, Ltd., St. James's Buildings, Oxford Street, Manchester, England. March 15.
- Class 15. No. 2769 and 2770. The Calico Printers' Association, Ltd., St. James's Buildings, Oxford Street, Manchester, England. March 15.

NOTICES.**THE PATENT OFFICE, 1, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA.**

Public room, open 11 a.m. to 4 p.m.; Saturdays, 11 a.m. to 1 p.m.

1. *All communications* relating to applications for patents and for registration of designs under the Indian Patents and Designs Act (II of 1911), or in continuation of applications under the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888) should be addressed to the Controller of Patents and Designs, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta. Documents sent by post should be carefully packed.

2. *Directions* for the guidance of inventors and others are given in the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911 (price 10 annas), and in the Indian Patents and Designs Rules, 1912 (price 2 annas). These should be consulted before an application is made to the Controller.

3. *Advice.* The Patent Office cannot undertake (1) to give opinions on the interpretation of Patent Law, or on the advisability of protecting inventions and designs nor their infringement; (2) to make searches in respect of information available in the public room; (3) to recommend any particular agent; or (4) to assist in the disposal of inventions. Applicants are warned that the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911, is in force in British India only, and patents granted under it do not extend to the United Kingdom or any of the British possessions. The International Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property does not include India. Applications for patents in countries other than India should be made to the patent offices in the countries concerned.

4. *Fees* are payable in cash and must be received in the Patent Office within the time allowed by the Acts. When cheques are offered in payment of fees, it must be clearly understood that the office cannot hold itself responsible for any delay that may occur in the collection of cash on the cheques; any cheque not payable in Calcutta is subject to commission. In cases where it is not possible to have the fees handed in at the Patent Office, it is preferable to send them by money-order or postal order payable at Calcutta to the Controller of Patents and Designs, and to advise him that they have been so sent. Stamps will not be received in payment of fees.

5. *Trade and property marks and names* are not registered and *medicines* are not patented under the Indian Patents and Designs Act. There is no provision of Law in British India for their registration.

6. *Printed Specifications* of applications, which have been accepted, are published within about three weeks after acceptance has been notified in the *Gazette of India*. These specifications can be purchased at the Patent Office at a uniform price of 8 annas per copy; and may be seen free of charge, together with other publications of the Patent Office, at the following places:—

AHMEDABAD	. R. C. Technical Institute.	DELHI	. Office of the Deputy Commis-
ALLAHABAD	. Public Library.		
BANGALORE	. Indian Institute of Science.	HYDERABAD	Revenue Department of His High-
BOMBAY	. Record Office.		ness the Nizam's Government.
"	. Victoria Jubilee Technical Insti-	JALPAIGURI	Office of the Commissioner, Raj-
"	tute, Bynulla.		shahi Division.
"	. The Bombay Textile and Engi-	KARACHI	Office of City Deputy Collector.
	neering Association, No. 1A,	LANCER	Punjab Public Library.
	Sussex Road, Parel.	LONDON	The Patent Office, 25, South-
CALCUTTA	. Patent Office, No. 1, Council		ampton Buildings, W.C.
"	House Street.	MADRAS	Record Office, Egmore.
"	. Office of the Director-General of	"	College of Engineering.
"	Commercial Intelligence.	MYSORE	Office of the Secretary to Gov-
"	. Civil Engineering College, Sibpur.		ernment, General and Revenue
CANFORD	. Office of the Director of Indus-		Department.
	tries, United Provinces.	NAGPUR	Victoria Technical Institute.
CHENSURAN	. Office of the Commissioner, Burd-	POONA	College of Engineering.
	wan Division.	RANGOON	Office of the Revenue Secretary,
CHITTAGONG	. Office of the Commissioner,		Government of Burma.
	Chittagong Division.	ROOSENB	Thomson College.
DACCA	. Office of the District Board,	SHOLAPUR	Office of the Collector.
	Dacca.		

7. *Specifications* of inventions which have been notified in the *Gazette of India* as filed under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888) are not printed, but copies may be inspected on payment of a fee of one rupee at the Patent Office, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta; the Record Office, Egmore, Madras; the Record Office, Bombay; the Office of the Revenue Secretary to the Government, Rangoon; and the Office of the Director of Industries, United Provinces, Cawnpore.

8. *Publications* on sale at the Patent Office:—

	Price.	
	Rs.	a.
(a) The Indian Patents and Designs Act, II of 1911	0	10
(b) The Indian Patents and Designs Act, II of 1911 (Urdu and Hindi)	0	2
(c) The Indian Patents and Designs Rules, 1912	0	2
(d) Weekly Notifications (Extract from the <i>Gazette of India</i>)	0	1
Annual Subscription with postage	3	0
(e) Inventions (consolidated subject matter Index 1900—1908 and Chronological lists 1900—1904)	2	0
(f) Inventions and Designs. Annual index for the year 1911	1	0
(g) Patent Office Journal (issued quarterly)	0	8
(h) Patent Office Journals, 1912, 1913	1	0
(i) Specifications of Invention	0	8

H. G. GRAVES,

Controller of Patents and Designs.

HISTORICAL RECORD OF THE IMPERIAL VISIT TO INDIA, 1911.

This book, which has been compiled by the Government of India from the official records, contains a complete and authoritative account of the proceedings connected with the visit of Their Imperial Majesties to India and with the Coronation Durbar of December 1911, including lists of the persons taking part in all the various celebrations and ceremonies at which Their Imperial Majesties were present, as well as a large number of illustrations, portraits of Ruling Princes and others, coloured Persian and Sanscrit texts, maps, plans, etc.

The book has been published by Mr. John Murray, Albemarle Street, London, W., and copies are now procurable from all the principal booksellers.

There are two editions—a popular one in a cloth binding, price Rs. 7-8-0, and a very limited edition *de luxe*, price Rs. 250, which has been subscribed for. As the popular edition is strictly limited, and a considerable portion of it has been absorbed in requisitions already received and in the requirements of libraries, schools, etc., it will probably be exhausted very soon after publication. Those who have not yet ordered copies but require them are therefore advised to order at an early date. Application should be made to the Superintendent, Government Printing, India, Calcutta.

THOMASON CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, ROORKEE.

NOTIFICATION.

Roorkee, the 10th June 1908.

A Registry Office for men of the undermentioned grades is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers and employers of labour requiring men are requested to apply to the Principal:—

1. Engineers.
2. Overseers.
3. Sub-Overseers.
4. Draftsmen and Surveyors.
5. Motor Car Drivers.
6. Engine Drivers.
7. Men trained in—
 - (a) Photo-Mechanical and Lithographic Work.
 - (b) Workshops (both Electrical and Mechanical sides).

E. ATKINSON, LIEUT.-COL., R.E.,
Principal, Thomason College Roorkee.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.**NOTICES.**

The following books published under the authority of the Government of India can be obtained on application from the Secretary, Board of Examiners, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta:—

"Specimens of Persian Manuscripts" for the use of candidates for the Degree of Honour, High Proficiency, and Interpretership examinations in Persian, published in facsimile by the Board of Examiners, Fort William. Price Rs 6 per copy.

For the convenience of Civil and Military officers desirous of appearing for examination in Oriental languages, the Board of Examiners publish annually a collection of specimen papers set for the examination held by them. The following collections are available for sale:—

- | | | | | |
|-----|-------------------------|-------|----|---------|
| (1) | Collection for 1902-03, | price | Rs | a copy. |
| (2) | " " 1903-04 | " | " | 3 |
| (3) | " " 1904-05 | " | " | 3 |
| (4) | " " 1905-06 | " | " | 3 |
| (5) | " " 1906-07 | " | " | 3-8 |
| (6) | " " 1907-08 | " | " | 3-8 |
| (7) | " " 1908-09 | " | " | 3-8 |
| (8) | " " 1909-10 | " | " | 3-8 |

N.B.—Nos. (1), (3), (4), (5) and (6) contain papers in all the different standards of examination held in Arabic, Persian, Sanskrit, Urdu, Hindi and Bengali; No. (5) contains the High Proficiency Urdu papers also; No. (2) contains all the papers except those for the High Proficiency examinations in Hindi, Arabic and Persian and the Degree of Honour in Arabic and Sanskrit; No. (7) all except those for the Degree of Honour in all languages and the Preliminary test in Arabic, and No. (8) all except those for the Preliminary Interpretership and High Proficiency in Arabic, High Proficiency in Bengali and the Degree of Honour examinations in Arabic, Bengali, Hindi, Persian and Sanskrit.

"Diwan-i-Sarkhush" (official edition), one of the text-books prescribed for the High Proficiency examination in Persian; price Rs 3 per copy.

"Kalam-i-Urdu," the text-book for the Proficiency Standard in Urdu; price Rs 2-12.

"Qaani" (official edition), one of the text-books prescribed for the Degree of Honour examination in Persian; price Rs 7-8 per copy.

"Diwan-i-Andalib" (official edition), one of the text-books prescribed for the High Proficiency in Persian; price Rs 4 per copy.

Glossary to the "Ar-Rauzat-u-z-Zakiyah," the text-book for the Higher Standard examination in Arabic; price Rs 4 per copy.

"Nazm-i-Muntakhab," One of the text-books prescribed for the Degree of Honour examination in Urdu; price Rs 5 per copy.

"Siyahat-Nama-i-Ibrahim Beg" (official edition), one of the text-books prescribed for the High Proficiency examination in Persian; price Rs 5 per copy.

"Raghuvansh"—Expurgated Text (official edition), prescribed for the High Proficiency examination in Sanskrit; price Rs 2-8.

"Akhlaiq-i-Jalali" (official edition), one of the text-books prescribed for the Degree of Honour examination in Persian; price Rs 5-12 per copy.

The following list of Munshis who are qualified to teach Urdu under India Army Order No. 162 of 1907 is published for the information of all those students of this language who are desirous of obtaining competent teachers:—

AGRA.

1. M. Gulzari Lall Regimental Munshi, 6th Hampshire Regiment, Agra Cantonment.

ALLAHABAD.

1. M. Jawala Prasad, I. 5th Hampshire Regiment, Sadar Bazar, Allahabad.

AMBALA.

1. M. Mohd. Miyan Khan Sadar Bazar, Ambala.
2. M. Mohd. Akbar Khan The Oriental Lodge, Ambala.
3. M. Sita Ram Mahta Near Kali Bari, Sadar Bazar, Ambala.
4. M. H. Ahmad Fakhriz Sadar Bazar, Ambala Cantonment.
5. M. Anand Sarup Sadar Bazar, Ambala Cantonment (winter only).

BANNU.

1. M. Mul Chand Kharana Mission Clerk, Bannu.

BAREILLY.

1. M. Jawala Parshad, II Regimental Munshi, Dorset Battery, Sudder Bazar, Bareilly.

BELGAUM.

1. M. Varudeo Damodar Kulkarni Pandit, 1809, Kelkar Bag, Belgaum.

CALCUTTA.

1. M. Mohd. Gholam Kibriya 17-1, Noorallah Doctor's Lane, Balligunge Road, Calcutta.
2. M. Badruddin Ahmed, B.A. 8, Maulvi Imdad Ali's Lane, Calcutta.
3. M. Hossain Mirza 1, Syed Ismail Lane, or 4-1, Collin Lane, Calcutta.
4. M. Mohd. Israil Khan 155, Karaya Road, Balligunge, Calcutta.
5. M. Syed Nawab Ali 11, Colootola Street, Calcutta.
6. M. Wahidun Nabi Khan 88/1, Baitakkhana Road, Calcutta.
7. M. Mohd. Abdul Hamid 86, Indian Mirror Street, Calcutta.
8. M. Daliladdin Ahmed 1, Jhowtolla Road, Balligunge, Calcutta.
9. M. Abdul Wajid 89, Jhowtolla Road, Balligunge, Calcutta.
10. M. Syed Mohammad 13, Waliullah Lane, Wellesley Square, Calcutta.
11. M. A. M. Ubaidur Rashid, B.A. 1, Korabardar Lane, P. O. Wellesley, Calcutta.
12. M. Mohd. Muslim 12, Damzen's Lane, Chinapara, Calcutta.

CAMPBELLPORE.

1. M. Rahim Shah R. A. Munshi, Campbellpore.

DELHI.

1. M. Mithan Lal C/o late M. Chunni Lal Sahib, Government Pensioner, Muhalla Churi Walan, Delhi.
2. M. Akbar Khan, Haidari British Garrison Meer Munshi, The Fort, Delhi.

DINAPORE.

1. M. Syed Hadi Hussain Regimental Munshi Orderly Bazar, Dinapore.

FORT WILLIAM—CALCUTTA.

1. M. Abdul Karim Regimental Munshi, C/o The 10th Battalion Middlesex Regiment, Fort William, Calcutta.

GORAKHPORE.

1. M. Ram Charan Lal Sub-Deputy Inspector of Schools, Gorakhpore.

JHANSI.

1. M. K. R. Mehta R. A. Munshi, Jhansi.

JHELM.

1. M. Thakur Das Pahwa Officers' Munshi, Jhelum.

JUBBULPUR.

1. M. Abdur Rahim Regimental Munshi, 1st Battalion, The York and Lancaster Regiment, Jubbulpur.

JULLUNDUR.

1. M. Har Bhagat Singh Bains Talhan, Jullundur Cantonment.

KAMPTEE.

1. M. S. Karim Bukhsh Regimental Munshi, 5th Battalion, The Buffs, East Kent Regiment, Gora Bazar, Kamptee.

KASAUJI.

1. M. Anand Sarup Depot Munshi, Kasauli (summer only).*

LAHORE CANTT.

1. M. J. Kishori Lal R. A. Bazar, Lahore Cantonment.
2. M. Sham Lal Bhargava Dugar Street, Sudder Bazar, Lahore Cantonment.

LUCKNOW.

1. M. Abdul Alim Near the Police Post, Hussaingunge, Lucknow.
2. M. Mohd. Yaqub Khan (Munshi Fazil) Near Royal Hotel, Lucknow.
3. M. S. M. Shahabuddin Near Police Out Post, Hussaingunge, Lucknow.

MAYMYO (BURMA).

1. M. Farzand Ali Khan C/o 1st Border Regiment, Maymyo, Burma.

MEERUT.

1. M. Ahmed Bux C/o Wheeler's Book Stall, Railway Station, Meerut Cantonment.
2. M. Aziz-ur-Rahman (of Delhi) Late Regimental Munshi, 3rd King's Royal Rifle Corps, Taily Mahalla, Sadar Bazar, Meerut.

MULTAN.

1. M. Mohd. Ishaq R. F. A. Munshi, Sadar Bazar, Multan Cantonment.

MURREE HILLS.

1. M. Abdul Ghani (of Nowshera) C/o Syed Jafar Shah, Regimental Munshi, 1st Yorkshire Regiment, Barian Camp, Murree.
2. M. S. C. Bagehi Munshi, Lawrence European School, Ghoragali, P. O. Murree Hills.

NAINI TAL.

1. M. Faqir Ulla St. Joseph's College, Naini Tal.

NASIRABAD.

1. M. M. C. Saihgal Regimental Munshi, 2nd The Queen's Own West Kent Regiment, Nasirabad.

NOWSHERA.

1. M. Muhammad Din Pay Havildar and Head Clerk, 23rd Peshawar Mountain Battery (F. F.).
2. M. Ghulam Jilani R. A. Munshi, Sadar Bazar, Nowshera.

PATNA.

1. M. S. Fasihuddin Bakhshi Bakhshi Mahalla, Patna City.

PESHAWAR.

1. M. Bodh Raj Royal Sussex Regiment (or Sudder Bazar), Peshawar.
2. M. Ahmed Din Opposite the Post Office, Sadar Bazar, Peshawar.
3. M. Abdur Rahim Head Master, Islamia High School, Peshawar.
4. M. Safdar Khan Near Anaj Mandi, Peshawar.

QUETTA.

1. M. Sher Mahomed C/o Barkat Ali, Regt. Munshi, 2nd Royal Irish Fusiliers, Quetta.
2. M. Sheikh Abdul Aziz Islamabad, Quetta.

RAWALPINDI.

1. M. Ghulam Muhiuddin R. A. Brigade Munshi, Rawalpindi.
2. M. Ghulam Rasool Sudder Bazar, Rawalpindi.
3. M. Fazal Ahmed Persian House, Rawalpindi.
4. M. Abdul Waheed C/o Coffee Shop, 2nd Rifle Brigade, West Ridge, Rawalpindi.
5. M. Kazi Abdul Haqq Khan C/o Kazi Najam-ud-din Khan, Officers' Mess, Jhangli Street, Rawalpindi City.

ROORKEE CITY.

1. M. Fazl-i-Haq Mahalla Satti, Roorkee City.

In addition to the above, the following, who were examined in Urdu previous to the institution of the examination mentioned in the above India Army Order, are also, in the opinion of the Board of Examiners, qualified to teach :—

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. M. Mohd. Arif | 12, Harinbari Lane, Calcutta. |
| 2. Maulvi Syed Abu Zafar | 36, European Asylum Lane, Calcutta. |
| 3. M. Beza Ali Wahshat, M.R.A.S. | 14, Karaya Road, Balligunge, Calcutta. |
| 4. M. Badru-z-Zaman | 29, Ice Factory Lane, Entally, Calcutta. |
| 5. M. Abdul Badi | 5, Rainsanker Roy's Lane, Calcutta. |
| 6. M. A. M. F. Wahhab | Librarian, Calcutta Madrasah, Government Baker,
Madrasah Hostel, or 8, Smith Lane, Dharamtola—
P. O. Calcutta. |
| 7. M. Habibun Nabi Khan Sanlat | 9, Ahiripukur 2nd Lane, Balligunge, Calcutta. |
| 8. M. Akmal Ali Akmal | 9, Dr. Karam Hossein's Lane, Calcutta. |
| 9. M. Abdul Karim Nashter | 1, Jhowtollah Lane, Balligunge, Calcutta. |
| 10. M. Mohd. Yusuf Khan | 155, Karaya Road, Balligunge, Calcutta. |
| 11. M. Mohd. Shuaib | Chowk Masjid, Arrah. |

N.B.—It is requested that Munsifs who have passed this examination, and whose names do not appear above, should communicate their present addresses to the Secretary, Board of Examiners, Calcutta, so that their names may be published also.

H. St. J. B. PHILBY,
Secretary and Member, Board of Examiners.

SULPHATE OF QUININE, SULPHATE OF CINCHONIDINE, CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE, RESIDUAL ALKALOID AND QUINOIDINE.

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

These articles are guaranteed to be free from wilful admixture with other Cinchona alkaloids. Quinine can be purchased by Government officers, District and Local Boards. It can also be purchased by Missionaries for *bond-fide* public purposes. Otherwise it is not sold to private persons or firms. Cinchonidine is for sale to Government officers and to dealers. Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased both in powder and $3\frac{1}{2}$ grain tablet forms by Government officers and the general public. It is also sold by the principal Druggists in Calcutta. Quinoidine or *Pure amorphous alkaloid* and Residual Alkaloid or *Amorphous cinchona alkaloid*, which contains about 40 per cent. of *pure amorphous Alkaloid*, are for sale to Missionaries and Government Institutions only. *These drugs are sold strictly cash and in advance, but private purchasers may use the V. P. Post system, and are obtainable from the Superintendent, Juvenile Jail, Alipore.*

The rates for these drugs from 1st April 1914 are as follows:—

SULPHATE OF QUININE.

For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	Rs. 13 per lb.
For any quantity less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	15 "

SULPHATE OF CINCHONIDINE.

For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	Rs. 12 per lb.
For any quantity less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	14 "

CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	Rs. 5 per lb.
For any quantity less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	6 "

RESIDUAL ALKALOID OR AMORPHOUS CINCHONA ALKALOID AND QUINOIDINE OR PURE AMORPHOUS ALKALOID.

For any quantity	Rs. 4 per lb.
----------------------------	---------------

Quinine is available in 1-oz., $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb., $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 1-lb. and 4-lb. tins.
Cinchonidine is available in $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb., $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. and 1-lb. tins.
Cinchona Febrifuge is available in $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb., $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. and 1-lb. tins.
Residual Alkaloid is available in 10-lb., 5-lb. and 1-lb. tins.
Quinoidine is available in 10-lb. and 1-lb. tins.

Transit charges are in addition to the above prices in every case.

Drugs are sold strictly cash and in advance. Price of Postage must accompany the price of the drug (when the drug is required by Post). No charges are made when drugs are sent by Rail. The name of the Railway Station, Steamer or Post Office must be written distinctly when the parcels are required by Rail, Steamer or by Post. A scale of Postage is given below:—

For $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 4 As.; 1 lb. 6 As.; 2 lbs. 10 As.; 3 lbs. 12 As.; 4 lbs. 1 Re.; 5 lbs. Re. 1 As. 4; and for 6 lbs. Re. 1 As. 6.

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY.

Calcutta, the 24th March 1915.

Abstract of the accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 22nd March 1915.

[illegible]

H. F. HOWARD,
Controller of Currency.

STATEMENT OF SILVER OPERATIONS AT THE CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY MINTS FOR THE PERIOD
FROM 16TH TO 22nd MARCH 1915.

(In Lakhs of Standard Toles.)

COINAGE OF BRITISH INDIA GOVERNMENT COINS.														COINAGE OF BRITISH DOLLARS.			SUBSIDIARY COINAGE FOR THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS GOVERNMENT.		
RECEIPTS.				COINAGE.				BALANCE OF BULLION AND COIN.											
Purchased silver.	Withdrawn and ancients from Treasuries, etc.	Native State coins.	TOTAL.	New small silver coins delivered to Treasuries or Currency Department.	New rupees made over to Native State.	TOTAL.	New coin ready for delivery.	Currency Bullion.	Other Government Bullion.	Withdrawn and current coins.	TOTAL.	Receipt of Bullion for Dollar Coinage.	Dollar closing balance and of paid over.	Closing balance of Bullion for subsidiary coinage.	Subsidiary coin coined and paid over.	Closing balance.			
Calcutta	1	...	1	2	...	2	1	...	10	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	11	1	12	...	...	...	...	...	...

A. MCCORMICK, MAJOR, R.E.,
Master of the Mint.

Has Majesty's Mint;
Calcutta, the 25th March 1915.

ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL, PUNJAB.

Distribution Statement of the Receipts in the North-West Frontier Province for January 1915 and of the Budget Estimate for the year 1914-15.

REVENUE AND RECEIPTS.	BUDGET ESTIMATE FOR 1914-15.			Receipts in January 1915.	RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1914 TO 31ST JANUARY 1915.		
	Imperial.	Special.	TOTAL.		Imperial.	Special.	TOTAL.
I.—Land Revenue	Rs. 20,42,000	Rs. 20,42,000	Rs. 40,84,000	Rs. 6,66,481	Rs.	Rs. 19,34,686	Rs. 19,34,686
II.—Opium . . . . .	.. 80,000	.. 80,000	.. 1,60,000	.. 8,766	.. . . .	.. 34,937	.. 34,937
IV.—Stamps . . . . .	.. 7,35,000	.. 7,35,000	.. 14,70,000	.. 65,096	.. . . .	.. 4,78,683	.. 4,78,683
V.—Excise . . . . .	.. 2,60,000	.. 2,60,000	.. 5,20,000	.. 20,818	.. . . .	.. 3,00,845	.. 3,00,845
VI.—Provincial Rates . . . . .	.. 8,000	.. 8,000	.. 16,000	.. —977	.. . . .	.. 2,678	.. 2,678
VII.—Customs . . . . .	.. 1,47,000	.. 1,47,000	.. 2,94,000	.. 11,678	.. 1,776	.. 1,33,361	.. 1,35,137
VIII.—Assessed Taxes . . . . .	.. 2,48,000	.. 2,48,000	.. 4,96,000	.. 3,519	.. . . .	.. 1,58,760	.. 1,58,760
IX.—Forest . . . . .	.. 44,000	.. 44,000	.. 88,000	.. 4,439	.. . . .	.. 34,683	.. 34,683
X.—Registration . . . . .	.. 27,000	.. 27,000	.. 54,000	.. 5,020	.. 23,183	.. . . .	.. 28,183
XI.—Tribute from Native States . . . . .	.. 1,50,000	.. 1,50,000	.. 3,00,000	.. 15,515	.. . . .	.. 1,19,923	.. 1,19,923
XII.—Interest . . . . .	.. 37,000	.. 37,000	.. 74,000	.. 2,448	.. . . .	.. 23,740	.. 23,740
XVIA.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law . . . . .	.. 30,000	.. 30,000	.. 60,000	.. 1,251	.. . . .	.. 27,086	.. 27,086
XVIB.—Do—Jails . . . . .	.. 21,000	.. 21,000	.. 42,000	.. 2,354	.. . . .	.. 21,243	.. 21,243
XVIL.—Police . . . . .	.. 7,000	.. 7,000	.. 14,000	.. 2	.. . . .	.. 2,345	.. 2,345
XVIL.—Education . . . . .	.. 18,000	.. 18,000	.. 36,000	.. 243	.. . . .	.. 653	.. 653
XX.—Medical . . . . .	.. 20,000	.. 20,000	.. 40,000	.. 3,456	.. . . .	.. 19,007	.. 19,007
XXI.—Scientific and other Minor Departments . . . . .	.. 1,32,000	.. 1,32,000	.. 2,64,000	.. 2,180	.. . . .	.. 20,306	.. 20,306
XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation, etc. . . . .	.. 4,25,000	.. 4,25,000	.. 8,50,000	.. 13,778	.. . . .	.. 1,03,405	.. 1,03,405
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing . . . . .	.. 1,42,000	.. 1,42,000	.. 2,84,000	.. 67,960	.. 2,83,719	.. 2,83,719	.. 2,83,719
XXIV.—Miscellaneous . . . . .	.. 4,58,000	.. 4,58,000	.. 9,16,000	.. 15,643	.. . . .	.. 1,32,463	.. 1,32,463
XXIX.—Irrigation—Major Works—Direct Receipts . . . . .	.. 4,58,000	.. 4,58,000	.. 9,16,000	.. 15,643	.. . . .	.. 1,32,463	.. 1,32,463
XXX.—Irrigation—Minor Works and Navigation . . . . .	.. 4,58,000	.. 4,58,000	.. 9,16,000	.. 15,643	.. . . .	.. 1,32,463	.. 1,32,463
XXXI.—Civil Works . . . . .	.. 4,58,000	.. 4,58,000	.. 9,16,000	.. 15,643	.. . . .	.. 1,32,463	.. 1,32,463
Grand Total	Rs. 4,58,000	Rs. 4,58,000	Rs. 9,16,000	Rs. 9,08,555	Rs. 3,02,678	Rs. 38,35,316	Rs. 41,34,994
Less—Debt Accounts . . . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. 70,86,309	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. 6,15,45,387
Net Total . . . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. 79,99,384	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. 6,28,31,381
Opening Cash Balance . . . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. 19,04,451(6)	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. 19,04,451(6)
GRAND TOTAL . . . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. 98,94,385	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. 6,76,17,911

(a) On 1st April 1914.

(b) On 1st January 1915.

A. MONTAGU BRIGSTOCKE,
Accountant-General, Punjab.

ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL, PUNJAB.

Distribution Statement of the Expenditure in the North-West Frontier Province for January 1915 and of the Budget Estimate for the year 1914-15.

EXPENDITURE.	BUDGET ESTIMATE FOR 1914-15.			Disbursement in January 1915.	DISBURSEMENT FROM 1st APRIL 1914 TO 31st JANUARY 1915.		
	Imperial.	Special.	Total.		Imperial.	Special.	Total.
1.—Refunds and Drawbacks	Rs. 9,000	Rs. 10,000	Rs. 19,000	Rs. 1,326	Rs. 6,263	Rs. 6,263	Rs. 12,526
2.—Assignments and Compensations	9,000	9,000	18,000	208	8,907	8,908	17,815
3.—Land Revenue	3,98,000	2,80,000	6,78,000	72,969	3,07,840	-8,30,233	5,38,073
4.—Stamps	13,000	13,000	26,000	1,524	7,051	7,051	14,101
7.—Excise	12,000	12,000	24,000	952	5,053	5,053	10,106
10.—Assessed Taxes	1,000	1,000	2,000	82	321	321	641
11.—Forest	61,000	61,000	1,22,000	8,023	34,960	34,960	69,720
12.—Registration	6,000	6,000	12,000	945	4,783	4,783	9,576
13.—Interest on Ordinary Debt . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14.—Interest on other obligations . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18.—General Administration	2,32,000	1,08,000	3,38,000	24,707	1,83,543	74,675	2,58,218
19A.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law	4,30,000	2,07,000	6,37,000	55,189	8,46,252	1,75,005	6,21,257
19B.—Ditto —Jails	1,03,000	1,04,000	2,07,000	23,504	89,099	89,099	1,78,198
20.—Police	9,07,000	9,06,000	18,13,000	1,48,654	7,25,496	7,25,496	14,50,991
22.—Education	2,26,000	2,26,000	4,52,000	18,664	2,01,401	2,01,401	4,02,802
23.—Ecclesiastical	45,000	...	45,000	4,662	36,154	...	36,154
24.—Medical	1,34,000	1,17,000	2,51,000	1,21,949	1,33,186	1,33,186	2,64,331
25.—Political	17,13,000	15,53,000	32,66,000	2,29,708	12,90,684	11,81,923	24,72,606
26.—Scientific and other Minor Departments	65,000	66,000	1,31,000	6,979	31,073	31,073	63,143
27.—Territorial and Political Pensions	62,000	...	62,000	3,708	52,345	...	53,345
28.—Civil, Furlough and Absentee Allowances . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29.—Superannuation Allowances and Retirements	89,000	90,000	1,79,000	14,881	70,810	70,810	1,41,619
30.—Stationery and Printing	58,000	58,000	1,16,000	8,638	38,708	38,708	77,416
32.—Miscellaneous	23,000	22,000	45,000	3,131	21,036	21,036	42,072
33.—Famine Relief . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
36.—Reduction or Avoidance of Debt . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
42.—Major Works—Working Expenses	7,88,000	2,55,000	10,43,000	18,935	1,16,143	1,16,143	2,32,392
43.—Minor Works and Navigation	31,000	32,000	63,000	2,646	10,113	10,113	20,224
45.—Civil Works	17,16,000	17,08,000	34,23,000	80,174	9,24,153	9,24,154	18,48,307
Total Expenditure	71,31,000	58,42,000	1,29,73,000	8,51,351	46,44,381	40,76,202	87,20,483
Add—Debt Accounts . . . . .	...	...	...	68,85,594	...	...	6,57,59,986
Total . . . . .	...	...	...	77,86,945	...	...	6,54,60,471
Balance on 31st January 1915 . . . . .	...	...	...	21,57,440	...	...	21,57,440
GRAND TOTAL . . . . .	...	...	...	99,94,385	...	...	6,76,17,911

A. MONTAGU BRISTOLKE.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 23rd March 1915.

LIABILITIES.			ASSETS.		
	Rs.	A. P.		Rs.	A. P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0 0	Government Securities	5,07,62,860	0 0
Reserve Fund	2,00,00,000	0 0	Other authorised Investments	1,00,60,180	0 0
Public Deposits at Head Office	1,09,17,068	15 4	Loans on Government and other authorised Securities	4,04,05,181	13 9
Public Deposits at Branches	1,48,92,015	0 9	Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorised Securities	4,45,89,126	12 5
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	19,40,77,864	14 0	Bills discounted and purchased	2,42,81,130	12 10
Bank Post Bills, etc.	26,94,808	15 8	Balances with other Banks	22,44,128	8 3
Sundries	14,06,658	18 9	Bullion . . . . .	.....	.....
RUPEES	26,72,88,508	11 5	Dead Stock	37,11,539	13 10
			Stamps	15,558	9 6
			Sundries	4,89,492	5 1
			RUPEES	17,55,57,598	11 8
			Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	5,72,86,705	1 0
			Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	3,11,44,202	14 9
			RUPEES	8,84,30,907	15 9
			RUPEES	26,39,89,506	11 5

* Includes Sovs. & † Sovs. value Rs. 2,20,610 0 0

† Do. do. do. Rs. 7,51,005 0 0

Rs. 10,71,705 0 0

BANK OF BENGAL;

Calcutta, 25th March 1915.

H. MITCHELL,

Chief Accountant.

By order of the Directors,

L. G. DUNBAR,

Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 6 per cent.

Percentage 39.48

REPORTS OF DESERTION.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the Prisoners of War Camp, Ahmednagar, dated at Ahmednagar, this 15th day of March 1915.

Number, Rank, and Name—660, Arthur Quedanu.

Age—25 years.

Height—5 feet 10 inches.

Colour of—Complexion, healthy and tanned dark; hair, fair; eyes, blue.

Trade—

Date of capture—6th August 1914.

Place of capture—Sakchi, Tata Works.

Parish and County in which born—Germany.

Date of desertion or absence—17th March 1915.

Place of desertion or absence—Ahmednagar Camp.

Marks—Crushed fore finger right hand.

C. J. MORSE, Lieut.-Colonel,

Commandant Prisoners of War Camp, Ahmednagar.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER, DELHI.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 18th March 1915.

No. 1759-Education.—Under the provisions of section 24, Act III of 1911 (the Punjab Municipal Act), it is hereby notified that the following persons have been elected, under section 12 of the said Act, members of the Municipal Committee of Delhi in the Delhi District:—

1. L. Jagesh Nath Goela.
2. L. Ambe Pershad.
3. R. S. L. Wazir Singh.
4. L. Rup Narain, Bar-at-Law.
5. Sheikh Mahbub Elahie.
6. Sheikh Aziz-ud-din.
7. L. Mina Mal.
8. M. Bashir-ud-din Hassan.
9. Haji Abdul Rahman.
10. Hafiz Abdul Aziz.
11. Chaudhri Nasir-ud-din.

No. 1762 Education.—In accordance with the provisions of section 24 of Act III of 1911 (the Punjab Municipal Act), it is hereby notified that the following persons are appointed, under section 12 of the said Act, members of the Municipal Committee of Delhi in the Delhi District:—

- (1) F. C. Waller.
- (2) Rai Sahib Lala Nathu Ram. } re-nominated.
- (3) Dr. M. A. Ansari, M.D.
- (4) Sayed Umrao Mirza Rizawai.
- (5) L. Radha Mohan, son of L. Kesho Das, Khatri.
- (6) Sardar Sobha Singh, son of Sardar Sujhan Singh.
- (7) Dr. Har Narain.

No. 1770-Home.—The following returns of births and deaths at the undermentioned municipal towns in the Delhi Province for the month of February 1915 are published for information:—

Births registered during the month of February 1915.

Names of the District.	CHRISTIANS.			HINDUS.			MUHAMMADANS.			OTHER CLASSES.			TOTAL.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Alipur	59	46	105	11	9	20	...	...	...	70	55	125
Nangloi	45	36	81	1	3	4	...	...	...	46	41	87
Najafgarh	61	55	116	7	11	18	...	...	...	68	66	134
Subsimandi	8	4	12	1	...	1	...	...	...	4	4	8
Paharganj
Mehrauli	41	23	64	12	7	19	...	...	...	53	30	83
Raisina	12	16	28	2	...	2	...	...	...	14	16	30
TOTAL OF THE DISTRICT	221	182	403	34	30	64	...	...	...	255	213	467

Names of Rural Circles.	CAUSES OF DEATH.																																									
	CLASSES.						INJURIES.																																			
	CHOLERA.						DYSENTERY and						RESPIRATORY.						Suicide.						Wounding.						Accident.						Snake-bite and killed by wild beasts.					
	Christians.	Muhammadians.	Hindus.	Other classes.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.												
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20																							
<p>RURAL CIRCLES.</p> <p>Alpur 2 56</p> <p>Nangal 1 37</p> <p>Najafgarh 6 44</p> <p>Sadekmandi 1 2</p> <p>Faharganj</p> <p>Mehrauli 1 14 33</p> <p>Banina 3 17</p> <p>Total of Rural Circles 1 26 189</p> <p>TOTAL OF BOTH SEXES 216</p>																																										

The 18th March 1915.

No. 1787A—Education.—In accordance with the provisions of section 24 of Act III of 1911, the Punjab Municipal Act, it is hereby notified that the following person is appointed under section 12 of the said Act, a member of the Municipal Committee of Delhi in the Delhi District :—

Mr. C. Bickley Roe.

The 19th March 1915.

No. 1798—Home.—The following returns of births and deaths at the undermentioned municipal towns in the Delhi Province for the month of February 1915 are published for information :—

Births registered during the month of February 1915.

Names of Towns.	CHRISTIANS.			HINDUS.			MUHAMMADANS.			OTHER CLASSES.			TOTAL.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Delhi City	2	2	4	84	85	169	139	195	334	80	70	150	305	353	657
Notified Area	1	1	2	4	5	9	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	5	7
TOTAL OF THE DISTRICT	2	3	5	88	90	178	139	195	334	81	70	151	307	358	664

No. 1800-Home.—The following return of births and deaths at the undermentioned municipal towns in the Province of Delhi for the week ending 13th March 1915 is published for information :—

1	2	3	4			5			6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15			16	17	
No.	Name of Municipal Towns.	Population of 1911.	Births.			Deaths.			Cause of Death.										Infants under one year of age.			Ratio of births per 1,000 of population per annum.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population per annum.
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fever.	Dysentery and Diarrhoea.	Respiratory.	Injuries.	All other causes.	Measles and chicken-pox.	Males.	Females.	Total.			
	Delhi	325,471	95	76	171	46	51	97	...	...	...	48	3	31	...	15	1	18	19	32	38.7	21.9
	Notified Area	3,673	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41.7	...
	Total . . . . .	...	97	77	174	46	51	97	..	...	...	43	3	31	...	15	1	18	19	32	...	...

The 20th March 1915.

No. 1832-Home.—Consequent on the creation by the Secretary of State of a post of Senior Superintendent of Police, Delhi, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to appoint Mr. D. S. Hadow, Superintendent of Police, to the post of Senior Superintendent of Police, with effect from 17th August 1914, and until further orders.

No. 1851-C. & I.—The following returns of wholesale and retail prices current at the headquarters of Delhi Province are published for information :—

Statement showing prices current (wholesale) of food-grains, etc., in the mart at the headquarters of the Delhi Province during the fortnight ending 15th March 1915.

ITEMS.	Wholesale price in Rupees.			ITEMS.	Wholesale price in Rupees.		
	Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.
Rice, husked	6	6	0	Tobacco leaf (dry)	9	0	0
Wheat	5	8	0	Turmeric (unground)	8	0	0
Barley	3	12	0	Salt, Sambhar	1	12	0
Jowar	3	10	0	Raw Hides (Cow)	45	0	0
Bajra	4	0	0	Bran	2	14	0
Maize	3	12	0	Grass (dry)	1	2	3
Gram	4	0	0	Bhusa, white	1	9	0
Arhar Dál	5	4	0	Bengal coal	0	10	0
Linseed	6	8	0	Jowar stalks	1	2	3
Rapeseed (Sarshaf)	4	12	0	Kerosine Oil (per tin, stating the brand) (Victoria).	2	3	0
Til (Jinjili seed)	6	0	0	Plough Bullocks, per pair	150	0	0
Sugar (raw), Gur	4	14	0	Sheep, per score	80	0	0
Cotton (cleaned)	11	8	0	Cotton seed	2	2	0
Ghi	42	8	0	Bejhar	3	12	0
Flour (Wheat)	5	11	0				

Retail Prices Current of Food-grains, etc., at the headquarters of the Delhi Province at the close of the half month ending 15th March 1915.

ITEMS.	Amount per Rupee.	ITEMS.	Amount per Rupee.
	Srs. Chhs.		Srs. Chhs.
Wheat, white	7 0	Arhar (Cajanus Indicus) (husked) (Dal)	7 0
Barley	10 0	Firewood	70 0
Rice { Best sort	3 4	Bengal coal	53 0
{ Common sort	6 0	Salt { Wholesale	23 0
Jowar (Andropogon sorghum)	10 8	{ Retail	22 0
Bajra (Pennisetum typhoideum)	9 8	Bejhar	10 0
Gram (Cicer aristinum) (unhusked)	9 8	Gur	7 12
Maize	10 0	Cotton (unginned)	7 12

The 22nd March 1915.

No. 1871-C. & I.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 18 of the Punjab Excise Act, I of 1914, as applied to the Delhi Province, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to direct that no exciseable article exceeding the quantity for the time being declared to be the limit of retail sale shall be imported, exported or transported except under a pass issued in accordance with the rules for the time being in force in the Delhi Province for such imports, exports and transports :

Provided that the above direction shall not apply to—

- (1) liquor declared to be foreign liquor under section 4 of the Punjab Excise Act, I of 1914, as applied to the Delhi Province ;
- or
- (2) any exciseable article covered by a pass granted under the Excise law in another province, whose import, possession or sale has not been prohibited in the Delhi Province.

The 23rd March 1915.

No. 1908-Rev. & Agri.—In exercise of the powers conferred on him by section 25 of the Punjab Alienation of Land Act, 1900 (XIII of 1900), and by section 4 of the Indian Registration Act, 1908 (XVI of 1908), the Chief Commissioner is pleased to make the following rule :—

RULE.

Rule 7. When any permanent alienation which under section 3 of the Punjab Alienation of Land Act (Act XIII of 1900) is not to take effect as such until the sanction of the Deputy Commissioner is given thereto, has been reduced to writing and the deed of transfer has in the absence of such sanction been registered contrary to the provisions of section 17 (2) of the said Act, the Deputy Commissioner shall, on such registration coming to his notice, intimate to the registering officer in whose office the deed was registered, that the sanction of the Deputy Commissioner to the transaction had not been obtained, and the registering officer shall thereupon make a note to that effect in red ink in the column of remarks against the copy of the document and shall add that registration was in contravention of the provisions of section 17 (2) of the said Act. A copy of the said remarks shall be endorsed on every copy of the deed supplied thereafter by the registering officer under section 91 of the Indian Registration Act, 1908.

No. 1916-Education.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 242 (1) (f) of the Punjab Municipal Act, III of 1911, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to extend the provisions of section 220 of the said Act to the Notified Area of Mehrauli in the Delhi District.

By order,

G. F. DEMONTMORENCY,

Personal Assistant to the Chief Commissioner, Delhi.

**THE HON'BLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL AND
CHIEF COMMISSIONER IN BALUCHISTAN.**

NOTIFICATIONS.

Quetta, the 16th March 1915.

No. 204.—An examination in the Balochi language by the Higher Standard will be held at Quetta in the Durbar Hall on Monday, the 26th April 1915, at 10-30 A.M. and the following day.

The 20th March 1915.

No. 897-R.—The Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan is pleased to sanction, for a period not exceeding four months, with effect from the 24th March 1915, the creation of a temporary appointment of an Additional Extra Assistant Commissioner on Rs. 300 per mensem and to appoint M. Izazuddin Ahmad Khan, an Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 6th grade, to the appointment in question. M. Izazuddin Ahmad Khan will work under the orders of the Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner, Quetta-Pishin.

By order,
DENYS BRAY,
First Assistant.

The 19th March 1915.

No. 857-R.—Under the provisions of Article 459 of the Civil Service Regulations, the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner is pleased to sanction the retention in Government service for a further period of two months, with effect from the 1st May 1915, of Rai Sahib Lala Bhagnmal, Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 4th grade and Personal Indian Assistant to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner.

By order,
DENYS BRAY,
First Assistant and Secretary.

**THE HON'BLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF BRITISH
BALUCHISTAN.**

NOTIFICATIONS.

Quetta, the 12th March 1915.

No. 710-R.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 12 of the Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act, 1886 (VI of 1886), the Chief Commissioner of British Baluchistan is pleased to appoint the Reverend George Eldridge, Minister, Methodist Episcopal Church, Quetta, to be a Registrar of Births and Deaths in British Baluchistan in respect of that class or classes of the community for which he is in the habit of officiating at baptisms and burials.

The 17th March 1915.

No. 818-R.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 1, sub-section (3), of the Excise Regulation, 1915 (I of 1915), the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner of British Baluchistan is pleased to direct that the said Regulation shall come into force on the 1st day of April 1915.

No. 819-R.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 5 of the Excise Regulation, 1915 (I of 1915), the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner is pleased to declare, with respect to the whole of British Baluchistan, that for the purposes of the said Regulation the maximum limit of a retail sale of the exciseable articles named in the first column of the annexed schedule shall be as shown opposite such article in the second column of the schedule respectively :—

The Schedule.

1	2
1. Foreign spirit or foreign fermented liquor	Two imperial gallons or twelve reputed quart bottles.
2. Country spirit	One seer.
3. Bhang, or any preparation or admixture thereof	One seer.
4. Ganja or charas, or any preparation or admixture thereof	Five tolas.

No. 820-R.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 22 (1) and 62 (2), (A) (vi), of the Excise Regulation, 1915 (I of 1915), the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner is pleased to prescribe the age of sixteen years as the limit of age below which the employment of children on licensed premises shall be unlawful.

No. 821-R.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 62, sub-section (2), clause (A), sub-clause (vi), of the Excise Regulation, 1915 (I of 1915), the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner is pleased to prescribe the age of fifteen years as the age under which it shall be unlawful for any licensed vendor or any person in his employ and acting on his behalf to sell or give any excisable article to any child.

No. 822-R.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 16, sub-section (1), of the Excise Regulation, 1915 (I of 1915), the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner is pleased to direct that no person shall have in his possession any excisable article in excess of such quantity as may be declared from time to time under section 5 of the said Regulation to be the limit of retail sale of such article.

The 22nd March 1915.

No. 899-R.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 30 of the Indian Salt Act, 1882 (XII of 1882), as in force in British Baluchistan, the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner is pleased to invest the following officers with the powers noted against each to be exercised in virtue of their offices and within the limits of their respective charges :—

(1) Official designation of officers.	(2) Powers with which they are invested under the Salt Act.
(1) (a) All Deputy Commissioners, (b) All Assistant Commissioners, (c) All Extra Assistant Commissioners.	Powers of Assistant Commissioners.
(2) All Naib Tahsildars	„ „ Salt Revenue Officers of the rank of an Inspector.
(3) All officers of the Police and Excise Departments not below the rank of Sub-Inspector.	Powers of Salt Revenue Officers as specified in sections 16 and 17 of the Act.

2. This office notification No. 1247-Z., dated the 12th August 1907, is hereby cancelled.

By order,
DENYS BRAY,
Secretary.

THE HON'BLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATION.

Quetta, the 22nd March 1915.

No. 900-R.—In exercise of the powers conferred on him by section 30 of the Indian Salt Act, 1882 (XII of 1882), as in force in the territories administered by the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General as such Agent, the Agent to the Governor-General is pleased to confer—

- (1) Upon the Secretary, Quetta Municipal Committee, the powers of a Superintendent of Salt Revenue (who is superior in rank to an Inspector of Salt Revenue) to be exercised by him within the limit of the Quetta Municipality.
- (2) Upon the officers mentioned below the powers of a Salt Revenue Officer specified in sections 16 and 17 of the Act to be exercised by them within the areas noted against their names :—
 - (a) The Thanadar of the Rindli Thana—within the limits of the Bolan Sub-Tahsil.
 - (b) The Duffedar in charge of the Mamal Salt Tract—within the limits of the Nasirabad Tahsil.
 - (c) Supervising Tappedars and Tappedars in the Nasirabad Tahsil—within the limits of their circles.

This office Notifications Nos. 1246-Z., dated the 12th August 1907, and 192-R., dated the 14th July 1911, are hereby cancelled.

By order,
DENYS BRAY,
First Assistant.

ORDERS BY THE HON'BLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER, AJMER-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Camp, the 18th March 1915.

No. 2586-C.—Mr. J. A. DeSouza, confidential clerk to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana, is appointed General Manager, Court of Wards, Ajmer, with effect from the date of assuming charge of the office.

No. 2587-C.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Act V of 1898), the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner is pleased to invest Mr. J. A. DeSouza, General Manager, Court of Wards, Ajmer, with the ordinary powers of a Magistrate of the 1st class to be exercised in the district of Ajmer-Merwara.

No. 2588-C.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 5 of the Ajmer Courts Regulation, I of 1877, the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner is pleased to appoint Mr. J. A. DeSouza, General Manager, Court of Wards, Ajmer, to be a Subordinate Judge of the 1st class in the district of Ajmer-Merwara.

The 22nd March 1915.

No. 2668-C.—908.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 24 of the Excise Regulation, I of 1915, the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner is pleased, in supersession of all previous orders on the subject, to impose a duty of Rs. 10 a seer on ganja imported for consumption in Ajmer-Merwara with effect from the 1st April 1915.

By order,

B. J. GLANCY,

First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana,
and Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

THE HON'BLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Quetta, the 20th March 1915.

No. 172-J.—Under the provisions of section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (V of 1898), as in force in the Baluchistan Agency Territories by virtue of Foreign Department Notification No. 1603-I.B., dated the 28th July 1911, the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General is pleased to appoint Mirza Izaz-ud-din Ahmad Khan, an Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 6th grade and temporary Additional Extra Assistant Commissioner at Quetta, to be a Magistrate of the First Class within the limits of the Quetta District, and under section 280 of the same Code to empower him to try in a summary way all or any of the offences mentioned in the latter section.

No. 173-J.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4, sub-section (2) of the British Baluchistan Civil Justice Regulation, 1896, as in force in the Agency Territories by virtue of Foreign Department Notification No. 1603-I.B., dated the 28th July 1911, the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General is pleased to direct that for entry No. 1 in the table annexed to his Notification No. 4832, dated the 16th October 1903 as amended subsequently, the following entry shall be substituted, namely:—

Offices:

1. The office of the temporary Additional
Extra Assistant Commissioner at
Quetta.

Courts.

The Court of the
Senior Munsiff
of Quetta.

No. 174-J.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 (b) of the British Baluchistan Civil Justice Regulation, 1896, as in force in the Agency Territories by virtue of Foreign Department Notification No. 1603-I.B., dated the 28th July 1911, the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General is pleased to direct that Mirza Izaz-ud-din Ahmad Khan, Senior Munsiff of Quetta, shall exercise jurisdiction in original suits of value not exceeding one thousand rupees.

No. 175-J.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 94 (1) of the British Baluchistan Civil Justice Regulation, 1896, as in force in the Agency Territories by virtue of Foreign Department Notification No. 1603-I.B., dated the 28th July 1911, the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Mirza Izaz-ud-din Ahmad Khan, temporary Additional Extra Assistant Commissioner at Quetta, the jurisdiction of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes, in respect of suits not exceeding Rs. 500 (five hundred) in value to be exercised by him within the local limits of the District and Tahsil of Quetta.

By order,
DENYS BRAY,
First Assistant.

**THE HON'BLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL
IN CENTRAL INDIA.**

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 22nd March 1915.

No. 581-D.—48-15.—The Reverend P. J. Molony relinquished charge of the office of Chaplain of Indore on the afternoon of the 10th March 1915.

No. 585-D.—48-15.—The Reverend P. J. Molony assumed charge of the office of Chaplain of Mhow from the Reverend R. G. Ledgard on the afternoon of the 11th March 1915.

By order,
S. F. BAYLEY,
for First Assistant to the Agent to the
Governor-General in Central India.

**ORDERS BY THE HON'BLE THE AGENT TO THE
GOVERNOR-GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.**

NOTIFICATION.

Camp, the 16th March 1915.

No. 167-C.—R. P. 82-08.—In modification of notification No. 1478—R. P. 82-08, dated the 1st June 1914, Mr. H. Y. Spencer, Inspector, Government Railway Police, is hereby permitted to draw, for the period during which he held charge of the current duties of the Assistant Superintendent Police's office at Indore, acting allowance as a Deputy Superintendent of Police at the rate of Rs. 72-8 per mensem in addition to a local allowance of Rs. 100 per mensem, in accordance with the orders of the Government of India contained in Home Department (Police) Resolution Nos. 429—440, dated the 2nd May 1907.

By order,
L. M. KAYE,
Police Assistant to the Agent to the
Governor-General, Rajputana.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 23rd March 1915.

No. 2788-G.-Camp.—The following appointment of an officiating Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade, Military Accounts Department, is made with effect from the 25th December 1914 :—

Mr. A. P. Cody, Superintendent, 7th (Meerut) Division, to officiate as Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade.

B. W. MARLOW, Colonel,
Military Accountant General.

TREASURE TROVE.**NOTICE.**

Under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act, VI of 1878, it is hereby notified that on 6th July 1913 a treasure of Rs. 38 was found in the house of one Marakal in Kurichi village, Salem Taluk by (1) Chinnakali Boyan, (2) Rama Boyan and (3) Periyannan, coolies of the village, while erecting mud walls in the house of the said Marakal.

2. All persons claiming the said treasure or any part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by an authorised agent before the Collector of Salem at his office in Salem on the 1st August 1915 in view to their claims being enquired into and determined according to law.

E. W. LEGH,

Ag Collector.

SALEM COLLECTOR'S OFFICE ;

Dated 16th March 1915.

CONTROLLER OF MARINE ACCOUNTS, ACCOUNTS SECTION.

List of Government Promissory Notes remaining in deposit with the Controller of Marine Accounts on the 31st December 1914.

Name of person or fund in whose behalf held.	AMOUNT OF INVESTMENT.					TOTAL.
	3½ per cent. 1842-43.	3½ per cent. 1854-55.	3½ per cent. 1865.	3½ per cent. 1900-01	4 per cent. Bombay Port Trust Debentures.	
<i>For safe Custody.</i>						
Messrs. Jivaji Sorabji & Co., Contractors, Bombay.	...	...	...	2,000	...	2,000
„ Turner Morris & Co., Bombay	...	1,000	...	9,000	...	10,000
„ Cowasji & Sons, Contractors, Karachi	...	...	2,000	500	...	2,500
„ A. M. Jeevanji & Co., Contractors, Bombay.	1,000	...	...	...	...	1,000
„ S. R. Subedar & Co., Contractors, Bombay.	..	5,500	1,100	3,500	...	10,100
„ Shridhar Shivanji Ram, Contractor, Bombay.	...	300	...	...	...	300
„ Shaw Wallace & Co., Bombay	2,100	500	...	...	...	2,600
„ Standard Oil Co. of New York, Bombay.	...	...	...	...	1,000	1,000
Mr. E. A. Currim	100	...	...	...	...	100
TOTAL	3,200	7,300	3,100	15,000	1,000	29,600

T. A. HARISON, Colonel,

Controller of Marine Accounts.

CONTROLLER OF MILITARY SUPPLY ACCOUNTS, ACCOUNTS SECTION.

List of Government Promissory notes and other securities remaining in deposit with the Controller of Military Supply Accounts, Calcutta, on 31st December 1914, on account of security deposits of contractors, etc.

No.	Designation of officer from whom received and to whom interest is sent.	AMOUNT OF INVESTMENT.							TOTAL.
		3½ per cent 1843-43.	3½ per cent 1865.	3½ per cent 1879.	3½ per cent 1900-01.	3 per cent 1898-97.	Debentures and bonds.	Bank deposit receipts.	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	<i>G. P. Notes on which interest is drawn.</i>								
	Superintendent, Army Clothing Factory, Alipore.	200	5,100	...	...	5,000	...	...	10,300
	Superintendent, Army Clothing Factory, Madras.	...	...	...	...	200	...	...	200
	Superintendent, Ammunition Factory, Dum-Dum.	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
	Superintendent, Gun and Shell Factory, Cossipore.	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	500
	Superintendent, Hosur Remount Depôt.	...	...	...	1,200	...	...	...	1,210
	Assistant Director of Ordnance Stores, 5th and 6th Divisions, Kirkee.	...	6,000	...	...	...	...	...	6,000
	Assistant Director of Ordnance Stores, 3rd and 7th Divisions, Ferozepore.	...	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
	Assistant Director of Ordnance Stores, 8th Division, Allahabad.	...	2,900	...	...	100	...	...	3,000
	Assistant Director of Dairy Farms, Northern Circle, Ambala.	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
	Assistant Director of Dairy Farms, Southern Circle, Kirkee.	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
	Ordnance Officer in charge Agra Depôt.	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	500
	Medical Storekeeper to Government, Calcutta.	...	...	...	...	200	...	...	200
	Medical Storekeeper to Government, Madras.	...	...	...	...	2,350	...	...	2,350
	Medical Storekeeper to Government, Bombay.	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	500
	TOTAL	200	20,000	500	1,200	7,850	...	...	29,750
	<i>G. P. Notes received but not yet converted into stock.</i>								
	Superintendent, Army Clothing Factory, Alipore.	...	...	...	300	...	...	...	300
	TOTAL	...	...	...	300	...	...	...	300

No.	Designation of officer from whom received and to whom interest is sent.	AMOUNT OF INVESTMENT.							TOTAL.
		3½ per cent. 1842-43.	3½ per cent. 1865.	3½ per cent. 1879.	3½ per cent. 1900-01.	3½ per cent. 1906-07.	Debentures and bonds.	Bank deposit receipts.	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	<i>For safe custody.</i>								
	Superintendent, Army Clothing Factory, Alipore	100	...	...	200	100	...	...	400
	Superintendent, Army Clothing Factory, Madras . . . . .	...	...	...	...	500	...	...	500
	Superintendent, Harness and Saddlery Factory, Cawnpore . . . . .	...	6,000	...	...	...	...	...	6,000
	Assistant Director of Ordnance Stores, 3rd and 7th Divisions, Ferozepore . . . . .	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	1,000
	Assistant Director of Ordnance Stores, 8th Division, Allahabad . . . . .	...	2,600	...	...	...	...	...	2,600
	Medical Storekeeper to Government, Calcutta . . . . .	...	...	...	700	...	...	...	700
	TOTAL	100	8,600	1,000	900	600	...	...	11,200
	<i>Bank Deposit receipts.</i>								
	Assistant Director of Ordnance Stores, 8th Division, Allahabad . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,948	
	Assistant Director of Ordnance Stores, 1st and 2nd Divisions, Rawalpindi . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,370	
	Assistant Director of Ordnance Stores, 3rd and 7th Divisions, Ferozepore . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,820	
	Superintendent, Remount Depot, Mona . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,500	
	Superintendent, Remount Depot, Babugarh . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,500	
	Superintendent, Harness and Saddlery Factory, Cawnpore . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,000	
	Manager, Military Dairy Farm, Lucknow . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	
	Manager, Military Dairy Farm, Mhow . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	800	
	TOTAL . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	43,938	

T. A. HARRISON, Colonel,
Senior Controller, Military Supply Accounts.

CALCUTTA;
Dated the 24th March 1915.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, DELHI.**NOTIFICATIONS.**

Delhi, the 19th March 1915.

No. 897-W.—Whereas it appears to the Chief Commissioner, Delhi Province, that land is required by Government for a public purpose, namely, in connection with the irrigation arrangements at the Kutab, it is hereby declared that the undermentioned land is required for the said purpose.

This declaration is made under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, and under section 7 of the said Act, the Collector, Delhi, is hereby directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

SPECIFICATION OF LAND.

District.	Tahsil.	Mauzah.	Area in acres.	Directions.	Boundaries.	Places where the plan may be inspected.
Delhi.	Delhi.	Mehruli.	One well and 65 acres of land.	Near the junction of the Delhi Kutab and Delhi Gurgaon Roads.	East—Delhi Kutab Road. South—Delhi Gurgaon Road. West—Lal Kot. North—Road connecting Delhi Kutab Road.	Offices of the Executive Engineer, II Project Division, Raisina, Delhi, and Deputy Commissioner, Delhi.

No. 901-W.—The Chief Commissioner is pleased to declare that the land mentioned in Public Works Department Notification No. 1303-W., dated the 6th May 1914, is now not required and is released from the operations of the said notification, which is hereby cancelled.

H. T. KEELING,

Secretary.

HIGH COURT, ORIGINAL SIDE.**NOTIFICATION.**

The 25th March 1915.

The Honourable the Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal has appointed William Dubrelli Weston of Launceston in the State of Tasmania, Commonwealth of Australia, a Legal Practitioner and Notary Public of the Supreme Court of Judicature in Tasmania, a Commissioner within all parts of Tasmania to take affidavits or affirmations or declarations in all suits, matters and proceedings in the Calcutta High Court and also the acknowledgments of married women in respect of property in India.

By order,

J. H. HECHLE,

Registrar.

NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.**NOTIFICATION.**

Lahore, the 18th March 1915.

No. 4.—Rai Sahib Sheo Nath, Executive Engineer, N. W. Railway, is granted leave on medical certificate for 22 days from the 27th December 1914 to 17th January 1915 under Article 336, Civil Service Regulations.

C. H. COWIE, Colonel,

Agent, N. W. Railway.

IN THE CHIEF COURT OF LOWER BURMA.
Insolvency Jurisdiction.

CASE No. 52 of 1915.

Rangoon, the 5th March 1915.

In the matter of James Steele, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by James Steele, Proof-reader, Government Press, residing at No. 16, 47th Street, Rangoon, on the 3rd day of March 1915, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the 5th day of March 1915 against the said James Steele.

CASE No. 53 of 1915.

Rangoon, the 10th March 1915.

In the matter of Maung Ba Than, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Maung Ba Than, clerk, residing at No. 51, Morton Street, Rangoon, on the 8th day of March 1915, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Maung Ba Than.

CASE No. 54 of 1915.

Rangoon, the 11th March 1915.

In the matter of Hamidally Ashraf Ally, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Hamidally Ashraf Ally, peon, residing at No. 17, 37th Street, Rangoon, on the 11th day of March 1915, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Hamidally Ashraf Ally.

CASE No. 55 of 1915.

Rangoon, the 12th March 1915.

In the matter of Ally Ahmed of Ahlone, Kwatthit Quarter, now a civil prisoner in the Central Jail, Rangoon, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Ally Ahmed of Ahlone, Kwatthit Quarter, now a civil prisoner in the Central Jail, Rangoon, on the 23rd day of February 1915, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the 12th day of March 1915 against the said Ally Ahmed.

CASE No. 91 of 1914.

Rangoon, the 9th March 1915.

In the matter of Esa Ismail, piece-goods dealer, at No. 134-135, Suratee Bara Bazaar, Rangoon.

Notice is hereby given that the order of this Court adjudging the said Esa Ismail an insolvent pursuant to the provisions of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, was annulled by an order made on the 2nd day of March 1915.

CASE No. 190 of 1914.

Rangoon, the 11th March 1915.

In the matter of Eusoof Ali, Tailor, residing at Barr Street, Rangoon.

Notice is hereby given that the order of this Court adjudging the said Eusoof Ali an insolvent pursuant to the provisions of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, was annulled by an order made on the 11th day of March 1915.

CASE No. 56 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 15th March 1915.

. In the matter of L. R. Gregory, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by L. R. Gregory, clerk, Sub-Registrar's Office, Rangoon Town District, residing at No. 113, Montgomery Street, Rangoon, on the 12th day of March 1915, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said L. R. Gregory.

CASE No. 57 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 16th March 1915.

In the matter of A. P. Devasagayam Pillay, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by A. P. Devasagayam Pillay, Draftsman, residing in Theinbyu Circle, Rangoon, on the 16th day of March 1915, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said A. P. Devasagayam Pillay.

CASE No. 58 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 17th March 1915. .

In the matter of Lim Cheng Taik and Lim En Chee, Insolvents.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Lim Cheng Taik and Lim En Chee, carrying on business as Cheng Taik & Co. at No. 58, Merchant Street, Rangoon, on the 15th day of March 1915, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the 16th day of March 1915 against the said Lim Cheng Taik and Lim En Chee.

CASE No. 59 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 17th March 1915.

In the matter of Cheethapathi Chinniah, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Cheethapathi Chinniah Clerk, residing at No. 64, 40th Street, Rangoon, on the 16th day of March 1915, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Cheethapathi Chinniah.

CASE No. 60 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 17th March 1915.

In the matter of Mahomed Jeewa Karwa, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Mahomed Jeewa Karwa, Trader, of No. 255, Dalhousie Street, Rangoon, on the 17th day of March 1915, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Mahomed Jeewa Karwa.

CASE No. 61 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 17th March 1915.

In the matter of Asgor Ally, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Asgor Ally, Peon, residing in the Compound of the Revenue Secretary's Office, Rangoon, on the 17th day of March 1915, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Asgor Ally.

CASE No. 62 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 17th March 1915.

In the matter of Maung Po Sein, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Maung Po Sein, Accountant in the office of the Conservator of Forests, Tenasserim Circle, residing at No. 7, 68rd Street, Rangoon, on the 17th day of March 1915, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Maung Po Sein.

CASE No. 63 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 18th March 1915.

In the matter of Shaik Shair Ally, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Shaik Shair Ally, salesman, residing at Crisp Street, Rangoon, on the 17th day of March 1915, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Shaik Shair Ally.

CASE No. 64 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 18th March 1915.

In the matter of Pushpala Madha Munisawmy, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Pushpala Madha Munisawmy, postal peon, General Post Office, residing at No. 32, 43rd Street, Rangoon, on the 18th day of March 1915, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Pushpala Madha Munisawmy.

CASE No. 191 OF 1914.

Rangoon, the 16th March 1915.

In the matter of Rambali Chowdhary, unemployed, of No. 63, Tseekai Maung Tawlay Street, Rangoon.

Notice is hereby given that the order of this Court adjudging the said Rambali Chowdhary an insolvent pursuant to the provisions of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, was annulled by an order made on the 15th day of March 1915.

CASE No. 192 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 16th day of March 1915.

In the matter of Ismail Noorulla, of No. 43, Tseekai Maung Tawlay Street, Rangoon.

Notice is hereby given that the order of this Court adjudging the said Ismail Noorulla, an insolvent, pursuant to the provisions of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, was annulled by an order made on the 15th day of March 1915.

J. HORMASJI,

Registrar.

IN THE COURT OF M. RAHIM BUKSH, M.A., JUDGE, INSOLVENCY COURT, DELHI.

SUIT No. 14 OF 1915.

Delhi, the 19th March 1915.

In the matter of insolvency of Janki Das, son of Nauneh Mal, of Delhi Mohallah, Dharamparah.

It is hereby notified under section 12 of Act 3 of 1907 that an application filed by Janki Das to be adjudicated an insolvent has been admitted in this Court and will be heard on 8th of April 1915.

RAHIM BUKSH,
Judge, Insolvency Court, Delhi.

**IN THE COURT OF THE SUB-JUDGE, WITH INSOLVENCY
POWERS, AJMER-MERWARA, AJMER.**

No. of 1915.

Mr. J. Leyland, Chargemar, Carriage-Shops Department No. 23 . Insolvent

versus

	Rs.	A.	P.	
1. Kesri Mal Bathi, Naya Bazar, Ajmer .	1,050	0	0	Suretyship bonds.
" " " " "	250	0	0	"
" " " " "	120	0	0	"
2. Balco Ram, Kaesergunj, Ajmer .	200	0	0	"
" " " " "	250	0	0	
3. Cheranji Lal Ghassety, Ajmer .	100	0	0	
4. Kalyan Mal, Dargah Bazar, Ajmer .	100	0	0	
5. Paras Ram, Kaesergunj, Ajmer .	300	0	0	
TOTAL	2,370	0	0	

Whereas the applicant Mr. Leyland, Chargemar, Carriage-Shops Department No. 23, has filed an application under Section 11 of Act III, 1907, and the application will be heard by the Court on 17th day of April 1915 at 12 A.M. The creditors are hereby informed that they must appear before the Court either personally or through recognised Agent. In case of default of appearance, the application will be heard *ex parte*.

Given under my hand and seal of the Court, this day of 1915.

No. of 1915.

Mr. H. N: Renny Insolvent

versus

	Rs.	A.	P.	
1. Ram Das, Banker, Lahore .	313	8	0	Decree has been passed.
2. Bishen Dass Narwah, Banker, Phoolan Wali Lane, Lahore .	417	0	0	"
3. Ishar Dass Bhim Raj, son of Nand Ram Mahajan, Kallanwali, B., B. & C. I. Railway .	84	10	0	"
4. Nanak Chand, son of Sheokaran Dass, Mahajan, Sirsa .	75	5	0	"
5. Basant Lal, son of Ramjilal, Mahajan, Sirsa	75	0	0	"
6. Mrs. C. James, Baithakhana, Sealdah, E. B. S. R. .	38	8	0	"
7. Kerpa Ram, Banker, Lahore .	200	0	0	"
8. Sri Ram, Cloth Merchant, Sirsa .	60	0	0	"
9. Dhanna Lal, son of Jodh Raj Mahajan, Bandi-Kui, Shop-Keeper .	19	0	0	"
10. Mrs. Barrow, Midwife, Silchar (Assam), E. B. R. .	76	5	5	"
11. Poorun, Goods Shed, Sirsa .	40	0	0	Promissory note.
12. Phoel Chand, son of Bachulal, near Head Post Office, Ajmer .	50	0	0	Bond.

Whereas the applicant H. C. Renny has filed an application under Section 11 of Act III of 1907 and the application will be heard by the Court on 16th April 1915, at 12 A.M. The creditors are hereby informed that they must appear before the Court either personally or through recognised Agent. In case of default of appearance, the application will be heard *ex parte*.

Given under my hand and seal of the Court, this 15th of March 1915.

S. ABDUL WAHID KHAN,
Sub-Judge, Insolvency Court, Ajmer.

**IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT FORT WILLIAM
IN BENGAL.
In Insolvency.**

Notice of Adjudication Order.

No. 84 of 1915.

Dated the 19th March 1915.

Re Herbert Harold Blinkworth, residing at No. 1, Grant Street, in the town of Calcutta, late a driver in the employ of the East Indian Railway Company, but at present without any employment.

Ex parte the debtor. G. K. Ghosh, Insolvent's Attorney.

On the 16th day of March 1915, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as an Insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

Notice of Adjudication Order.

No. 85 of 1915.

Dated the 19th March 1915.

Re Walter Henry Bowdler, formerly residing at No. 17, Fordyce's Lane, in the town of Calcutta, at present residing at No. 149, Narcoldanga Main Road, in the suburbs of the town of Calcutta, a guard employed in the E. B. S. Railway.

Ex parte the debtor. Insolvent in person.

On the 16th day of March 1915, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as an Insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

Notice of Adjudication Order.

No. 86 of 1915.

Dated the 20th March 1915.

Re Gunga Das Bhattar, residing at No. 22, Hanspukuria Lane, Bara Bazar, in the town of Calcutta, late carrying on business as cloth merchant under the name, style and firm of Ganga Das Bhattar at No. 203, Harrison Road in Calcutta, aforesaid.

Ex parte. Gouri Sanker Khettry and other the creditors. R. C. Basu, creditors' Attorney.

On the 19th day of March 1915, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as an Insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

Notice of Adjudication Order.

No. 87 of 1915.

Dated the 24th March 1915.

Re Rung Lal, Gajanan and Ram Kumar, all residing and lately carrying on business at No. 4, Juggo Mohan Mullick Lane, in the town of Calcutta, in co-partnership with each other as brokers and commission agents under the name, style and firm of Gajanan Ram Kumar but all at present being without any employment.

Ex parte the debtors. Nanda Gopal Ray, Insolvents' Attorney.

On the 19th day of March 1915, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as Insolvents.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

Notice of Adjudication Order.

No. 88 of 1915.

Dated the 25th March 1915.

Re Herbert Joseph Cox, residing at No. 70, Dharamtolla Street, in the town of Calcutta, a Signal Inspector, B. N. Railway, Kharagpore.

Ex parte the debtor. Debtor in person.

On the 22nd day of March 1915, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as an Insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

C. GREY,

Official Assignee of Calcutta.

10, OLD POST OFFICE STREET.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

(POST OFFICE.)

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 22nd March 1915.

No. 824-*Ap.*—Babu Surendra Benod Sinha, Superintendent of post offices, 3rd grade, is granted privilege leave for six weeks with effect from the 1st April 1915 or from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Babu Suresh Chandra Dutt, clerk, office of the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs, is appointed to officiate as Superintendent of post offices, 5th grade, during the absence on privilege leave of Babu Surendra Benod Sinha, or until further orders.

Calcutta, the 23rd March 1915.

No. 833-*Ap.*—Mr. H. Ostoche, Superintendent, R.M.S., 4th grade, is granted privilege leave for one month with effect from the 6th April 1915 or from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Babu Baidya Nath Banerjee, Head Assistant, office of the Inspector-General, R.M.S. and Sorting, Eastern Circle, is appointed to officiate as Superintendent, R.M.S., 5th grade, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. H. Ostoche, or until further orders.

W. MAXWELL,

Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

(TELEGRAPH TRAFFIC.)

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 23rd March 1915.

No. 1212-*T.*—Mr. G. R. Joseph, Telegraph Master and Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 2nd class, is appointed permanent Deputy Superintendent, 2nd class, on probation for one year, with effect from the 4th March 1915.

The 24th March 1915.

No. 1249-*T.*—The furlough for three months granted to Mr. W. J. Rose, Deputy Superintendent, 1st class, in Notification No. 4559-*T.*, dated the 23rd November 1914, is hereby cancelled.

Mr. J. Davis, Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 1st class, *vice* Mr. W. J. Rose, reverts to the grade of Deputy Superintendent, 2nd class, with effect from the 7th February 1915.

No. 1252-*T.*—Mr. P. E. W. Rosemeyer, Telegraph Master, pay Rs. 220—250, was appointed to officiate as Deputy Superintendent, 2nd class, from the 5th January 1915, to the 25th February 1916.

W. MAXWELL,

Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs.

**POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.
TELEGRAPH ENGINEERING.**

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 20th March 1915.

No. 1441-E.-E.—Mr. D. D. Khettry, Deputy Superintendent Engineering, is granted privilege leave for 22 days combined with leave on private affairs for 5 months and 8 days with effect from the 2nd March 1915.

Calcutta, the 23rd March 1915.

No. 1469-E.-E.—Mr. G. E. O. de Smidt, Assistant Superintendent, Telegraph Engineering, is granted study leave for three months in combination with the privilege leave for three months notified in this Department's Notification No. 518-E., dated the 5th February 1915.

W. MAXWELL,

Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs.

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BY THE SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA,
8, HASTINGS STREET, CALCUTTA.

A General Catalogue of all Government Publications may be obtained gratis from the Government Central Press, Calcutta.

All books published by the Superintendent of Government Printing, India, can be purchased either directly or through the following or any other booksellers:—

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Messrs. Kegan Paul, Trench, Trubner & Co., 68-74, Carter Lane, E.C.
Mr. Bernard Quaritch, 11, Grafton Street, New Bond Street, W.
Messrs. P. S. King & Sons, 3 and 4, Great Smith Street, Westminster.
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Messrs. Grindlay & Co., 54, Parliament Street, London, S.W.
Messrs. Luzac & Co., 46, Great Russell Street, London, W.C.

Messrs. W. Thacker & Co., 2, Creed Lane, London, E.C.
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North-West Frontier Province Annual Administration Report of the Public Works Department for the year 1913. Foolcap. Paper cover. Re. 1-9 or 2s. 1d. (3s.)

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Classified List and Distribution Return of Establishment. Corrected up to 30th June 1914. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. Re. 1-4 or 1s. 11d. (3s.)

Electrical Undertakings in India. Corrected up to 1912. Foolcap. Board. Rs. 2 or 3s. (3s.)

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL, BIHAR AND ORISSA.

History of Services of Gazetted and other Officers Serving under the Government of Bihar and Orissa. Corrected to 1st July 1914. Part I (Indian and Statutory Civil Services, Provincial Civil, Executive and Judicial Branches and Subordinate Civil Services). Royal 8vo. Board. Re. 1-6 or 2s. (6s.)

History of services of Gazetted and other Officers serving under the Government of Bihar and Orissa. Corrected to 1st July 1914. Part II (Medical, Police, Educational, Public Works and Miscellaneous Departments). Royal 8vo. Board. Re. 1s. 6d. (3s.)

**LIST OF NEW BOOKS FOR SALE AT THOMASON COLLEGE, ROORKEE,
WHICH WERE NOT ADVERTISED BEFORE.**

Survey Note Book for Engineers containing explanations and a set of forms for Levelling, Traversing, Triangulation and Astronomy, with a worked out example for each. This book is part of the Civil Engineer class course in surveying at the Thomason College. Printed on thin paper with blank pages and bound in cloth. Rs. 2-4.

**LIST OF NEW BOOKS AND PERIODICALS FOR SALE AT THE LIBRARY OF
THE ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL, 1, PARK STREET, CALCUTTA.**

SOCIETY'S PUBLICATIONS.

Journal, Vol. VII. Nos. 9-11 at Rs. 2.

Journal, Vol. VIII. Nos. 1-10 at Rs. 2.

Memoirs, Vol. III, No. 5. The Vyavahara-Matrika of Jimutavahana, by the Hon'ble Justice Sir Asutosh Mukherji Saraswati, at Re. 1-8.

Memoirs, Vol. III, No. 6. Some current Pushtu Folk Stories by F. H. Malton, 21st Punjabis, at Re. 1-8

Memoirs, Vol. III, No. 7. The Chank Bangle Industry by James Hornell at Rs. 2.

Journal and Proceedings, Vol. VII, No. 11, Vol. IX, Nos. 1-11, and Extra No. The Bhagya Language. Vol. X, Nos. 1-4, at Rs. 2 per number.

Journal and Proceedings, Vol. 75, Part 3. At Rs. 2.

Memoirs, Vol. III, No. 9. Father A. Monserrati's Mongolian Legationis Commentarius by Rev. H. Hoston, S.J. Rs. 4.

Memoirs, Vol. IV, No. 1. Sanskrit-Tibetan English Vocabulary, being an edition and translation of the Mahavyutpatti by Alexander Cosmo deKoros, edited by E. Denison Ross, C.I.E., Ph.D., and Mahamahopadhyaya Satish Chandra Vidyabhusana, M.A., Ph.D., Part I. Rs. 5.

Memoirs, Vol. V, No. 1. Srid-pa-ho: a Tibeto-Chinese Chart of Divination by Mahamahopadhyaya Satish Chandra Vidyabhusana, M.A., Ph.D.

BIBLIOTHECA INDICA.

- Munta Khab-ul-Lubab, Part 3.** Fasc. by Lieutenant-Colonel T. W. Haig at Rs. 1-4.
Havi Kalpa Lata. Fasc. I, by Pandit Sarat Chander Sastri at As. 10.
Tantravartica. Fasc. 11, 12, by M. M. Ganga Nath Jha at Rs. 1-4.
Tattacintamony Diddity Vivrity, Vol. 3. Fasc. I, by Kamikha Nath Tarkabagis at As. 10.
Akbar Nama, Vol. 3. Fasc. 2-4, by H. Beveridge at Rs. 1-4.
Tirtha Cintamani. Fasc. 4, by Kamal Krishna Smrititirtha at As. 10.
Maasir-i-Rahini. Fasc. 3, by Maulavi Hadyet Hossain at Rs. 2.
Sivahitam. By Sivambhar Jyotisaraya at As. 10.
Upamitibhavyaprapancha Katha. Fasc. 3. Part 2, by Dr. H. Jacobi at As. 10.
Munta Khab-ul-Tawarikh, Part 3. Fasc. 2, by Lieutenant-Colonel T. W. Haig at Rs. 1.
Kirana-vali. Fasc. 3 by M. M. Shih Nath Sarvabhauma at As. 10.
Sri Surisarvasyam. Fasc. 1, by Jagannath Misra at As. 10.
Avadhan Kalpalata, Vol. I. Fasc. 10, by Rai Sarat Chandra Das Bahadur at Rs. 1.
Samaraicca Kaha. Fasc. 5, by Dr. H. Jacobi at As. 10.
Saduktikaranamrita. Fasc. 1, by Ramavatare Sarma at As. 10.
Smriti Prokas. Fasc. 1, by M. M. Sadasiva Misra at As. 10.
Amar Tika Kamadhenuh, by M. M. Satis Chandra Vidyabhusana at Rs. 1.
Tabakat-i-Akbari (English). Rs. 3.
Do. (Text). Rs. 2-8.
Sivaparinaya. Fasc. I. As. 10.
Catasahasrika Prajnaparamita, Part II. Fasc. I. As. 10.
Upamitibhavyaprapancha Katha. Fasc. 14 As. 10.
Akbarnama (English) Vol. III. Fasc. 5. Rs. 1-4.
Nyayabindu of Dharmakirti. Fasc. 2. Rs. 1.
Masiru-Lrumara. Fasc. 3-4. (English). Rs. 2-8.
Maitra or Maitrayaniya Upanishad. Fasc. 1. As. 10.
Visvahitam. Fasc. 1. As. 10.
Kavindravacana Samuccaya. Rs. 3-8.
Sri Surisarvasyam. Fasc. 2. As. 10.

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS ISSUED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT
 FROM OCTOBER 1913 TO MARCH 1914.

- Monthly Weather Review, May to November 1913.** (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Rs. 1 per month.
Annual Summary of the Monthly Weather Review, 1912. (Illustrated by 6 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Rs. 3.
Memoirs of the Indian Meteorological Department, Vol. XXII, Part II. By Gilbert T. Walker, C.S.I., M.A., Sc.D., F.R.S. Quarto. Paper cover. Rs. 1-5.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA
 DURING THE WEEK ENDING 7TH FEBRUARY 1914.

- Records of the Geological Survey of India, Vol. XLIII, Part 3,** by Director, Geological Survey of India. Contributions to the Geology of the Province of Yunnan in Western China. I. The Bhamo Teng-yueh area (with plates 6 to 17). Contributions to the Geology of the Province of Yunnan in Western China. II. Petrology of the Volcanic Rocks of the Teng-yueh District (with plates 18 to 20). The Kirana and other Hills in the Jech and Rechna Doabs (with plates 21 and 22). The Banswal Aerolite. Rs. 1.
Records of the Geological Survey of India, Vol. XLIII, Part 4, by Director, Geological Survey of India. The Gold-bearing Alluvium of the Chindwin River and Tributaries (with plates 23 to 25). The correlation of the Siwaliks with Mammal Horizons of Europe (with plates 26 to 28). Contributions to the Geology of the Province of Yunnan in Western China. III. Notes on the Stratigraphy of the Ordovician and Silurian Beds of Western Yunnan by J. Coggin Brown, M.Sc., with Provisional Palaeontological Determinations by F. R. Cowper Reed, M.A., F.E.S. Further Notes on the species "Camarocrinus Asiaticus" from Burma. Rs. 1.
Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XLIII, Part I. By Sir Thomas Holland, K.C.I.E., Professor of Geology, University of Manchester, and G. H. Tipper, M.A., Geological Survey of India. Indian Geological Terminology. Rs. 2.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA
 DURING THE WEEK ENDING 30TH MAY 1914.

- Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XL, Part 2.** By E. H. Parcoe, M.A., D.Sc., F.G.S., Assistant Superintendent, Geological Survey of India. The Petroleum Occurrences of Assam and Bengal. Rs. 3.

Records of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XLIV, Part 1. By Director, Geological Survey of India. General Report of the Geological Survey of India for the year 1913. A Carbonaceous Aerolite from Rajputana (with text figure). Notes on Value of Nummulites as Zone Fossils, with a description of some Burmese Species. (With plates 1 to 3.) Re. 1.

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS ISSUED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT DURING THE CURRENT QUARTER.

Monthly Weather Review, December 1913. (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Price Re. 1.

Monthly Weather Review, January 1914. (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Price Re. 1.

Monthly Weather Review, February 1914. (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Price Re. 1.

Monthly Weather Review, March 1914. (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Price Re. 1.

Correlation in seasonal variations of weather, III. On the criterion for the reality of relationship or periodicities. Memoirs of the Indian Meteorological Department, Vol. XXI, Part IX. Quarto. Paper cover. By Gilbert T. Walker, C.S.I., M.A., Sc.D., F.R.S. Price 0-8-0 (eight annas).

Monthly Weather Review, April 1914. (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Price Re. 1.

Monthly Weather Review, May 1914. (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Price Re. 1.

Monthly Weather Review, June 1914. (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Price Re. 1.

Monthly Weather Review, July 1914. (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Price Re. 1.

Monthly and Annual Normals of Pressure, Temperature, Relative Humidity, Vapour Tension and Cloud. Memoirs of the Indian Meteorological Department, Volume XXII, Part III. By Gilbert T. Walker, C.S.I., M.A., Sc.D., F.R.S. Quarto. Paper cover. Price Re. 1-8.

Monthly Weather Review, August 1914. (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Price Re. 1.

III. A discussion of the anemographic observations recorded at Port Blair from September 1894 to August 1904.

IV. A discussion of the anemographic observations recorded at Dhubri from November 1889 to May 1896.

Memoirs of the Indian Meteorological Department, Vol. XIX. By W. A. Harwood with an introduction by G. T. Walker. (Illustrated by 27 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Price Re. 1-8.

Monthly Weather Review, September 1914. (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Price Re. 1.

Annual Summary of the Monthly Weather Review, 1913. (Illustrated by 6 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Rs. 3.

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS ISSUED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT FROM JANUARY TO JUNE 1914.

Monthly Weather Review, August 1913 to January 1914 (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Re. 1 per month.

Annual Summary of the Monthly Weather Review, 1912. (Illustrated by 6 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Rs. 3.

A further study of relationship with Indian monsoon rainfall—Memoirs of the Indian Meteorological Department, Vol. XXI, Part VIII, by Gilbert T. Walker, C.S.I., M.A., Sc.D., F.R.S. Quarto. Paper cover. Re. 0-8-0.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA DURING THE WEEK ENDING 27TH JUNE 1914.

Records of Geological Survey of India, Volume XLIV, Part 2, by Director, Geological Survey of India. Contributions to the Geology of the Province of Yunnan in Western China. IV. The Country around Yunnan Fu (with Plate 4). Note on a Dyke of White Trap from the Pench Valley Coalfield, Chhindwara District, Central Provinces (with text figures 2 and 3). Statement of Mineral Concessions granted during 1913. Re. 1.

LIST OF BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE COORG ADMINISTRATION DURING THE HALF-YEAR WHICH ENDED ON THE 30TH JUNE 1914.

Report on Forest Administration in Coorg, by H. Tireman, Esq., Deputy Conservator of Forests, Coorg. "Progress report on the Forest Administration in Coorg for the year 1912-13." It deals with the Administration of Forests in Coorg. Foolscap folio. Paper binding. Price 8a. or 9d. (6 pies.)

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA DURING THE WEEK ENDING 1ST AUGUST 1914.

Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XLI, Part 2, by L. Leigh Fermor, D.Sc., A.R.S.M., F.G.S., Superintendent, Geological Survey of India. On the Geology and Coal Resources of Korea State, Central Provinces. (With 12 plates.) Rs. 3.

Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XLII, Part 1, by J. Coggin Brown, M.Sc., F.G.S., Assistant Superintendent, Geological Survey of India. The Burma Earthquake of May 1912. Rs. 3.

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS ISSUED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT FROM APRIL TO SEPTEMBER 1914.

Monthly Weather Review, December 1913 to April 1914. (Illustrated by 7 plates). Quarto. Paper cover. Re. 1 per month.

A further study of relationship with Indian Monsoon rainfall Memoirs of the Indian Meteorological Department, Vol. XXI, Part VIII. By Gilbert T. Walker, C.S.I., M.A., Sc.D., F.R.S. Quarto. Paper cover. Annas 8.

Correlation in seasonal variations of weather, III, on the criterion for the reality of relationships or periodicities. Memoirs of the Indian Meteorological Department, Vol. XXI, Part IX. By Gilbert T. Walker, C.S.I., M.A., Sc.D., F.R.S. Quarto. Paper cover. Price annas 8.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA DURING THE WEEK ENDING 17TH OCTOBER 1914.

Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Palaeontologia Indica, Sr. XV, Himalayan Forests, Volume IV, Fasc. No. 5, by Miss Paula Steiger, Ph.D. Additional Notes of the Fauna of the Spiti Shales. Re. 1.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA DURING THE WEEK ENDING 28TH NOVEMBER 1914.

Records of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XLIV, Part 3. By Director, Geological Survey of India. Some newly discovered Coal-Seams near the Yaw River, Pakokku District, Upper Burma (with plates 5 to 12). The Monazite Sands of Travancore (with plates 13 to 17). A Lower Cretaceous Fauna from the Himalayan Gieumal Sandstone together with a description of a few Fossils from the Chikkim Series, by Dr. Albrecht Spitz (Vienna). Translated by E. Vredenburg, B.Sc., F.G.S. (with plates 18 and 19 and text figures 4 to 11). Further description of Indarctos Satmontanus Pilgrim, the new genus of Bear from the Middle Siwaliks, with some remarks on the Fossil Indian Ursidae (with plate 20). On the Probable Future Beheading of the Son and Red Rivers by the Hosdo (with plate 21). Re. 1.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA DURING THE WEEK ENDING 26TH DECEMBER 1914.

Records of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XLIV, Part 4. By W. A. K. Christie, B.Sc., Ph. D., Chemist, Geological Survey of India, Guy E. Pilgrim, D.Sc., F.G.S., Officiating Superintendent, Survey of India, Captain J. L. Griminton, R.G.A., F.R.G.S. Notes on the Salt Deposits of the Cis-Indus Salt Ranges. Description of teeth referable to the Lower Siwalik Cretaceous genus Dissopsalis Pilgrim. Notes on some Glaciers of the Dhaul and Lissar Valleys Kumaon Himalaya, September 1912. Miscellaneous Notes, Index. Re. 1.

**LIST OF PUBLICATIONS ISSUED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT
FROM JULY TO DECEMBER 1914.**

Monthly Weather Review, March to July 1914. (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover.
Rs. 1 per month.

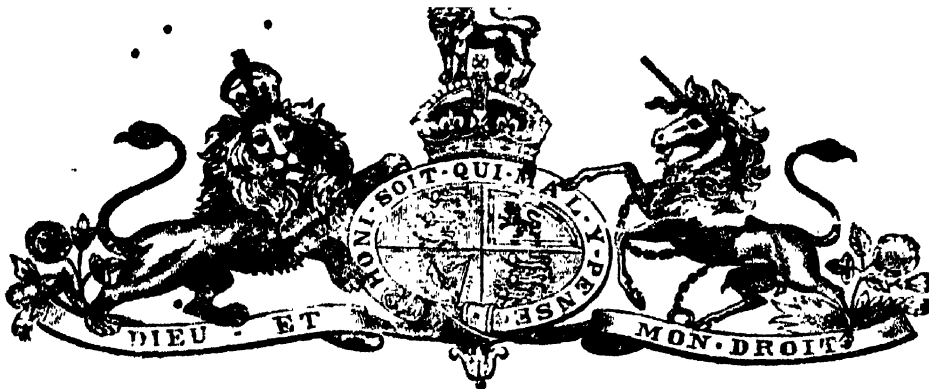
Correlation in seasonal variations of weather, III, on the criterion for the Reality of relationships or Periodicities. Memoirs of the Indian Meteorological Department, Volume XXI, Part IX. By Gilbert T. Walker, C.S.I., M.A., Sc.D., F.R.S. Quarto. Paper cover. Price annas 8.

**LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA
DURING THE WEEK ENDING 30TH JANUARY 1915.**

Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Palæontologia Indica, New Series, Volume V, Memoir No. 2. By Carl Diener, Ph.D., Professor of Palæontology at the University of Vienna. The Anthracolithic Faunæ of Kashmir, Kanaur and Spiti (with plates I to XI). Rs. 2-12

**LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA
DURING THE WEEK ENDING 6TH MARCH 1915.**

Records of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XLV, Part 1, by Guy E Pilgrim, D.Sc., F.G.S.: New Siwalik Primates and their bearing on the question of the Evolution of Man and the Anthropoidea. S. S. Buckman, F.G.S.: The Brachiopoda of the Namyan Beds of Burma: Preliminary Notice. A. M. Heron, B.Sc., F.G.S.: Miscellaneous Note, Gypsum in Dholpur. Rs. 1.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 27, 1915.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

LOST.

The lower half of the Government Promissory Note No. 155867 of the 3½ per cent. loan of 1865 for Rs. 5,000, originally standing in the name of Zakeya Begum, the proprietress, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of a Duplicate in favour of the proprietress. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

Name of the Advertiser—BIBI ZAKAYA BEGUM.

Residence—Patna.

LOST.

The undermentioned Interest Warrant issued in my name No. 125150, dated 30th June 1914, of the 3½ per cent. Loan of 1900-01, for Rs. 17-0-11.

The payment of the Warrant has been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and application for duplicate of the Warrant is about to be made to that Office.

Name of Proprietor—G. F. BOWYER,

Address—Bristol Hotel, Calcutta.

Abstract statement of the Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund for the quarter ending 30th April 1914, being the fourth quarter of the year 1913-14, compared with the corresponding quarter of the year 1912-13.

PARTICULARS.	For the quarter ending 30th April 1914.	For the quarter ending 30th April 1913.	Increase.	Decrease.				
Balance in favour of the Fund at the end of the previous quarter	Rs. A. P. 1,40,11,979 12 2	Rs. A. P. 1,47,77,193 5 4	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P. 1,65,216 8 1				
ADD INCOME—								
Subscriptions from 1st February to 30th April in the Widows' Fund	84,758 9 0	89,410 8 0	.....	4,654 10 0			
Subscriptions from 1st February to 30th April in the Children's Fund	84,562 8 0	37,366 14 0	.....	2,744 6 0			
Income and outlay on office buildings and grounds	1,324 15 0	1,817 4 0	.....	493 5 0			
Fees and stamps	2 0 0	4 0 0	.....	2 0 0			
Amount at credit of subscribers under Rule 55 transferred to divisible surplus	87 0 0	.....	87 0 0	.....			
Amount of pension with interest received from Government of India on behalf of incumbents who came upon the Fund in consequence of the Mutiny of 1857	391 5 3	398 7 7	.....	4 2 4			
Amount of interest received from Government of India for the year 1913-14 1912-13	6,75,906 4 11	6,66,763 11 2	.....	10,977 6 4			
Amount of fine imposed on subscriptions in arrears	30 4 8	10 9 3	10 11 5	.....			
Total Income	9,67,030 14 10	10,15,736 1 1	97 11 5	10,774 13 6				
GRAND TOTAL	1,66,09,040 12 1	1,57,92,934 6 5	97 11 5	11,63,991 5 9				
DEDUCT DISBURSEMENTS—								
Pensions payable to incumbents in the Widows' Fund	1,97,494 6 11	1,93,086 6 10	6,430 2 1	.....			
Ditto ditto in the Children's Fund	95,134 5 0	92,673 2 6	2,161 2 4	.....			
Establishment and contingencies	6,315 12 11	6,704 8 2	.....	388 6 4			
Loss by exchange on remittances out of India	6,637 15 11	9,940 13 8	.....	1,302 15 4			
Commission paid for money orders	637 8 6	630 0 0	27 8 6	.....			
Total Expenditure	3,03,232 3 8	2,91,316 10 0	110,708 12 11	1,601 2 8				
Balance in favour of the Fund	1,53,05,809 8 10	1,54,98,710 12 5	—10,611 1 6	11,92,900 2 1				
GRAND TOTAL	1,53,09,040 12 1	1,57,92,934 6 5	97 11 5	1,63,991 5 9				
Proportion of divisible surplus payable to qualified members of more than five years' standing	79,700 10 0	79,938 0 0	.....	237 15 0			
	Widows' Fund.	Children's Fund.	Widows' Fund.	Children's Fund.	Widows' Fund.	Children's Fund.	Widows' Fund.	Children's Fund.
Number of subscribers (on 30th April)	778	431	827	440	46	29
Number of incumbents (on 30th April)	790	836	757	630	23	8
Number of subscribers sharing statement (on 1st May)	830	436	930	461	30	15

A.—Net decrease in grand total of income	Rs. A. P. 1,63,973 10 4
B.—Net increase in total expenditure	9,017 8 3
C.—Decrease in balance	1,62,911 2 7

S. B. THOMSON,
Accountant.

J. W. MEDLAND, C. A.,
J. C. C. GRAY, } Auditors.
Published by order of the Directors,

J. M. MURRAY,
Secretary.

LOST.

The undermentioned Interest Warrant issued in my name No. 141134, dated 30th June 1914, of the 3½ per cent. Loan of 1854-55, for Rs. 630-10-5.

The payment of the Warrant has been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and application for duplicate of the Warrant is about to be made to that Office.

Name of Proprietor—G. F. BOWYER,
Address—Bristol Hotel, Calcutta.

LOST.

The undermentioned Interest Warrant issued in my name No. 140534, dated 30th June 1914, of the 3½ per cent. Loan of 1854-55, for Rs. 51-2-4.

The payment of the Warrant has been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and application for duplicate of the Warrant is about to be made to that Office.

Name of Proprietor—G. F. BOWYER,
Address—Bristol Hotel, Calcutta.

**WHOLESALE AND RETAIL PRICES IN THE SECOND HALF OF
FEBRUARY 1915 OF :**

• RICE
WHEAT AND FLOUR
BARLEY
JAWAR
BAJRA
RAGI
KANGNI
MAIZE
GRAM

ARHAR DÁL
OATS
COTTON SEED
LINSEED
MUSTARD AND RAPSEED
SESAMUM (*Til* or *jīnjīlī*)
GHI
SUGAR, RAW (*Gār*)
SALT

TOBACCO LEAF
TURMERIC
GRASS AND STRAW
JAWAR STALKS
BHUSA (WHITE)
BRAN
SHEEP AND BULLOCKS
KEROSENE OIL

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF FEBRUARY

DISTRICTS	RICE, UNHUSKED		RICE, HUSKED		WHEAT		FLOUR (WHEAT)		BARLEY		JAWAR		BAJRA	
	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914
Burma—														
Tenasserim—														
Mergui . . .	...	...	31.84	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tavoy . . .	...	...	30.22	26.02	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst . . .	...	...	34.71	35.75	55.65	55.65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pago (deltaic)—														
Rangoon . . .	...	...	27.95	36.36	55.17	58.23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maungtha . . .	...	...	38.68	35.16	91.43	36.78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bassien . . .	...	...	30.19	36.90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pago (inland)—														
Hennada . . .	...	...	38.79	38.79	76.19	76.19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Toungoo . . .	...	...	30.19	30.19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Burma—														
Mandalay . . .	...	...	34.04	32.99	54.7	15.07	...	...	...	...	22.38	20.71	...	...
Pakokku . . .	...	...	35.75	41.58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22.38	...	...
Ava—														
Akyab . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam—														
Burma—														
Balaganj (Sylhet) . . .	27.5	33.44	45	53.75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brakmaputra—														
Gaighata . . .	30	30.62	50	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gaibandi . . .	28.12	28.12	48.12	50.62	62.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal—														
Rangoon—														
Chittagong . . .	30.25	25	42.5	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca . . .	33.5	...	50	57.5	...	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca—														
Calcutta . . .	29.37	...	...	58.75	65	48.12	...	...	...	35	...	31.25	...	48.75
Western—														
Bardwan . . .	26.25	...	46.25	50	62.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Midnapur . . .	21.37	...	45	46.25	52.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northern—														
Patna . . .	31.25	33.12	53.75	53.12	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rangpur . . .	30	31.25	...	62.5	62.5	48.75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihar and Orissa—														
Bihar, north—														
Bhagalpur . . .	...	...	52.5	47.5	63.75	45	...	...	31.25	31.67	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur . . .	...	...	66.56	57.19	61.56	50	...	...	33.28	36.25	...	...	...	...
Bihar, south—														
Patna . . .	...	...	46.25	42.5	60	40	...	...	30	31.67	30	...	...	...
Orissa—														
Cuttack . . .	...	...	...	44.79	68.07	43.54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
United Provinces—														
Almora—														
Banars . . .	29.32	26.25	55.16	55.16	59.11	41.77	61.67	48.28	36.26	35.61	31.23	33.23	35.26	38.23
Central—														
Cawnpore . . .	30	27.5	50.62	50 to 60	61.25	41.87	65	50.62	40	33.5	34.27	25	35.02	25
Etah . . .	...	...	50.78	55.16	60.94	36.25	...	...	40.94	36.25	30.78	25.94	34.02	...
Eastern—														
Meerut . . .	28.44	...	57.19	57.03	57.19	42.08	61.56	47.19	35	33.08	36.41	29.23	37.19	...
Agra . . .	32.97	55.16	61.51	57.18	66.67	42.08	72.71	50	34.74	36.25	...	34.33	35.33	36.67
Western—														
Shahjahanpur . . .	30	33.12	50	57.5	58.91	40	66.56	48.25	40	31.25	33.27	...	40	...
Uttar—														
Lucknow . . .	...	...	44.48	48.44	61.41	40.94	66.56	67.03	...	36.25	36.25	36.41	37.97	34.94
Uttar Pradesh—														
Meerut . . .	30.94	31.67	35.16	52.81	61.72	42.19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* The figures under "Rice, husked" represent the prices of common rice.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, MARCH 27, 1915.

INDIA

AND INDUSTRY

The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

[illegible]

SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, MARCH 29, 1915

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF FEBRUARY—Continued

[illegible]

SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, MARCH 27, 1915.

~~The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)~~

STRAW		JAWAR STALKS		BRUSA (WHITE)		BRAN		SHEEP, PER SCORE		PLOUGH BULLOCKS, PER FAIR		KEROSENE OIL, PER TIN		DISTRICTS	
1915	1916	1915	1916	1915	1916	1915	1916	1915	1916	1915	1916	1915	1916		
...	20.58	11.43	...	...	...	...	2.5	2.62	Burma--	
...	11.9	11.9	...	...	...	...	2	2	Tanasserim--	
...	2.25	2	Mergui	
...	30.02	34.97	...	...	...	...	1.87	1.87	Tavoy	
...	11.43	8.58	...	...	...	...	1.87	1.87	Moulmein and Amphu	
...	Pegu (deltaic)--	
...	Bangon	
...	Mauabin	
...	Bassien	
...	Pegu (inland)--	
...	2.12	2	Hannada	
...	Toungoo	
...	28.88	30.92	...	...	...	...	2.06	2	Upper Burma--	
...	Mandalay	
...	Pakokka	
...	2.87	2.25	Arahan--	
...	Akyab	
...	Assam--	
...	1.95	1.95	Burma--	
...	2.12	2.75	(Balagan) Sylhet	
...	2	2.08	Brahmaputra--	
...	Goalpara	
...	Ganbadi	
...	Bengal--	
...	1.84	1.84	Eastern--	
...	2.31	2.25	Chittagong	
...	Dacca	
...	8.75	...	...	...	...	...	23.75	...	...	...	...	2.22	2.17	Deltaic--
...	Calcutta	
...	10	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	...	2.17	2.3	Western--
...	4.06	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.16	2.11	Burdwan
...	2.19	2.19	Midnapur	
...	2.44	2.37	Northern--	
...	Fabna	
...	Rangpur	
...	Bihar and Orissa--	
...	30	32.5	...	...	...	...	1.98	1.97	Bihar, north--	
...	38.28	25	...	...	...	...	2.06	2.08	Bhagalpur	
...	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Muzaffarpur	
...	7.5	11.25	27.5	18.75	...	...	...	...	2	2	Bihar, south--	
...	7.5	7.5	...	...	...	...	2.22	2.19	Patna	
...	Orissa--	
5.62	5.68	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cuttack
...	United Provinces	
...	28.59	27.6	...	...	...	...	2.62	2.75	(a) AGRA--	
...	Eastern--	
...	...	2.5	...	11.25	14.69	81.25	22.5	65	{ 60 to 70 } 60	...	...	...	...	Banars
...	...	3.12	65		2.41	2.5	Central--
...	2.53	2.5	Cawnpore	
...	Jhansi	
...	18.28	11.41	29.58	32.97	...	...	...	...	2.59	...	Western--	
...	Meerut	
12.5	12.88	...	7.13	5.68	12.5	40	13.33	80	80	2.62	2.5	Agra
...	11.25	10	40	28.12	{ 55 and 60 }	{ 60 and 65 }	60 and 80	60 and 80	60 and 80	3.53	2.5	Submontane, near
...	Shajahanpur	
...	(b) OUDH--	
...	13.33	10	30	25	30	40	...	...	2.47	2.44	Southern--	
...	Lucknow	
...	15.	6.37	...	...	...	...	50	50	2.87	2.87	Northern--	
...	Fyzabad	

SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, MARCH 27, 1913.

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF FEBRUARY—continued

[illegible]

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

[illegible]

Districts	RUBIUM (Til or Jangol)		GHI		SUGAR, RAW (Gor)		SALT		TOBACCO LEAF		TURNIPSEED		GRASS	
	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914
(a) . . . . .	...	84.06	...	486.67	...	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8.37
...	60	80	430	470	55	80	10.25	10.72	100	88.75	80	80	...	...
...	65.81	80	486.72	512.5	51.55	44.37	15.16	14.84	180	85	88.91	100	10	...
...	60	90	410	510	46.25	41.25	17.5	17.5	90	77.5	80	80	11.41	11.41
...	65	88.75	410	480	50	40	14.37	14.37	100	...	70	70	...	...
...	...	...	425	470	50	41.25	14.37	12.75	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	380	480	46.37	38.37	15	15	...	80	...	...	10	10
...	55	75	380	480	44.37	40	10.72	10.25	125	...	85	...	4.37	...
Frontier Province—	...	...	412.92	457.12	55.82	45.34	15.73	15.1	186.15	116.35	...	...	...	...
Immel Khan . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Halachistan—	...	...	370	430	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	395.62	432.37	...	...	...	...	...	47.5	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	380	460	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	400	540	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
and Kerdah—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	333.83	...	75	...	...	...	100	...	67.71	...	...	...
...	...	...	332.45	448.06	60.52	63.18	...	...	210.52	266.67	63.18	...	...	...
...
...	...	...	365	...	55	63.28	...	...	65.94	...	...	...	...	...
...
...	87.19	...	448.23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	360	410	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Provinces—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	98	410	506.02	...	...	22.5	22.21	116.02	100	65	120	10	7.5
...	47.06	60.62	380	470	...	...	22.19	22.19	88.25	114.25	72.69	88.87	5	6.42
...	...	...	400	450	...	...	22.5	20	160	160	57	80	...	...
...	60.75	80	362	514.25	...	...	19.37	19	107	119	...	...	...	...
...	60.5	84.5	320	440	...	...	19	19	124.44	123.31	...	...	4.37	10
Central—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	98.2	89.6	457.8	487.9	70.4	54.4	19.5	22.4	...	...	64	44.6	...	...
...	...	...	512.1	445.2	...	...	...	...	171.3	186.4	48.5	35.7	...	...
...	58	77.2	444.4	508	79.2	47.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	427.7	526.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	45.8	41.2	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	154.2	180	49.4	65.8	...	...
3rd, central—	...	...	350	441.4	...	...	...	15.7	...	...	...	...	...	...
3rd, south—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	74.1	74.1	559.6	559.6	69.1	46.1	12.8	12.8	214	156.3	46.1	46.1	...	...
...	...	...	532.3	600	...	...	15.1	15.1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	506.7	606.2	...	...	17.5	17.6	129.4	129.4	...	...	...	...
...	87	87	675.7	675.7	...	...	...	...	...	108.2	...	...	...	...
...	76	80	496.25	548.59	102.86	69.54	...	...	205.68	205.68	102.86	129	2.1	2.55
...	76	76	548.54	531.41	68.54	47.13	...	...	240	240	85.68	127.13	2.2	5.68

(a) Not reported yet

* Includes octroi duty amounting to Rs. 102 per 10 mounds

These statistics are compiled from the fortnightly returns furnished by District Officers to Local Governments and Administrations, etc., to the wholesale prices in the principal markets (not necessarily district head-quarters) in each province on the last (or nearest next) day of each month.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, MARCH 1914

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

STRAW		JAWAR STALKS		BRUSA (WHITE)		BEAN		SHEEP, PER SOON		FLOUR BULLOCKS, PER PAIR		KEROSENE OIL, PER TIN		DISTRICTS
1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	
...	6.77	...	6.6	...	...	...	30.78	...	110	...	80	...	2.5	Rajputana— Eastern— Ajmer
...	6.72	8.75	6.72	26.59	30.82	135	90	175	150	2.59	2.58	Punjab— Southern— Ferozpur
...	10	10	36.41	25	150	140	170	170	2.60	2.61	Central— Lahore
...	...	3.12	13.28	15.02	11.41	31.25	21.25	80	80	150	150	2.19	2.17	South-eastern— Delhi
...	6.75	8.75	26.72	20	120	100	...	...	2.70	2.69	Submontane— Amritsar
...	10	14.37	...	...	90	90	120	120	2.5	2.37	Northern— Rawalpindi
...	5.02	6.25	80	23.12	80	100	140	140	2.81	2.75	Western— Lyallpur
...	7.34	...	34.37	21.56	100	...	...	...	2.07	2.67	Multan
...	6.15	7.13	26.77	18.65	{ 60 to 100	{ 60 to 100	{ 60 to 300	{ 60 to 300	2.92	2.92	N.-W. Frontier Province Peshawar
...	3	3	Dera Ismael Khan
...	2.22	2.22	Sind and Baluchistan— Karachi
...	6.25	5	22.5	18.12	...	...	...	...	2.51	2.52	Shikarpur
...	9.06	6.56	33.28	21.25	{ 100 to 200	{ 100 to 200	...	...	3.5	2.47	Quetta
...	85	72.5	...	...	2.44	2.44	Bombay— Deccan and Karnatak— Dharwar
...	2.41	2.44	Sholapur
...	34.27	...	...	...	...	...	2.3	2.36	Poona
...	42.86	31.27	...	...	...	...	2.06	2.06	Khandesh and N.-E. Dec Ahmadnagar
...	2.45	2.41	Dhulia
...	Gujarat— Surat
...	28.75	22.5	...	...	...	...	2.56	2.5	Ahmadabad
...	...	10.02	16	...	...	...	...	...	50	...	100	1.87	1.87	Central Provinces— Western— Nagpur
...	36.31	28.56	60	60	70	70	1.81	1.94	Central— Jubbulpore
...	2.25	2.25	Eastern— Raipur
...	6	10	...	...	...	...	...	94	92	52	52	2.12	2	Berar— Akola
...	6.12	14.75	...	...	...	...	...	70	80	75	80	2.19	2.19	Amratoli
...	Madras— South, Central— Coimbatore
...	4	3.2	...	...	...	90.5*	90.4*	...	...	60	60	2.53	2.44	Salem
...	100†	80†	...	...	2.22	2.22	Central— Bellary
...	10.3	6.8	...	...	...	...	...	100†	100†	140	140	2.75	2.38	Cuddapah
...	2.5	2.06	Karnul
...	2.75	2.68	East Coast, central— Nellore
...	42.6	36.7	195†	135†	...	...	1.5	1.79	East Coast, south— Madras
...	10.9	13.5	170†	135	...	...	1.78	1.79	Tanjore
...	38.3	35.3	...	...	...	...	2.17	2.17	Trichinopoly
...	25	20.4	...	...	...	40	2.44	2.6	Southern— Madura
...	4.37	2.97	...	...	...	15	30.72	80	80	100	100	2.06	2	Mysore— Mysore
...	38.6	33.6	100	160	{ 120 to 150	{ 120 to 150	2.81	2.62	Bangalore

* Superior quality

† Sheep or goats

G. FINDLAY SHIRRA,

Director of Statistics

C. E. LOW,

Secretary to the Government of India

GOVERNMENT
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF FEBRUARY 1911

DISTRICTS	WHEAT		BARLEY		RICE				JAWAR OR OHOLUM (<i>Andropogon sorghum</i>)		BAJRA OR GUMBU (<i>Pennisetum typhoides</i>)	
					Best sort		Common					
	Half month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month
Burma—												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui . . . . .	...	...	...	...	12 2	12 10	14 —	14 13	...	...	...	...
Tavoy . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	6 13	6 13	...	...	12 2	10 7	14 9	12 2	...	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Pegu . . . . .	...	...	...	...	11 3	10 6	13 4	12 4	...	...	...	...
Bangoon	7 2	7 2	...	...	10 6	10 1	11 3	10 6	...	...	...	...
Maubin	4 —	4 —	...	...	10 7	10 7	11 11	11 11	...	...	...	...
Bassein . . . . .	...	...	...	...	12 2	12 2	12 11	12 11	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—												
Tharawadi . . . . .	...	...	...	...	8 10	8 10	11 7	11 7	...	...	...	...
Hensada	5 2	5 2	...	...	8 1	8 1	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Prome . . . . .	...	...	...	...	10 8	9 11	14 9	11 10	...	...	...	...
Toungoo . . . . .	...	...	...	...	10 7	10 7	12 2	12 2	...	...	...	...
Thayetmyo . . . . .	...	...	...	...	8 15	8 15	11 5	11 5	...	...	...	...
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay	6 14	6 8	...	...	8 13	8 13	11 3	11 3	16 5	16 5	...	...
Bhamo . . . . .	...	...	...	...	12 2	12 2	14 9	14 9	...	...	...	...
Pakokku . . . . .	...	...	...	...	8 13	8 13	10 8	10 3	...	...	...	...
Meiktila . . . . .	...	...	...	...	14 9	9 1	16 3	12 2	...	...	...	...
Arukan—												
Sandoway	3 4	3 4	...	...	10 10	10 10	12 12	12 12	...	...	...	...
Kyaukpada	3 8	3 8	...	...	10 —	10 —	12 —	12 —	...	...	...	...
Akyab . . . . .	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 8	9 —	...	...	...	...
Assam—												
Burma—												
Sylhet . . . . .	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Cachar	7 —	7 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Hill Tracts—												
Khasi and Jaintia Hills . . . . .	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	6 4	6 4	...	...	...	...
Garo Hills . . . . .	...	...	...	...	3 —	3 —	7 8	8 —	...	...	...	...
Manipur	7 —	7 —	...	...	17 —	17 —	19 —	19 —	...	...	...	...
Naga Hills . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Lushai Hills . . . . .	...	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...
Brahmaputra—												
Goalpara	5 8	5 12	...	...	4 —	4 —	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Kamrup (Gauhati)	6 —	5 12	...	...	5 12	5 8	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Darrang . . . . .	...	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Nowgong . . . . .	...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Sibsagar . . . . .	...	...	...	...	5 4	5 4	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Lakhimpur	5 4	5 8	...	...	4 —	4 —	6 8	6 8	...	...	...	...
Bengal—												
Eastern—												
Chittagong . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 —	8 8	...	...	...	...
Noakhali . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 —	7 12	...	...	...	...
Baekerganj . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 12	7 8	...	...	...	...
Maimensingh . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 —	...	...	...	...
Tippura . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...
Dacca . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...
Deltaic—												
Khulna . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 —	...	...	...	...
24 Parganas . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8	8 8	...	...	...	...
Howrah . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 10	6 —	...	...	...	...
Calcutta . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 —	6 3	...	...	...	...
Hooghly . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...
Medinipur (Kishinagar) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...
Barisal . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 —	7 8	...	...	...	...
Faridpur . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...

OF INDIA
AND INDUSTRY

[The figures state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee]

MARUA OR RAGI (<i>Eleusine</i> <i>coracana</i>).		KANGNI OR KAKUM, ITALIAN MILLET (<i>Setaria</i> <i>italica</i>)		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY, OR SUNAGA (<i>Oicer</i> <i>aristinum</i>)		MAIZE (<i>Zea Mays</i>)		ARHAR DÁL		SALT		DISTRICTS
Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	
...	6 6	6 6	...	...	...	...	11 3	11 3	Burma—
...	7 —	7 —	...	...	7 9	7 9	14 —	14 —	Tenasserim—
...	8 —	6 6	...	...	5 2	4 15	16 —	16 —	Mergui
...	6 9	6 9	...	...	6 4	6 4	14 —	14 —	Tavoy
...	5 10	5 10	...	...	5 10	5 10	14 —	14 —	Moulmein and
...	6 6	6 6	...	...	...	...	11 3	11 3	Amherst
...	13 2	13 —	...	...	10 1	10 1	14 —	14 —	Pegu (deltaic)—
...	8 —	8 —	...	...	7 2	7 2	14 —	14 —	Pegu
...	8 13	7 —	...	...	6 5	6 5	14 —	14 —	Rangoon
...	7 2	5 11	...	...	...	...	14 —	14 —	Manbin
...	5 11	5 14	...	...	4 7	4 7	11 11	11 11	Bassein
...	9 8	8 —	19 12	19 12	5 10	5 10	14 —	14 —	Pegu (inland)—
...	5 9	5 9	11 6	11 6	Tharawadi
...	10 11	10 11	32 1	32 1	7 12	7 12	11 3	11 3	Hensada
...	4 —	4 —	...	...	4 —	4 —	9 7	9 7	Prome
...	6 —	6 —	...	...	8 8	3 8	12 —	12 —	Toungoo
...	6 —	5 12	...	...	5 —	5 —	12 8	12 8	Thayetmyo
...	7 —	7 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	16 —	16 —	Upper Burma—
...	5 13	5 13	8 14	8 14	4 13	4 13	10 10	10 10	Mandalay
...	5 8	5 8	...	...	4 8	4 8	10 —	10 —	Bhamo
...	4 8	4 8	23 —	21 —	5 —	5 —	11 —	10 8	Pakokku
...	6 —	6 —	...	...	4 8	4 8	11 —	11 —	Meiktila
...	5 8	5 8	...	...	4 8	4 8	8 —	8 —	Arakan—
...	6 —	7 —	11	10 —	5 8	5 8	10 —	12 —	Sandoway
...	7 —	7 8	...	...	5 12	5 8	12 —	12 —	Kyaukpadaung
...	6 —	6 8	...	...	4 8	4 8	9 —	10 —	Akyab
...	6 —	6 4	...	...	5 —	5 —	9 —	13 —	Assam—
...	6 8	6 8	...	...	5 2	5 8	11 —	11 —	Burma—
...	6 —	6 4	...	...	5 4	5 8	10 8	10 8	Sylhet
...	4 8	4 8	10 8	14 —	Cachar
...	5 8	5 8	12 —	13 —	Hill tracts—
...	5 8	5 4	12 —	13 —	Khasi and Jaintia
...	5 8	5 —	11 —	12 —	Hills
...	4 8	4 8	11 —	11 —	Garo Hills
...	5 —	5 —	11 —	10 8	Manipur
...	4 8	4 8	11 —	11 —	Naga Hills
...	4 8	4 8	8 —	8 —	Lushai Hills
...	5 8	5 8	10 —	12 —	Brahmaputra—
...	5 12	5 8	12 —	12 —	Goalpara
...	4 8	4 8	9 —	10 —	Kamrup (Gauhati)
...	5 —	5 —	9 —	13 —	Darrang
...	5 2	5 8	11 —	11 —	Nowgong
...	5 4	5 8	10 8	10 8	Sibsagar
...	Lakhimpur
...	4 8	4 8	10 8	14 —	Bengal—
...	5 8	5 8	12 —	13 —	Eastern—
...	5 8	5 4	12 —	13 —	Chittagong
...	5 8	5 —	11 —	12 —	Noakhali
...	4 8	4 8	11 —	12 —	Backerganj
...	5 —	5 —	13 —	13 —	Maimensingh
...	5 8	5 8	11 —	13 —	Tippera
...	5 8	5 8	12 12	12 —	Dacca
...	6 6	6 6	12 —	13 —	Dakshin—
...	5 8	5 8	11 —	11 —	Kimna
...	5 8	5 8	12 12	12 —	24 Parganas
...	6 6	6 6	12 —	13 —	Howrah
...	5 8	5 8	11 —	11 —	Calcutta
...	5 2	5 11	14 8	13 5	Hooghly
...	10 —	10 —	12 —	13 —	Nadia (Krishnagar)
...	5 8	5 8	10 —	12 —	Jessore
...	Faridpur

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF FEBRUARY 1915—continued

DISTRICTS	WHEAT		BARLEY		RICE				JAWAR OR CHOLU (Andropogon sorghum)		BAJRA OR CUMBU (Pennisetum typhoides)	
	Half-month of report	Previous half month	Half-month of report	Previous half month	Best sort		Common		Half-month of report	Previous half month	Half-month of report	Previous half month
					Half-month of report	Previous half month	Half-month of report	Previous half month				
Bengal—continued												
Western—												
Bankura . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Burdwan . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 4	...	...	...	...
Birbham . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...
Midnapur . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 9	8 15	...	...	...	...
Murshidabad . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	...	...	...	...
Northern—												
Pabna . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Rajshahi . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 11	7 2	...	...	...	...
Malda . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 —	...	...	...	...
Bogra . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	...	...	...	...
Jalpaiguri . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 12	8 —	...	...	...	...
Dinajpur . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 13	7 13	...	...	...	...
Rangpur . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 8	7 —	...	...	...	...
Hills—												
Darjeeling . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	...	...	...	...
Bihar and Orissa—												
Bihar, north—												
Purnea . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...
Bhagalpur	6 4	6 4	12 8	12 8	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...
Barhanga	6 —	6 1	13 2	13 4	...	...	7 11	7 11	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur	6 —	6 —	12 —	11 8	...	...	5 12	5 12	...	...	...	...
Saran	5 12	6 4	10 —	11 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Champaran	5 8	5 12	13 4	13 4	...	...	7 12	8 —	...	...	...	...
Bihar, south—												
Sambhal Parganas	5 —	5 —	10 —	10 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Monghyr	6 8	6 12	8 —	8 12	...	...	7 2	7 —	...	...	...	...
Gaya	7 —	7 —	11 —	11 —	...	...	7 8	7 8	10 —	10 —	11 —	11 —
Patna	6 8	6 8	13 —	13 —	...	...	8 8	8 12	11 —	13 —	11 4	11 —
Shahabad	6 8	6 8	8 8	11 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chota Nagpur—												
Singbhum	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	8 8	8 —	...	...	...	...
Manbhum	5 8	6 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	...
Banohi	5 8	5 8	9 —	9 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	9 —	9 —
Palkuan . . . . .	...	6 12	...	10 2	...	...	...	6 7	...	...	...	...
Hazratibagh	6 —	6 —	...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Orissa—												
Puri	5 14	6 8	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	...
Cuttack	5 14	5 8	...	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	...	...	...	...
Balasore	6 —	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	9 8	...	...	...	...
Sambalpur	6 —	5 12	...	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	...	...	7 8	7 8
United Provinces—												
(a) AGRA—												
Eastern—												
Mirzapur	6 8	6 8	10 —	9 —	6 —	6 —	8 4	8 —	10 8	11 —	10 —	10 —
Benares	6 6	5 9	9 8	15 —	6 4	6 4	8 12	6 12	10 12	10 9	10 —	9 12
Ghazipur	6 8	6 8	9 2	10 3	4 12	4 12	7 7	7 7	11 11	11 11	9 8	9 8
Jaunpur	6 1	5 15	9 12	9 7	4 —	4 —	7 10	7 8	...	...	10 —	10 —
Allahabad	6 —	6 —	10 12	10 12	4 12	4 12	8 —	8 —	11 —	11 —	10 8	10 8
Central—												
Banda	5 12	6 2	8 4	8 4	5 —	5 —	7 14	7 6	13 10	13 10	12 8	12 2
Fatehpur	6 8	6 8	9 —	10 4	3 8	3 8	8 8	8 8	11 8	12 —	11 8	12 —
Hamirpur	5 12	5 14	8 12	8 12	5 4	5 4	7 12	7 12	11 4	12 12	10 8	11 8
Jaloun	6 —	6 4	...	...	4 —	4 —	6 —	6 —	12 12	12 —	12 —	12 —
Cawnpore	6 8	6 —	9 12	9 12	...	...	7 12	7 12	11 8	11 12	11 —	11 4
Jhansi	6 5	5 15	9 8	10 5	4 12	4 12	7 10	7 —	12 12	12 14	11 —	10 14
Etawah . . . . .	...	6 4	10 —	11 8	3 —	3 —	8 8	8 4	11 8	12 8	11 4	11 4
Farrukhabad	6 3	6 8	9 10	11 —	4 5	4 2	8 8	8 4	9 15	11 —	10 2	12 —
Meerut	6 —	6 8	10 —	10 8	5 —	5 —	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 8	10 —	10 8
Etah	6 —	7 —	9 8	10 —	4 —	4 —	8 —	8 —	10 8	11 —	8 8	10 —
Western—												
Meerut	6 8	5 12	11 —	11 —	3 —	3 —	7 —	7 —	10 12	10 12	10 8	10 8
Agro	5 12	5 12	10 8	11 —	6 4	6 4	6 8	6 12	11 4	11 8	11 —	10 8
Mathura	6 4	6 12	10 —	10 12	4 —	4 —	7 —	7 —	11 —	12 —	10 —	11 —
Aligarh	6 —	6 12	9 —	10 8	3 8	3 8	5 —	5 —	10 —	11 4	9 —	10 4
Delandabahr												
Delandabahr	6 —	5 14	10 —	10 —	3 —	3 —	...	...	9 12	11 —	9 —	10 —
Delandabahr, east—												
Mathura	6 11	7 2	10 1	10 6	5 8	5 8	7 12	7 12	11 11	11 11	10 8	10 8
Aligarh	7 —	7 —	9 8	9 8	5 4	5 4	7 8	7 8	...	...	10 14	12 8
Delandabahr	6 12	7 4	9 8	11 12	6 12	7 —	9 2	8 —	...	...	10 14	12 8
Mathura	7 8	7 —	10 —	10 —	5 8	6 8	7 —	7 12	...	...	...	...

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE SECOND-HALF OF FEBRUARY 1915—continued

DISTRICTS	WHEAT		BARLEY		RICE				JAWAR OR CHOLU (<i>Andropogon sorghum</i>)		BAJRA OR CUMBU (<i>Pennisetum typhoides</i>)	
	Half month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Best sort		Common		Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
					Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month				
United Provinces—continued												
(a) AGRA—continued												
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahanpur	6 12	6 12	10 —	10 —	4 —	4 —	8 —	8 —	10 8	10 8	10 —	10 —
Faizpur	6 2	6 8	9 3	9 3	3 2	3 8	6 14	6 14	10 13	11 8	10 8	11 4
Pilibhit	6 10	6 12	11 4	11 4	4 5	4 0	6 —	6 2	...	...	10 12	10 12
Bareri	6 7	5 14	11 12	11 4	4 1	4 1	7 3	7 3	11 —	10 12	10 —	9 8
Moradabad	6 10	7 —	...	...	4 12	4 12	7 12	7 12	10 2	10 4	9 10	8 14
Bijnor	6 8	6 14	9 8	11 —	3 5	3 8	7 4	7 4	...	...	8 7	9 4
Muzaffarnagar	6 13	6 14	9 14	9 14	7 2	7 6	7 11	7 15	10 6	11 —	10 6	11 2
Saharanpur	6 15	6 2	12 8	11 2	3 8	3 8	7 7	7 7	10 10	9 9	10 10	9 5
Dehra-Dun	6 2	6 2	11 —	11 8	3 —	3 —	7 —	7 —	9 4	10 —	9 —	9 —
Hills—												
Naini Tal	6 —	6 0	9 —	10 0	2 12	2 12	6 —	6 0	7 —	8 0	7 —	8 0
Almora	7 12	8 0	9 —	9 0	3 8	3 8	6 8	6 12	...	...	9 12	...
Garhwal	10 —	10 —	15 —	15 —	3 8	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	...	...
(b) OUDH—												
Southern—												
Paritagarh	6 8	6 8	11 —	11 —	5 —	5 —	8 —	8 —	10 —	11 —	10 —	10 8
Sultanpur	6 12	6 9	11 —	11 —	5 —	5 —	7 4	7 8	11 —	11 —	...	...
Bae-Bareilly	7 —	6 12	10 8	11 —	4 —	4 —	8 —	8 4	11 12	11 6	11 12	11 8
Unao	6 5	6 2	9 2	10 8	5 —	5 8	8 —	7 12	10 6	11 10	10 8	11 6
Lucknow	6 4	6 4	11 —	11 —	1 —	4 —	7 4	7 4	10 12	11 —	10 4	11 —
Hardoi	6 12	7 4	10 —	10 —	3 —	3 —	8 —	8 —	9 8	11 2	9 8	11 4
Northern—												
Fyzabad	6 6	6 4	9 4	9 4	...	...	7 —	7 —	13 6	11 —	9 12	9 12
Bareilly	6 10	6 12	9 —	9 8	4 4	4 8	7 12	7 9	10 8	10 15	10 —	10 12
Gonda	6 8	6 12	11 —	10 —	4 8	4 8	8 8	8 8	11 8	12 —	11 —	12 —
Bahraich	6 8	6 12	7 —	9 8	5 —	5 —	8 4	8 4	12 8	12 8	11 12	12 8
Sitapur	7 —	6 12	10 —	10 —	4 —	4 —	8 —	8 —	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12
Kheri	7 —	6 12	10 4	10 4	4 —	4 —	8 —	8 —	11 —	11 4	11 —	11 4
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
Mewar (Udaipur)	8 —	8 2	15 2	15 2	5 15	5 15	6 5	6 11	17 6	16 11	10 6	10 6
Alwar	...	6 8	10 12	10 8	3 —	3 —	7 —	7 —	12 4	12 8	11 —	11 —
Kishanganj	6 12	6 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tonk	5 12	4 12	8 —	8 —	4 —	4 —	5 —	5 —	11 4	11 —	11 —	9 8
Jaipur	7 5	6 1	11 —	11 4	5 4	5 4	5 12	5 12	12 1	12 9	12 —	11 8
Karauli	6 9	6 9	12 8	12 8	6 4	6 14	7 8	7 8	12 8	14 6	11 4	11 14
Dholpur	6 34	6 8	9 4	9 4	4 8	4 8	4 12	4 12	12 6	12 2	11 10	11 14
Bharatpur	6 34	6 10	10 —	10 6	4 5	4 5	5 1	5 1	11 6	11 6	10 14	10 12
Alwar	...	7 24	...	11 124	...	5 4	...	6 12	...	11 104	...	10 74
Nasirabad	6 8	6 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	6 8	6 8	11 8	11 4	10 4	10 —
Western—												
Bikaner	5 12	6 —	11 8	11 8	4 8	4 8	6 8	6 8	11 —	11 —	10 —	10 —
Jaisalmer	5 8	5 4	...	...	4 6	4 6	5 8	6 1	12 8	9 14	...	8 4
Jodhpur	6 7 to 6 18	6 — to 6 17	11 1	11 2	4 —	4 —	5 —	5 —	11 6	11 7	10 6 and 11 —	10 10 and 11 1
Central India—												
Indore	7 8	6 8	11 —	11 8	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	14 4	14 —	11 8	11 —
Nagpur	7 —	6 —	...	...	6 —	6 8	7 —	7 —	15 —	15 —	9 —	10 —
Gwalior	6 4	6 4	...	...	2 4	2 4	4 8	4 8	...	...	...	...
Punjab—												
Southern—												
Hissar	7 4	6 —	11 —	11 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	10 8	10 12	11 —	10 8
Ferozepur	8 —	6 12	11 8	11 4	...	...	6 8	7 —	11 8	9 —	10 12	9 —
Central—												
Lahore	7 4	6 8	12 8	11 8	...	...	6 12	6 12	...	...	9 4	9 8
Rawalpindi	8 12	7 8	14 8	12 8	...	...	6 12	7 —	...	...	9 12	9 12
Muzaffargarh	8 12	7 4	10 8	11 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	9 12	9 12

[The figures state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee]

MARUA OR BARI (<i>Eleusine coruana</i>)		KANGRI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET (<i>Setaria italica</i>)		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY, OR SUNAGA (<i>Ocra aristinum</i>)		MAIZE (<i>Zea Mays</i>)		ARHAR DAL		SALT		DISTRICTS
Half- month of report	Pre- vious half month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	
United Provinces— continued												
(a) AGRA—continued												
Submontane, west—												
...	...	11 —	11 —	8 8	8 8	10 8	10 8	6 —	6 8	19 —	19 —	Shahjahanpur
...	8 8	9 9	13 2	13 7	6 —	6 —	20 —	20 —	Budaun
...	8 8	8 8	12 —	12 —	6 —	6 —	20 —	20 —	Pilibit
...	8 12	8 8	11 4	11 —	6 —	6 —	20 —	20 —	Bareilly
...	...	16 4	16 4	9 2	9 —	9 10	10 6	5 10	5 10	21 2	21 2	Moradabad
...	8 10	8 6	...	...	6 12	6 12	19 —	17 —	Bijnor
...	8 12	8 12	9 14	9 14	5 8	5 8	20 14	18 10	Musaffarnagar
...	9 5	8 1	10 10	9 9	5 14	6 6	20 12	19 12	Saharanpur
10 —	11 —	...	...	8 —	8 8	9 —	10 —	7 —	7 —	16 —	16 —	Dehra-Dun
...	7 —	7 —	10 —	8 —	5 —	5 —	12 —	11 —	Hills—
...	10 0	6 4	...	...	6 8	...	...	...	4 8	11 8	11 8	Naini Tal
...	7 8	7 8	...	...	5 —	5 —	9 —	9 —	Almora
(b) OUDH—												
Southern—												
...	8 8	8 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	20 —	10 —	Partabgarh
...	8 12	9 4	...	...	6 8	6 4	21 —	21 —	Sultanpur
14 —	14 —	18 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	11 —	11 —	6 —	6 —	18 —	18 —	Rae-Bareilly
...	8 12	8 10	...	...	5 12	5 12	19 —	19 —	Unao
...	8 8	9 —	...	12 8	6 —	6 —	18 —	18 —	Lucknow
...	8 8	8 12	...	...	7 —	6 —	18 —	18 —	Hardoi
Northern—												
...	...	11 8	11 8	8 4	8 4	11 6	11 8	6 —	6 —	18 8	18 8	Fyzabad
...	15 —	9 —	8 8	7 8	8 —	10 12	11 —	5 8	5 13	19 8	19 —	Barabanki
...	...	8 —	8 —	8 8	8 12	12 —	12 —	6 4	...	18 —	18 —	Gonda
...	...	7 —	7 —	8 8	8 8	12 —	12 4	6 4	6 4	18 —	18 —	Bahraich
...	...	12 —	12 —	8 —	8 8	11 —	10 8	6 —	6 8	18 —	18 —	Sitapur
13 8	13 4	7 8	7 8	7 12	7 12	11 12	11 4	6 —	6 —	18 —	18 —	Kheri
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
...	...	10 6	9 10	9 10	9 10	18 2	18 2	5 13	5 13	18 2	18 8	Mowar (Udaipur)
...	8 12	8 8	11 8	11 8	...	...	22 4	23 —	Ajmer
...	7 —	7 —	10 —	9 8	...	...	18 —	18 —	Kishanganah
...	8 15	9 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tonk
...	...	7 18	7 18	9 7 and 9 7	9 11 9 11	12 9	12 1	12 —	12 —	24 —	24 —	Jaipur
...	8 12	8 12	...	...	...	...	21 4	21 4	Karauli
...	...	9 —	9 8	8 1	8 14	...	...	6 —	6 —	21 10	20 12	Dholpur
...	8 10	8 10	11 10	11 10	5 12	5 12	22 —	22 —	Bharatpur
...	9 8	...	9 54	...	11 94	...	11 8	...	24 8	Alwar
...	9 —	8 8	...	...	5 8	5 8	24 —	24 —	Nasirabad
Western—												
...	8 12	8 12	...	...	5 8	5 8	22 —	22 —	Bikaner
...	6 9	6 9	...	...	...	...	22 — and 24 —	22 — and 24 —	Jaisalmer
...	10 —	9 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	27 —	27 —	Jodhpur
Central India—												
...	10 —	8 8	14 8	16 —	7 —	6 12	20 —	20 —	Indore
...	10 —	8 —	...	...	6 2	3 2	22 —	22 —	Neemuch
...	...	10 —	8 —	9 8	8 4	...	...	6 8	6 4	20 —	19 —	Gwalior
Punjab—												
Southern—												
...	10 4	10 —	10 8	9 —	...	...	22 —	22 —	Hissar
...	11 —	9 4	...	...	6 —	6 —	22 —	22 —	Ferozepur
Central—												
...	...	11 —	11 —	10 8	8 10	8 12	8 12	5 8	5 8	26 —	26 —	Lahore
...	11 8	9 8	12 —	9 12	...	...	26 —	26 —	Gujranwala
...	9 8	9 —	10 —	10 —	...	...	26 —	26 —	Gujrat
...	10 —	9 —	10 —	8 8	...	...	26 —	26 —	Jhelam

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF FEBRUARY 1915

Districts	WHEAT		BARLEY		RICE				JAWAR OR OHOLUN (Andropogon sorghum)		BAJRA OR CHHBU (Pennisetum typhoides)	
					Best sort		Common					
	Half-month of report	Pre- vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre- vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre- vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre- vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre- vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre- vious half-month
Punjab—continued												
South-eastern—												
Gurgaon	6 8	6 4	10 8	10 —	...	...	...	5 —	10 4	10 —	9 4	9 8
Delhi	6 4	6 4	10 8	10 8	3 4	3 4	6 —	6 —	10 —	10 8	9 8	10 —
Rohtak	6 4	6 8	11 —	11 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 8	10 8	9 12	10 —
Karnal	7 —	6 4	...	...	...	...	6 8	7 —	10 4	9 12	9 —	9 8
Submontane—												
Ambala	6 8	6 8	11 8	11 8	...	...	7 8	7 8	9 —	9 12	9 —	9 —
Ludhiana	6 8	6 4	10 8	10 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	9 8	10 —	9 4	9 8
Jullundur	7 4	6 8	11 —	8 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	9 8	8 —	10 —	9 —
Hoshiarpur	8 —	6 4	10 8	10 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	9 4	9 —	9 8	9 8
Gurdaspur	7 4	7 4	10 —	10 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	7 —	7 —	...	...
Amritsar	7 4	7 2	12 —	12 —	...	...	6 10	6 12	9 8	9 4	9 —	9 12
Shikot	6 12	6 12	12 —	12 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	10 —	11 —	9 —	9 8
Hills—												
Simla	7 —	6 4	11 10	11 10	...	...	6 4	6 4	8 4	8 4	9 —	8 4
Kangra	8 8	8 8	13 8	13 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Northern—												
Rawalpindi	8 8	7 4	15 8	13 —	...	...	6 10	6 10	10 4	10 —	9 12	9 4
Attock	8 —	7 8	12 12	13 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	9 12	9 12
Western—												
Shahpur	8 3	7 6	11 7	12 1	...	...	6 12	7 8	...	...	8 9	10 —
Jhang	7 —	6 12	12 8	12 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	9 —	11 —	8 12	9 —
Lyallpur	8 —	6 10	...	...	...	...	6 12	6 12	...	...	...	...
Multan	7 —	7 —	11 4	11 4	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 12	11 8	9 8	9 —
Montgomery	6 18	6 14	11 —	11 —	...	...	7 —	7 4	10 —	10 —	10 8	9 8
Muzaffargarh	6 12	7 4	...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	8 8	9 —
Dera Ghazi Khan	7 5	7 13	12 —	12 —	...	...	7 8	7 8	10 2	11 4	9 6	10 10
—W. F. Province—												
Hazara	7 8	6 13	18 10	18 10	3 9	3 9	6 8	6 8	...	...	9 8	9 8
Peshawar	7 14	7 9	15 —	16 —	3 3	3 3	6 3	6 3	16 —	16 —	12 —	12 —
Kohat	7 7	7 11	11 18	12 2	4 2	4 2	7 12	7 12	12 12	16 10	10 8	10 8
Bannu	7 14	8 4	12 18	12 8	4 6	4 6	7 8	7 8	15 7	14 1	9 6	10 10
Dera Ismael Khan	7 8	7 8	12 8	12 8	3 8	3 8	5 8	5 8	13 2	13 12	10 10	10 10
Tochi	7 8	9 —	12 —	12 —	...	...	5 —	6 —	...	...	...	...
Kurram	8 —	9 —	16 —	17 4	7 8	6 —	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malakand	7 8	8 —	16 —	15 —	6 —	6 8	6 8	...	...	...	...	...
Wano	6 5	6 15	8 6	8 6	3 4	3 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
and Baluchistan—												
Karachi	6 8	6 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	11 —	11 —	9 8	9 8
Hyderabad	6 1	5 12	...	...	5 8	5 8	6 8	6 8	9 12	11 —	9 2	10 —
Thar and Parkar (Mirpur Khas)	5 12	5 8	...	...	5 —	5 —	...	...	9 4	9 —	9 —	9 —
Shikarpur	6 4	6 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	6 4	6 4	9 8	9 8	10 —	10 —
Upper Sind Frontier	5 12	6 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	6 4	6 4	11 —	11 —	10 8	10 8
Quetta	7 6	8 1	10 12	11 34	3 —	3 —	5 12	5 12	11 14	12 18	9 7	9 7
unbay—												
Kanton—												
Karwar	4 14	4 4	...	...	6 —	5 8	7 14	7 14	11 1	10 9	9 12	9 12
Ratnagiri	5 6	5 1	...	...	7 —	7 —	7 11	7 11	10 6	9 12	10 9	9 15
Alibag	5 6	5 6	...	...	7 3	7 3	8 2	8 2	...	...	8 5	8 5
Bombay	5 8	4 14	...	...	5 2	5 2	7 2	7 2	10 7	10 7	9 4	9 4
Thanna	7 3	5 7	...	...	6 14	6 14	8 2	8 2	12 10	10 12	10 6	10 6
Deccan and Karnatak—												
Dharwar	9 9	8 2	...	...	8 3	8 13	9 5	9 13	15 10	15 8	12 15	12 15
Belgaum	9 7	8 8	...	...	8 10	8 10	9 2	9 2	14 8	14 8	11 8	12 8
Satara	7 1	6 6	...	...	6 4	6 10	7 8	7 8	13 12	14 2	12 2	12 2
Sholapur	7 8	7 12	...	...	7 8	7 8	8 6	8 6	16 14	17 2	14 7	14 14
Bijapur	8 13	8 13	...	...	5 11	5 11	7 12	7 12	21 10	21 10	15 3	14 5
Poona	6 12	5 9	...	...	6 6	5 12	8 3	8 3	13 1	14 4	12 —	12 —
Khandesh and N.-E.												
Deccan—												
Ahmadnagar	7 6	6 10	...	...	6 10	6 10	7 6	7 6	16 8	16 8	14 —	14 —
Nasik	8 14	6 10	...	...	7 7	5 15	8 15	7 7	...	...	13 3	12 3
Dhulia	7 10	7 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	6 9	6 9	13 8	13 8	12 —	12 —
Jaigaon	6 13	5 12	...	...	5 12	5 12	6 7	6 7	12 13	12 —	12 3	10 14
Hyderabad—												
Burki	6 8	6 8	...	...	5 8	5 8	7 6	7 6	11 2	11 2	10 10	10 10
Borach	6 —	6 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	11 8	11 8	10 —	10 —
Kaira	5 —	5 —	...	...	4 8	4 8	6 —	6 —	10 —	10 —	9 —	9 —
Baroda	6 —	6 —	...	...	6 12	6 12	7 4	7 4	10 —	10 —	9 —	9 —
Ahmedabad	6 8	6 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	6 8	6 8	11 —	11 —	10 —	10 —
Godham	6 —	5 4	...	...	4 12	4 12	5 4	5 4	12 8	12 4	11 —	10 12
Dina	6 8	5 12	...	...	4 —	4 —	6 —	6 —	12 —	12 —	10 —	10 —
Central Provinces—												
Eastern—												
Bhopal	7 1	6 8	...	...	4 8	4 8	7 14	7 14	12 —	12 —	...	...
Hoshangabad	7 6	6 13	...	...	3 4	3 4	7 14	7 14	12 8	11 11	...	...
Betul	7 6	7 6	...	...	4 —	4 —	6 12	6 12	12 15	12 8	...	...
Chhindwara	7 8	6 4	...	...	6 4	6 4	9 14	9 14	12 11	12 1	...	...
Hagpur	7 11	6 6	...	...	5 14	5 14	9 2	9 2	12 11	11 8	...	...
Wardha	8 12	7 8	...	...	5 2	5 2	8 5	8 5	14 13	14 13	...	...

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF FEBRUARY 1915—continued

Districts	WHEAT		BARLEY		RICE				JAWAR OR CHOLDA (Andropogon sorghum)		BAJRA OR CHENNY (Pennisetum typhoides)	
					Best sort		Common					
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Central Provinces— concluded												
Central—												
Narsinghpur	6 12	6 8	...	...	4 —	4 —	6 13	6 13	12 —	11 —	...	...
Saugor	7 —	6 12	...	...	6 —	6 —	7 —	8 —	12 —	12 8	...	...
Damoh	6 6	6 6	...	...	7 1	7 1	9 7	7 12	13 —	13 —	...	...
Jubbulpore	6 8	6 —	...	...	6 8	6 —	8 —	8 —	12 8	12 —	...	...
Mandla	7 —	6 —	...	...	6 8	7 —	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	...
Seoni	7 9	6 7	...	...	7 2	7 2	9 14	9 14	12 —	10 11	...	...
Balaghat	6 9	5 14	...	...	5 7	6 13	10 5	11 —	...	...	...	...
Bhandara	7 15	6 2	...	...	5 9	5 9	11 8	10 14	13 1	12 7	...	...
Chanda	6 13	6 13	...	...	5 —	5 —	8 15	8 15	14 8	14 8	...	...
Eastern—												
Bilaspur	7 2	5 13	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 14	9 14	...	...	...	...
Raipur	6 —	6 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Drug	7 —	7 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	10 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Berar—												
Buldana	8 —	8 —	...	...	5 4	5 4	7 4	7 4	17 4	16 7	...	...
Akola	6 5	6 5	...	...	5 8	5 8	7 11	7 11	15 —	15 —	...	...
Amritoli	6 13	6 13	...	...	5 15	5 15	8 11	8 11	18 —	18 —	...	...
Yotmal	6 6	5 14	...	...	4 6	4 6	8 12	8 12	18 —	18 —	...	...
Hyderabad—												
Secunderabad	4 3	4 1	9 5	9 6	4 1	4 1	8 —	8 —	11 12	12 11	12 9	12 10
Madras—												
Malabar Coast—												
Malabar . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 2	7 15	...	...	...	...
S. Canara . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 7	7 7	...	...	...	...
South, central—												
Coimbatore . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 7	7 7	12 9	12 9	10 15	10 15
Nilgiris . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 10	6 10	...	...	...	...
Salem . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 7	6 10	12 15	13 6	10 15	10 10
Central—												
Bellary . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 9	7 9	12 —	17 14	...	...
Anantapur . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 11	7 11	13 10	15 10	...	...
Cuddapah . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 10	6 10	12 5	13 6	14 14	14 14
Karnal . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 11	8 11	16 1	16 1	...	...
East Coast, northern—												
Ganjam . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	...	...	...	...
Vinayapatnam . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 14	6 14	...	...	13 —	12 —
Godavari . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 2	9 2	...	...	...	...
East Coast, central—												
Kistna . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 6	9 6	13 6	13 6	...	...
Guntur . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 14	9 14	14 10	14 10	13 8	13 8
Nellore . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 7	10 7	15 10	15 10	...	...
East Coast, south—												
Madras . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 11	7 2	...	...	...	...
Chingleput . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 6	7 14	...	...	...	...
N. Arcot . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	...	...	...	...
S. Arcot . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 11	7 13	...	...	13 11	13 —
Tanjore . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 7	7 7	...	...	13 —	13 —
Trichinopoly . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 4	6 10	11 12	11 12	12 5	12 5
Southern—												
Tinnevely . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 14	8 11	11 2	11 —	12 5	12 5
Madura . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 11	8 11	11 —	11 —	10 15	10 15
Mysore—												
Mysore	6 4	6 8	5 —	5 8	5 8	5 8	6 13	6 8	14 —	13 12	...	...
Bangalore	5 —	5 —	5 12	5 12	5 —	5 —	6 8	6 8	12 —	12 —	...	...
Coorg—												
Coorg	6 —	6 —	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	9 8	9 12	...	...	...	...
Aden												
Aden	5 7	5 —	...	...	4 14	4 13	5 4	5 1	9 1	9 9	8 8	8 10

NOTE.—These statistics are compiled from the fortnightly returns furnished by District Officers to Local Governments and Administrations, etc. They relate to the retail prices in the District Headquarters on the last (or nearest mart) day of each fortnight.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, MARCH 21, 1915.

[The figures state the number of seers (of 32 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.]

MARUA OR NAGI (<i>Eleusine coracana</i>)		KANKNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET (<i>Setaria italica</i>)		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY, OR SUNAGA (<i>Oryza aristivum</i>)		MAISE (<i>Zea Mays</i>)		ARHAR DAL		SALT		DISTRICTS
Half- month of report.	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	
...	...	...	...	10 2	9 —	...	...	6 8	6 12	16 —	16 —	Central Provinces —continued
...	...	...	...	9 —	8 4	...	...	5 8	5 —	16 —	16 —	Central—
...	...	...	...	9 4	9 4	...	...	5 12	5 13	16 —	16 —	Narsinghpur
...	...	...	...	9 8	8 8	...	...	7 —	6 8	17 —	17 —	Raipur
...	...	...	...	9 12	9 5	...	...	6 —	6 —	14 —	14 —	Damoh
...	...	...	...	8 12	8 —	...	...	6 6	6 6	16 —	16 —	Jubbulpore
...	...	...	...	9 5	8 12	...	...	7 8	6 —	15 12	15 12	Mandla
...	...	...	...	6 15	6 15	...	...	6 11	6 1	12 11	12 11	Seoni
...	...	...	...	7 10	7 1	...	...	7 6	7 6	18 —	18 —	Balaghāt
...	...	...	...	8 —	7 2	...	...	7 2	7 2	12 18	12 18	Bhandāra
...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	14 —	14 —	Chāndār
...	...	...	...	9 —	7 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	15 —	15 —	Eastern—
...	...	...	...	10 9	10 9	...	...	7 11	7 11	16 —	16 —	Bilāspur
...	...	...	...	8 5	8 5	...	...	6 8	6 8	15 —	15 —	Raipur
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	8 8	8 8	19 —	19 —	Drāg
...	...	...	...	7 —	7 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	16 —	16 —	Berar—
14 2	16 —	...	...	8 15	8 11	...	...	9 7	9 9	14 —	14 —	Rajdāna
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Akola
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Amrōti
13 5	18 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Yotmal
13 5	18 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Hyderabad—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Secunderabad
17 7	19 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Madras—
14 14	14 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Malabar Coast—
14 13	14 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Malabar
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	S. Canara
13 6	14 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	South, central—
12 10	12 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Coimbatore
15 8	16 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nilgiris
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Salem
15 1	15 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Central—
13 13	13 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bellary
14 14	14 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Anantapur
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cuddapah
13 6	14 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Karnul
12 10	12 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	East Coast, north—
15 8	16 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ganjam
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Visagapatam
15 1	15 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Godavari
13 13	13 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	East Coast, central—
14 14	14 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kistna
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Guntur
18 —	18 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nellore
12 4	13 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	East Coast, south—
13 5	12 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Madras
14 13	14 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Chingleput
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	N. Arcot
14 1	14 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	S. Arcot
15 8	14 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tanjore
14 13	14 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Trichinopoly
16 10	16 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Southern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tinnevely
14 —	13 8	...	...	7 4	6 10	...	...	5 4	5 4	16 8	16 8	Madura
12 8	12 8	...	...	6 8	6 8	...	...	4 —	4 —	16 —	16 —	Mysore—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mysore
15 —	14 —	...	...	13 8	14 8	...	...	5 12	5 —	18 —	17 —	Bangalore
...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	5 14	5 14	22 —	22 —	Coorg—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Coorg
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Aden

G. FINDLAY SHIRRAS,

Director of Statistics

C. E. LOW,

Secretary to the Government of India

Calcutta, March 24, 1915

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

TARIFF VALUATION OF SUGAR.

The following statement shows in respect of each of the descriptions of sugar distinguished in the Tariff Schedule IV (excepting molasses and all other kinds of sugar), *firstly*, the total imports into India in the month of February, 1915, and the average value per cwt. as calculated on the returns received from the Customs Houses; and, *secondly*, a running total showing the total imports into India since the beginning of the year (1st October to 30th September) and the average net value per cwt. so far established. It is published in conformity with the procedure laid down in Customs Circular No. V of 1911, in order to enable merchants to compute the probable rate of duty for the year 1916:—

Description of sugar.	IMPORTED DURING THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY, 1915.		IMPORTED SINCE 1st OCTOBER, 1914.	
	Quantity.	Average net value per cwt.	Quantity.	Average net value per cwt.
	Cwt.	Rs a.	Cwt.	Rs a.
Sugar, crystallised, best	26	11 4	61	10 8
" " and soft, refined in China . . .	4,318	15 8	22,386	14 12
" " " " from Egypt . . . . .	...	...	...	...
" " " " from Java, 23 Dutch Standard and above.	385,255	15 0	2,146,031	13 8
" " " " from Java, 16 to 23 Dutch Standard.	185,097	13 8	1,316,489	11 12
" " " " from Java, 15 Dutch Standard and under.	24,000	13 0	63,495	10 4
" " " " from Mauritius equal to 16 Dutch Standard and over.	125,992	15 4	204,126	14 0

A. H. LEY,
Director-General of Commercial Intelligence

C. E. LOW,
Secretary to the Government of India

CALCUTTA:
The 24th March 1915,

**WHOLESALE AND RETAIL PRICES OF WHEAT IN INDIA FROM THE
SECOND-HALF OF JULY 1914 TO THE SECOND-HALF OF FEBRUARY
1915.**

DEPARTMENT OF

Wholesale prices of

Port or province.	Market.	Rate per	31st July 1914.	15th August 1914.	31st August 1914.	15th September 1914.	30th September 1914.	15th October 1914.
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Port	Karachi* (white)	Maund of 82½ lbs.	3 15 2	3 15 3	4 2 3	4 8 9	4 7 9	4 7 3
	Bombay* (Delhi No. 1).	"	4 1 9	4 2 1	...	4 2 1	4 2 1	4 1 11
	Calcutta* (Club No. 2).	"	4 5 10	4 8 0	4 10 0	4 7 0	4 8 3	4 14 0
Panjab	Lahore	"	3 10 3	3 10 3	3 13 0	4 0 0	3 11 6	3 12 9
	Ferozepur	"	3 5 3	3 8 0	3 10 3	3 14 0	3 14 0	3 14 0
	Lyallpur	"	3 6 0	3 5 0	3 11 0	3 14 0	3 14 0	3 14 0
	Amritsar	"	3 3 3	3 6 6	3 6 6	3 11 6	3 11 6	3 12 0
	Multan	"	3 6 0	3 4 0	3 8 6	3 14 6	3 14 6	3 13 0
	Rawalpindi	"	3 4 3	3 6 0	3 7 6	3 9 6	3 11 3	3 10 6
Delhi	Ambala	"	3 10 3	3 13 0	3 10 3	3 14 6	3 14 6	3 14 6
	Delhi	"	3 14 0	4 0 0	4 0	4 5 0	4 5 0	4 5 0
United Provinces.	Benares	"	4 2 10	4 3 10	4 3 5	4 3 5	4 3 5	4 5 5
	Aligarh	"	4 0 9	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 5 3	4 6 0	4 13 8
	Cawnpore	"	4 3 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 12 0
	Meerut	"	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	...	4 5 0	4 5 0
	Shajahanpur	"	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 1 6	4 5 3	4 5 0
	Agra	"	4 1 7	4 5 2	4 5 2	...	4 5 2	4 9 1
	Fyzabad	"	4 3 3	4 3 3	4 3 3	4 3 3	4 3 3	4 3 3
Central Provinces and Berar.	Lucknow	"	4 1 9	4 5 3	4 5 3	4 7 1	4 7 1	4 7 1
	Nagpur	"	4 1 1	4 1 11	4 1 1	4 1 11	4 1 11	4 1 11
	Jubbulpore	"	4 5 1	4 5 2	4 5 2	4 5 2	4 7 1	4 9 1
	Raipur	"	3 14 5	3 14 5	3 14 5	3 14 5	3 14 5	3 14 5
North-West Frontier Province.	Akola	"	4 12 0	4 12 0	4 12 0	4 12 0	5 5 7	5 5 7
	Peshawar	"	3 6 6	3 6 6	3 6 6	3 11 6	3 11 6	3 11 6
Baluchistan	Quetta	"	3 15 5	3 14 0	3 12 6	3 13 9	4 0 0	4 1 0
Bombay	Poona	"	5 4 1	...	5 1 11	5 1 11	...	...
	Ahmednagar	"	5 2 9	...	5 2 9	5 2 9	4 13 3	4 13 7
	Ahmedabad	"	4 8 0	4 12 0	4 12 0	4 14 0	5 0 0	5 0 0
	Dharwar	"	4 8 4	4 7 5	4 7 5	4 4 8	4 8 4	4 12 4
Bihar & Orissa.	Patna	"	3 13 0	3 14 0	3 13 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 14 0
	Bhagalpur	"	4 3 0	4 4 0	4 3 0	4 3 0	4 3 0	4 3 0
	Muzaffarpur	"	4 7 0	4 7 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 7 0
	Ranchi	"	4 7 0	4 15 0	4 11 0	4 14 0	4 14 0	4 13 0
	Cuttack	"	4 5 8	4 11 3	4 11 3	4 11 3	4 11 3	5 1 4
Bengal	Dacca	"	4 8 0	4 12 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0
	Rangpur	"	4 8 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0
Burma	Amherst (Moulmein).	"	5 9 0	5 9 0	5 9 0	5 9 0	5 9 0	5 9 0
	Mandalay	"	4 3 0	4 3 0	5 2 7	4 13 7	4 14 9	4 14 9
(Median Average)			4 2 3	4 2 6	4 2 3	4 4 0	4 5 0	4 5 5
Index Numbers			100	100	103	103	104	105

NOTE.—(1) These statistics are compiled from fortnightly returns furnished by Local Governments and Administrations. They relate to the wholesale prices in the markets referred to above which prevailed on the last (or nearest mart) day of each fortnight. The statistics for Karachi, Bombay and Calcutta are compiled from the Chambers of Commerce Market Reports.

(2) * Prices at ports in March 1915.

Ports	Rate per	On 4th March.	On 11th March.	On 18th March.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Karachi (white)	Maund.	5 9 4	5 6 4	5 2 2
Bombay (Delhi No. 1)	"	4 13 3	4 13 6	4 9 3
Calcutta (club No. 2).	"	6 4 0	5 4 0	5 7 6

The price of wheat in Calcutta on the 25th March 1915 rose to 12½-13 annas.

STATISTICS, INDIA.

Wheat in India.

31st October 1914.	15th November 1914.	30th November 1914.	15th December 1914.	31st December 1914.	15th January 1915.	31st January 1915.	15th February 1915.	28th February 1915.	Increase or Decrease on 28th Feb- ruary 1915, compared with 15th February.
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Percent
4 12 3	5 8 9	5 0 3	5 2 3	5 8 10	5 5 4	5 5 10	6 2 4	6 4 4	+2
4 3 6	4 9 5	4 8 0	4 10 7	5 1 6	5 3 5	5 0 5	5 5 9	5 2 8	-4
5 2 6	5 5 0	5 9 6	5 6 6	5 10 0	5 10 0	5 14 0	6 10 0	6 6 0	-4
4 8 3	4 11 3	4 12 6	4 11 3	4 13 6	4 13 6	5 2 6	5 14 9	5 5 3	-10
4 8 0	4 11 0	4 11 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 12 0	5 2 6	5 12 0	4 14 0	-15
4 2 0	4 9 0	4 9 0	4 7 0	4 10 0	4 12 0	5 6 0	5 14 0	5 0 0	-15
3 14 6	4 7 0	4 8 0	4 6 0	4 10 0	4 9 0	4 14 0	5 6 9	5 6 0	-1
4 2 0	4 7 0	4 7 0	4 5 6	4 12 0	4 14 0	5 0 0	5 8 0	5 8 0	Nil.
3 12 0	4 3 0	4 3 0	4 2 0	4 4 0	4 5 0	4 15 0	5 6 0	4 8 0	-16
4 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	4 14 0	5 0 0	5 2 0	5 8 0	6 2 0	6 2 0	Nil.
4 11 0	5 6 0	5 6 0	5 2 6	5 5 0	5 5 0	5 8 0	6 2 0	6 2 0	Nil.
4 7 6	4 9 10	4 12 2	5 1 6	5 1 7	5 4 4	5 6 1	5 14 7	5 14 7	Nil.
4 12 8	5 5 8	5 5 7	5 4 6	5 2 8	5 8 0	5 3 0	5 15 2	...	...
4 12 0	5 4 0	5 6 0	5 4 0	5 6 0	5 9 0	5 12 0	6 10 8	6 2 0	-8
4 9 0	4 13 6	5 2 6	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 11 5	5 14 9	6 10 9	5 11 6	-14
4 2 0	4 10 0	5 0 0	4 15 0	5 0 0	5 11 6	5 6 0	5 11 6	5 14 3	+3
4 12 6	5 5 6	5 11 5	5 5 4	5 8 3	5 8 3	5 11 5	6 10 8	6 10 8	Nil.
4 2 3	4 7 0	5 0 0	5 1 0	5 1 0	5 8 0	5 8 3	6 2 9	6 2 9	Nil.
4 9 2	5 0 0	5 2 6	5 8 4	5 8 4	5 11 5	5 8 3	6 2 3	6 2 3	Nil.
4 8 1	4 11 4	4 11 4	4 11 4	4 11 4	5 8 5	5 11 10	5 11 0	5 0 0	-12
4 9 1	4 13 7	4 13 7	5 2 7	5 2 7	5 8 4	5 14 10	6 6 5	5 14 10	-7
4 1 7	4 8 0	4 14 5	4 14 5	4 14 5	5 8 0	6 9 7	6 9 7	6 0 0	-9
5 5 7	5 2 0	5 5 7	4 15 2	5 13 7	7 8 10	7 8 10	6 1 7	5 10 5	-7
3 11 6	3 15 7	4 3 10	4 3 10	4 3 10	4 3 10	4 6 2	5 3 11	5 0 0	-5
4 1 0	4 5 6	4 8 1	4 1 0	4 9 0	4 9 0	4 10 5	4 14 6	6 8 4	+13
...	...	5 14 10	...	5 11 7	...	6 5 3	6 5 3	5 8 4	-13
4 12 4	...	...	...	6 14 4	...	6 1 7	5 2 3	5 2 3	Nil.
5 0 0	5 2 0	5 14 0	5 14 0	5 14 0	6 0 0	6 8 0	6 4 0	5 8 0	-12
4 12 4	4 10 3	4 2 3	4 11 2	4 1 5	...	4 14 6	4 6 6	4 1 5	-7
3 14 0	4 6 0	4 12 0	4 10 0	5 4 0	5 8 0	5 12 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	Nil.
4 8 0	4 11 0	5 4 0	5 4 0	5 4 0	5 11 0	6 6 0	6 0 0	6 6 0	Nil.
4 7 0	4 7 0	4 7 0	4 7 0	5 5 0	5 11 6	6 2 6	6 2 6	6 2 6	Nil.
5 0 0	5 4 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	6 4 0	6 4 0	3 4 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	Nil.
5 1 4	5 4 0	5 9 0	5 9 0	5 9 0	5 9 0	5 9 0	6 12 11	6 12 11	Nil.
5 0 0	5 8 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 8 0	...	...	...	...	...
5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 4 0	+4
5 9 0	5 9 0	5 9 0	5 9 0	5 9 0	5 9 0	5 9 0	5 9 0	5 9 0	Nil.
5 2 7	5 2 7	5 2 7	5 2 7	5 2 7	5 9 0	5 13 1	5 13 1	5 7 6	-6
4 9 0	4 12 5	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 2 8	5 8 0	5 9 0	6 0 0	5 12 10	-3
110	116	121	121	125	133	134	145	140	

NOTE (3).—It will be seen from the above table that wheat prices in India for the last fortnight of February show a fall of 3 per cent as compared with the previous fortnight—the fall being 7 per cent in the Punjab, 1 per cent in the United Provinces, and 7 per cent in the Central Provinces and Berar. Returns except for the ports of Karachi, Bombay, and Calcutta for the month of March have not yet been received, returns for the ports are given in 'Note 2'.

CALCUTTA :
The 26th March 1915

G. FINDLAY SHIRRAS,
Director of Statistics

DEPARTMENT OF

Retail prices of

Port or province.	District.	Rate per	31st July 1914.	15th August 1914.	31st August 1914.	15th September 1914.	30th September 1914.	15th October 1914.
			sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.
Port . . .	Karachi . . .	Rupce	9 8	9 8	8 8	8 0	8 0	8 8
	Bombay . . .	"	6 13	6 13	6 13	6 8	6 8	5 14
	Calcutta . . .	"	9 0	8 14	8 14	8 3	8 4	8 0
Punjab . . .	Lahore . . .	"	10 12	10 12	10 4	9 12	10 4	10 0
	Ferozepur . . .	"	11 8	11 0	10 12	10 0	10 0	10 0
	Amritsar . . .	"	12 4	11 8	11 8	10 8	10 8	10 8
	Rawalpindi . . .	"	12 4	11 12	11 4	11 0	10 12	10 12
	Lyalpur . . .	"	11 4	11 8	10 12	9 8	10 4	10 4
	Multan . . .	"	11 8	12 0	11 4	10 0	10 0	10 4
	Ambala . . .	"	10 12	10 4	10 12	10 0	10 0	10 0
Delhi . . .	Delhi . . .	"	9 12	9 8	9 8	9 0	9 0	9 0
United Provin- ces.	Benares . . .	"	9 3	8 15	9 1	9 1	9 1	8 12
	Cawnpore . . .	"	9 8	9 4	9 4	8 12	8 12	8 4
	Meerut . . .	"	10 12	10 0	9 12	9 4	9 0	8 12
	Agra . . .	"	9 12	9 0	9 0	8 8	9 0	8 8
	Lucknow . . .	"	9 12	9 0	9 0	8 12	8 12	8 12
	Aligarh . . .	"	9 4	10 4	9 4	8 12	9 0	8 12
	Shahjahanpur . . .	"	10 0	9 14	9 14	9 10	9 6	9 4
Central Provin- ces and Berar.	Fyzabad . . .	"	9 4	9 4	9 4	9 4	9 4	9 4
	Nagpur . . .	"	9 9	8 15	9 9	8 15	8 15	8 15
	Jubbulpore . . .	"	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	8 12	8 8
	Rajpur . . .	"	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0
North-West Fron- tier Province.	Akola . . .	"	8 6	8 6	8 2	8 6	7 6	7 6
	Peshawar . . .	"	11 6	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	10 0
Baluchistan . . .	Quetta . . .	"	10 2	10 5½	10 9	10 5½	10 0	9 12
Bombay . . .	Poona . . .	"	7 7	7 7	7 7	7 7	7 7	7 7
	Ahmednagar . . .	"	8 2	8 2	7 6	7 8	8 1	8 2
	Ahmedabad . . .	"	8 8	8 0	8 0	7 12	7 12	7 8
	Dharwar . . .	"	9 9	9 1	9 1	8 8	8 2	8 2
Bihar & Orissa . . .	Patna . . .	"	10 8	9 12	10 0	9 12	9 12	10 0
	Bhagalpur . . .	"	9 8	9 6	8 12	9 8	9 8	9 8
	Muzaffarpur . . .	"	9 0	9 0	9 12	9 12	9 0	8 8
	Ranchi . . .	"	9 2	8 4	8 4	8 4	8 4	8 0
	Cuttack . . .	"	9 3	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 8	7 14
Bengal . . .	Dacca . . .	"	8 14	8 14	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 0
	Murshidabad . . .	"	10 8	9 8	9 8	9 12	10 0	10 0
	Malda . . .	"	10 0	10 0	9 8	9 0	9 8	9 8
Burma . . .	Amherst (Moulmein) . . .	"	6 13	6 13	6 12	6 12	6 13	6 13
	Mandalay . . .	"	8 14	8 4	7 9	8 0	7 12	7 12
(Median Average) . . .		"	9 9	9 4	9 4	9 0	9 0	8 12
Index Numbers . . .			100	102	102	106	106	109

NOTE (1).—These statistics are entirely compiled from fortnightly returns furnished by Local Governments and Administrations. They relate to the retail prices in the head-quarters of the districts and in the ports referred to above.

STATISTICS, INDIA.

Wheat in India.

31st October 1914.	15th November 1914.	30th November 1914.	15th December 1914.	31st December 1914.	15th January 1915.	31st January 1915.	15th February 1915.	28th February 1915.	Increase or decrease on 28th February 1915 compared with 15th February.
sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	Per cent.
8 0	7 8	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	6 8	6 6	+2
5 14	5 14	5 14	5 14	5 14	5 8	5 8	4 14	5 3	-6
7 8	6 14	6 14	6 14	6 5	...	...	...	...	...
9 4	8 4	8 0	8 4	8 0	8 0	7 8	6 8	7 4	-10
9 4	8 4	8 4	8 8	8 8	8 2	7 12	6 12	8 0	-16
10 0	8 12	8 12	9 0	8 8	8 10	8 2	7 2	7 4	-2
10 4	9 4	9 4	9 6	9 0	8 14	8 0	7 4	8 8	-15
9 8	8 4	8 4	9 0	8 4	8 4	7 4	6 10	8 0	-17
9 8	8 12	8 12	9 0	8 4	8 0	7 12	7 0	7 0	Nil.
9 12	7 12	7 6	8 0	8 0	7 12	7 6	6 8	6 8	Nil.
8 4	7 8	7 4	7 0	7 4	7 0	7 0	6 4	6 4	Nil.
8 8	8 6	8 14	7 9	7 7	7 3	7 1	5 9	6 6	-13
8 4	7 8	7 4	7 4	7 4	7 0	6 12	6 0	6 8	-8
8 8	8 0	7 8	8 0	7 12	7 0	6 8	5 12	6 8	-12
8 0	7 0	6 8	7 0	7 0	6 12	6 8	5 12	5 12	Nil.
8 8	7 12	7 8	7 0	7 0	6 12	7 0	6 4	6 4	Nil.
8 12	7 4	7 4	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	6 12	6 0	+12
9 8	8 8	8 0	8 2	7 14	7 0	7 4	6 12	6 12	Nil.
9 8	8 12	7 14	7 12	7 12	7 2	7 0	6 4	6 6	-2
8 4	8 5	8 5	8 3	8 4	7 0	6 6	6 6	7 11	-17
8 8	8 0	8 0	7 8	7 8	7 0	6 8	6 0	6 8	-8
9 8	8 0	7 4	7 8	7 8	7 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	Nil.
7 6	7 6	7 6	7 6	6 5	5 4	5 6	6 5	6 5	Nil.
10 0	9 12	9 2	9 2	9 2	9 2	8 13	7 9	7 14	-4
9 13	9 4	8 14	8 12	8 12	8 12	8 10½	8 2½	7 4½	+12
6 13	6 13	6 8	6 8	6 8	5 9	5 9	5 9	6 13	-18
8 2	8 2	8 2	8 2	5 14	5 14	5 14	6 10	7 6	-10
7 8	7 8	6 8	6 8	6 8	6 8	6 0	6 0	6 8	-8
8 2	8 2	8 2	8 2	8 2	8 2	8 2	8 2	9 9	-15
10 0	9 0	9 8	8 8	7 8	7 2	7 0	8 8	6 8	Nil.
9 0	8 4	7 8	7 8	7 8	7 0	6 4	6 4	6 4	Nil.
8 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	6 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	Nil.
8 0	7 8	8 0	8 0	6 12	6 4	6 4	5 8	5 8	Nil.
7 14	7 8	7 3	7 3	7 3	7 3	7 3	5 14	5 14	Nil.
7 8	7 4	7 0	6 0	6 0	...	...	...	...	...
9 8	9 8	9 8	9 8	8 8	...	...	...	...	...
9 8	9 8	9 0	9 0	7 8	...	...	...	...	...
6 13	6 13	6 13	6 13	6 13	6 13	6 13	6 13	6 13	Nil.
7 8	7 8	7 8	7 8	7 8	6 14	6 8	6 8	6 14	-5
8 8	8 0	7 14	7 12	7 8	7 0	7 0	6 6	6 8	-2
112	120	131	123	127	137	137	150	147	

(9) It will be seen that the retail prices of wheat have fallen 2 per cent in the second fortnight of February, as compared with the previous fortnight. The fall in the Punjab was 7 per cent, in the United Provinces 4 per cent and 8 per cent in the Central Provinces and Berar.

G. FINDLAY SHIRRAS,
Director of Statistics.

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, INDIA.

FOREIGN SEA-BORNE TRADE DURING FEBRUARY 1915.

The trade returns of British India for February 1915, as compared with those of the preceding month, show noticeable increases in total exports and re-exports, while imports show a decline. The total exports amounted to R14,75 lakhs, the imports to R8,91 lakhs, and the re-exports to R35 lakhs. As against the preceding month, there was an increase of R3,47 lakhs in exports and R17 lakhs in re-exports, but a decrease of R1,15 lakhs under imports.

The variations in February 1915 and 1914 as compared with the preceding month are as follows:—

	January 1914	February 1914	Increase(+) or decrease(—)	January 1915	February 1915	Increase(+) or decrease(—)
IMPORTS	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)
1. Food, drink and tobacco	2,76	1,82	—94	1,65	1,83	+18
2. Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured	1,03	61	—42	96	78	—18
3. Articles wholly or mainly manufactured	13,97	10,85	—3,12	7,27	6,18	—1,09
4. Miscellaneous and unclassified	28	19	—9	18	12	—6
Total	18,03	13,47	—4,57	10,06	8,91	—1,15
EXPORTS						
1. Food, drink and tobacco	3,30	5,12	+1,82	3,17	3,80	+63
2. Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured	14,19	14,87	+68	4,57	6,26	+1,69
3. Articles wholly or mainly manufactured	4,28	4,64	+36	3,48	4,53	+1,10
4. Miscellaneous and unclassified	20	19	—1	11	16	+5
Total	21,97	24,82	+2,85	11,23	14,75	+3,47

Compared with the trade of the corresponding month of 1914, there is a decrease in imports in February 1915 of R4,56 lakhs and in exports of R10,07 lakhs. Under imports, raw materials advanced by R17 lakhs, oils being mainly responsible for the increase. Imports of food, drink and

month of the previous year. Articles wholly or mainly manufactured declined by Rs. 4,67 lakhs, due to restricted imports of glass and glassware (—Rs. 10 lakhs), hardware (—Rs. 16 lakhs), machinery (—Rs. 18 lakhs), iron and steel (—Rs. 1,02 lakhs), copper (—Rs. 31 lakhs), railway plant (—Rs. 12 lakhs), cotton twist and yarn (—Rs. 10 lakhs), cotton piecegoods (—Rs. 1,79 lakhs), silk manufactures (—Rs. 7 lakhs), and manufactured wool (—Rs. 7 lakhs).

In *exports* of Food, drink, and tobacco, increases are noticeable in wheat (+Rs. 21 lakhs) and tea (+Rs. 19 lakhs), set off by a decrease under husked rice (—Rs. 1,55 lakhs). Raw materials declined by Rs. 8,61 lakhs, of which hides and skins, raw, showed a decrease of Rs. 1,06 lakhs, seeds of Rs. 2,90 lakhs, raw cotton of Rs. 3,71 lakhs, raw jute of Rs. 83 lakhs, and lac of Rs. 5 lakhs. Of manufactured articles cotton yarns are responsible for a decrease of Rs. 37 lakhs and jute goods of Rs. 6 lakhs, while indigo and hides and skins, tanned, advanced by Rs. 13 lakhs and Rs. 24 lakhs, respectively.

The summary of the results for February and for the eleven months ended February is as follows :—

February 1915.







	February 1915		Increase (+) or decrease (—) compared with February 1914	
	Rs. (lakhs)		Rs. (lakhs)	Per cent
MERCHANDISE—				
Imports	8,91		—4,56	—34
Exports	14,75		—10,07	—60
Re-exports	35		—6	—18
Total	24,01		—14,69	—38
TREASURE—				
Imports	1,68		—2,14	—56
Exports	26		+2	+8
Total	1,94		—2,12	—52

Eleven months ended February 1915.

	Eleven months ended February 1915		Increase (+) or decrease (—) as compared with the corresponding period of the year 1913-14	
	Rs. (lakhs)		Rs. (lakhs)	Per cent
MERCHANDISE—				
Imports	1,28,56		—39,22	—23
Exports	1,63,67		—57,57	—26
Re-exports	3,70		—36	—9
Total	2,96,02		—97,15	—25
TREASURE—				
Imports	19,89		—12,64	—39
Exports	3,24		—3,37	—51
Total	23,13		—16,01	—41

It will be seen that for the eleven months ended February 1915 as regards merchandise imports show a fall of Rs. 39,22 lakhs or 23 per cent, exports Rs. 57,57 lakhs or 26 per cent, re-exports Rs. 36 lakhs or 9 per cent, total merchandise Rs. 97,15 lakhs or 25 per cent, as against the eleven months ended February 1914.

The following diagrams illustrate the relative magnitude of the import and export trade in merchandise for February 1915 and 1914 and January 1915:—

	IMPORTS	EXPORTS (including re-exports)
FEBRUARY 1914		
JANUARY 1915		
FEBRUARY 1915		

Comparing the values of the imports last month with those of February, 1914, the chief increases and decreases are as follows:—

Increases						
		Rs. (thousands)				Rs. (thousands)
Class	{ Betelnuts	4.53	Class	{ Locomotive engines and tenders		2.18
I	{ Molasses	4.55	III	{ and parts thereof		1.43
	{ Kerosene oil	19.33		{ Railway materials for construction		8.37
Class	{ Silk, raw	2.47	Class	{ Matches		4.83
II	{ Precious stones and pearls, unset	4.87	IV	{ Horses		

Decreases						
Class	{ Spirit	3.02	Class	{ Bars and channel (Steel)		19.42
I	{ Sugar, 16 D. S. and above	5.40		{ Beams, pillars, etc. (Iron and Steel)		5.53
Class	{ Mineral oil, other kinds	3.74		{ Pipes and fittings, cast (")		5.25
II	{ Timber	3.79		{ Sheets and plates (")		52.88
	{ Motor cars and motor cycles	4.40		{ Copper, wrought		26.83
	{ Hardware	16.19		{ Railway carriages and wagons, etc.		13.20
Class	{ Aniline dyes	5.16	Class	{ Cotton yarn		10.19
III	{ Glass and glassware	9.80	III	{ " grey piece-goods		82.28
	{ Machinery—Primemovers other			{ " white		34.83
	{ than electrical	4.57		{ " coloured "		61.79
	{ Textile	5.79		{ hosiery		4.34
				{ Haberdashery and millinery		8.22
				{ Woollen piece-goods		4.60
				{ Umbrellas and fittings		2.96

Under Exports the chief increases and decreases are as follows:—

Increases					
		Rs. (thousands)	Rs. (thousands)		
Class I	Barley	2.21	Class III	Opium	6.78
	Pulse	5.03		Saltpetre	4.51
	Wheat	21.37		Indigo	13.20
	Tea, black	18.28		Hides, tanned, etc.	21.59
Class II	Coconut oil	2.41		Jute, gunnybags	5.39
	Rubber, raw	4.64			
	Coal	2.56			
	Teakwood	2.55			

Decreases					
		Rs. (thousands)	Rs. (thousands)		
Class I	Coffee	35.11	Class II	Seeds—Rape	49.85
	Rice	1,55.10		Sesamum	47.44
	Jawar and bajra	3.41		Cotton, raw	3,71.23
	Hides, raw	92.43		Jute, raw	32.64
	Class II	Skins, raw	12.74	Class III	Myrobalans . . . . .	4.62
Lao		5.21	Cotton, twist and yarn		37.34
Manure		2.76	Jute, gunnycloth		10.91
Manganese ore		3.50	Oilcakes		2.54
Seeds—Castor		11.05	Coir goods		2.39
Cotton		44.81	Class IV	Animals, living	1.59
Groundnuts		1,04.92			
Linseed		24.72			

In the following table are shown the quantities and values of the principal articles of imports during last month, as compared with the figures for February 1914:—

IMPORTS

Principal Articles	Quantities		Value		Increase(+) or decrease (-) in February 1915, as compared with February 1914	
	1914	1915	1914	1915	Quantity	Value
			Rs. (thousands)	Rs. (thousands)		Rs. (thousands)
Apparel (excluding haberdashery, hosiery, and boots and shoes)	—	—	10,88	5,04	—	—5,84
Carriages and carts (including Cycles and Motor Cars)	—	—	16,12	9,82	—	—6,30
Coal tons	14,107	13,239	2,54	2,53	— 868	+ 4
Chemicals	—	—	7,59	8,94	—	+1,35
Drugs and medicines	—	—	9,67	9,63	—	—4
Dyes, aniline and alizarine lbs	1,213,490	93,046	7,62	75	—1,120,444	—6,57
Fruits and vegetables	—	—	6,97	11,42	—	+4,45
Glass and glassware	—	—	15,36	5,56	—	—9,80
Hardware	—	—	29,91	13,72	—	—16,19
Instruments, apparatus, etc. . .	—	—	15,08	10,69	—	—4,99
Liquors gals.	600,697	404,749	19,01	12,67	—195,349	—6,34
Machinery and millwork, including belting for machinery	—	—	59,62	41,82	—	—17,80
Metals, Iron and Steel tons	99,859	25,123	1,47,95	45,77	—74,736	—1,02,18
„ Copper cwt	71,206	18,703	40,44	9,90	—52,503	—30,54
Oils—mineral gals.	5,000,297	3,315,559	24,21	39,81	+4,315,262	+15,60
Paper and pasteboard	—	—	11,50	8,93	—	—2,57
Provisions and oilman's stores	—	—	18,83	14,79	—	—4,04
Railway plant and rolling stock	—	—	86,51	74,91	—	—11,60
Spices lbs	12,293,115	16,618,620	15,11	17,41	+4,319,505	+2,30
Stationery	—	—	4,96	2,55	—	—2,41
Sugar, 16 D. S. and above . cwt	1,175,279	653,765	1,02,01	96,61	—521,514	—5,40
Textiles—						
Cotton, raw cwt	1,991	1,198	1,05	26	— 793	—79
„ twist and yarn lbs	2,943,686	2,327,569	28,34	18,15	—616,117	—10,19
„ grey piece-goods yards	110,004,667	60,762,095	1,76,59	94,31	—49,302,572	—82,28
„ white „ „	60,560,044	38,560,482	1,07,16	72,33	—21,999,562	—34,83
„ coloured „ „	55,336,506	27,802,969	1,20,67	58,88	—27,533,897	—61,79
„ other sorts of manufactures .	—	—	19,06	8,93	—	—10,13
Silk, raw lbs	179,228	245,750	9,12	11,59	+ 66,522	+ 2,47
„ manufactures	—	—	23,68	16,63	—	—7,05
Woollen manufactures	—	—	11,25	4,00	—	—7,25

The table below shows the quantities and values of the principal articles of exports of Indian merchandise during February 1915, comparison being made with February 1914 :—

EXPORTS

Principal Articles	Quantities		Value		Increase (+) or decrease (-) in February 1915, as compared with February 1914	
	1914	1915	1914	1915	Quantity	Value
			Rs. (thousands)	Rs. (thousands)		Rs. (thousands)
Coal tons	34,718	59,087	2,87	5,43	+ 24,369	+ 2,56
Coffee cwt	65,699	24,667	38,80	13,69	- 41,032	- 25,11
Dyes, indigo "	2,079	3,094	4,22	17,58	+ 1,015	+ 18,26
Grain, pulse, and flour—						
Rice in the husk "	30,526	43,455	1,03	1,30	+ 12,929	+ 27
Rice not in the husk "	6,348,062	3,287,836	3,32,82	1,72,45	- 3,060,226	- 1,55,37
Wheat "	194,043	432,081	11,07	32,44	+ 238,038	+ 21,37
Wheat flour "	86,315	48,192	6,86	8,39	+ 1,877	+ 1,53
Barley "	3,044	46,785	15	2,38	+ 43,141	+ 2,22
Jawar and bajra "	150,078	69,362	7,41	4,00	- 80,716	- 3,41
Pulse "	95,498	181,253	5,64	10,67	+ 85,760	+ 5,08
Other sorts "	23,109	46,278	1,69	2,28	+ 18,169	+ 59
Hides and skins, raw "	220,673	120,696	1,26,42	62,74	- 99,978	- 1,06,68
" dressed " tanned or "	25,623	44,656	37,79	61,58	+ 19,033	+ 23,79
Lac "	42,607	45,995	22,60	18,39	+ 3,268	- 5,21
Manures tons	10,968	8,079	8,58	5,82	- 2,889	- 2,76
Manganese ore "	44,950	17,316	7,46	3,66	- 27,634	- 3,50
Oil-cakes cwt	331,103	287,285	12,97	10,43	- 43,818	- 2,54
Opium "	865	1,664	11,45	18,22	+ 799	+ 6,76
Seeds "	4,775,226	883,832	3,57,37	67,19	- 3,891,404	- 2,90,18
Tea lbs	13,922,769	17,183,980	71,04	69,57	+ 3,291,211	+ 18,53
Textiles—						
Cotton, raw cwt	1,467,243	836,113	5,23,69	1,62,56	- 631,130	- 3,71,38
" twist and yarn lbs	16,807,138	10,978,020	84,87	47,63	- 5,829,118	- 37,24
" piece-goods yards	5,987,686	6,564,497	14,61	15,85	+ 596,811	+ 1,24
Jute, raw tons	60,323	83,129	2,70,25	1,87,71	+ 13,806	- 82,64
" gunny bags no.	30,470,582	29,353,156	96,72	1,04,11	+ 8,882,574	+ 5,39
" gunny cloth yards	99,725,917	123,349,580	1,64,19	1,23,28	+ 23,696,693	- 10,91
Wool, raw lbs	2,041,612	2,517,962	12,60	12,33	- 123,850	- 27
Wood, teak cubic tons	4,193	4,760	6,58	9,15	+ 562	+ 2,55

The total imports and exports, including re-exports, of private merchandise of the several maritime provinces during the month of February of the years 1914 and 1915 are stated below :—

	IMPORTS		EXPORTS, INCLUDING RE-EXPORTS	
	February 1914	February 1915	February 1914	February 1915
	Rs. (lakhs)	Rs. (lakhs)	Rs. (lakhs)	Rs. (lakhs)
Bengal	5.63	3.20	9.35	7.06
Bihar and Orissa	...	...	2	1
Bombay	4.47	3.28	7.52	3.08
Sind	.99	1.02	2.42	1.36
Madras	1.18	.84	2.97	1.85
Burma	1.20	.57	2.94	1.74
Total	13.47	8.91	25.22	15.10

Under Imports, Bengal showed a decline of 43 per cent, Bombay 27 per cent, Madras 29 per cent, and Burma 52 per cent; while Sind showed an increase of only 3 per cent. Under Exports, Bombay showed the heaviest decline of 59 per cent, Sind about 44 per cent, Bengal 24 per cent, Madras 38 per cent, and Burma 41 per cent.

The course of the export trade of the chief ports since the outbreak of war is shown below (in lakhs of rupees) :—

	Calcutta*	Bombay†	Karachi	Madras	Rangoon	Chittagong	TOTAL
Four Weeks ending 29th Aug.	3.20	1.04	61	9	51	45	5.99
" " 26th Sept.	4.28	1.30	82	...	39	17	6.96
Five " 31st Oct.	8.48	2.86	1.77	56	1.86	32	15.85
Four " 28th Nov.	6.46	2.05	87	43	78	1.15	11.74
December { Week ending 5th	1.25	.55	40	23	19	...	2.62
" " 12th	1.19	.64	39	6	18	...	2.44
" " 19th	1.69	1.10	8	9	19	22	3.28
" " 26th	.84	.80	10	9	21	...	2.07
Total	4.88	3.09	97	47	78	22	10.41
January { Week ending 2nd	1.38	.61	30	8	8	5	2.50
" " 9th	1.42	.80	15	26	9	...	2.72
" " 16th	1.45	.68	18	12	12	18	2.73
" " 23rd	1.62	.80	5	6	27	5	2.85
" " 30th	1.58	.96	32	2	19	1	3.08
Total	7.45	3.85	1.00	53	75	29	13.88
February { Week ending 6th	1.13	.77	42	5	44	19	3.00
" " 13th	1.09	.79	15	31	28	...	2.60
" " 20th	2.00	1.06	12	26	7	...	3.91
" " 27th	1.37	.96	25	4	32	11	3.05
Total	5.59	3.58	92	66	1.51	30	12.56
Grand Total	40.43	17.77	6.96	75	6.08	2.90	76.89

In the third week of the month of February the trade (Rs. 3,91 lakhs) was more brisk than in other weeks. There was a steady increase in total exports week after week from the last week of December to the last week of January. During the months of war Calcutta has done 53 per cent of the export trade, Bombay 23 per cent, Karachi 9 per cent, Rangoon 8 per cent, and Madras 3 per cent.

The accounts of the trade of British India with each of the principal countries have been made up for the month of January 1915, and the total trade with the Allies and some of the neutral countries is noted below, as compared with the corresponding month of 1914 :—

	Imports			Exports		
	1914 Rs. (lakhs)	1915 Rs. (lakhs)	+ or - Rs. (lakhs)	1914 Rs. (lakhs)	1915 Rs. (lakhs)	+ or - Rs. (lakhs)
United Kingdom	11.38	6.50	-4.88	4.73	4.62	-.11
Russia	...	...	...	27	22	-5
Belgium	42	3	-39	1.26	30	-2.26
France	24	8	-16	1.80	...	-1.50
Sweden	5	4	-1	1	...	-1
Norway	2	1	-1	1	...	-1
Holland	17	12	-5	11	1	-10
Italy	17	19	+2	1.03	.54	-.49
United States	50	62	+12	1.98	1.00	-.98

* Value of principal articles of Indian merchandise

† Represents the value of the articles as entered for shipment and does not take into account short shipments

India's Balance of Trade during February 1915, as compared with February 1914, is shown in the following table :—

	February 1914	February 1915
	Rs. (lakhs)	Rs. (lakhs)
Exports of Merchandise,† including Re-exports	25.22	15.10
Imports	19.47	8.91
Excess of Exports over Imports	11.75	6.19
Net Imports of Gold †	2.80	70
„ „ „ Silver †	79	72
Net imports of Treasure	8.59	1.42
Council bills paid in India	4,97.8(a)	1,58.1 (b)
Sterling bills on London sold in India . . . . .	...	...
Enfaced Rupee paper (net imports)	10.1(c)	...
Interest on enfaced Rupee paper	2	1.8

The Secretary of State, it will be noted, in February recommenced to sell Council Bills and Telegraphic Transfers, and for the first time since the outbreak of war no sterling bills were sold in India.

The declared values per unit of certain selected articles imported and exported during February 1914 and 1915 are noted below :—

	FEBRUARY			FEBRUARY	
	1914	1915		1914	1915
Imports	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Exports—contd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Coal ton	18 0 3	19 7 3	Indigo cwt	227 12 4	566 6 3
Sugar, 16 D. S. and above cwt	8 10 10	14 12 5	Rice not in the husk . .	5 4 5	5 7 4
Cotton, twist and yarn lb	0 15 5	0 12 6	Wheat	5 11 4	7 8 1
„ grey piece-goods yard	0 2 7	0 2 6	Manganese ore . . . ton	16 9 8	21 2 5
„ white „ „	0 2 10	0 3 0	Tea lb	0 6 2	0 8 5
„ coloured „ „	0 3 6	0 3 5	Cotton, raw . . . cwt	37 12 0	21 13 4
Exports			Jute, raw . . . bale	69 10 8	40 5 2
Coal ton	8 4 8	9 3 1	„ gunny bags . . no.	0 5 2	0 4 3
Coffee cwt	59 1 0	55 8 1	„ gunny cloth . yard	0 2 4	0 1 9

Under Imports, the declared value of sugar 16 D. S. and above showed a marked increase of 70 per cent and of coal 8 per cent, but cotton twist and yarn fell by 19 per cent; under Exports indigo showed an increase

† Exclusive of Government transactions

(a) Rs. 4,49,11,000 paid through treasuries and Rs. 48,75,000 paid through the Gold Standard Reserve.

(b) Rs. 92,99,885 paid through treasuries and Rs. 65,12,115 paid through the Gold Standard Reserve.

(c) Rs. 21,68,400 representing the amount of paper enfaced to London and Rs. 21,79,800 of that retransferred from London

of 172 per cent, wheat of 31 per cent, coal of 11 per cent, and manganese ore of 27 per cent, but coffee fell by 6 per cent, and cotton, raw, and jute, raw, by 42 per cent each. These comparisons are with the corresponding period of last year.

The following table shows the gross Indian sea customs revenue (excluding salt revenue) collected on principal and other articles in February 1915, as compared with January 1915 and February 1914:—

	February 1914	January 1915	February 1915	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in February 1915, as compared with	
				January 1915	February 1914
	Rs. (thousands)	Rs. (thousands)	Rs. (thousands)	Rs. (thousands)	Rs. (thousands)
Special duties—					
Liquors	12,85	10,29	12,83	+ 2,54	+ 48
Petroleum	4,35	10,86	11,20	+ 34	+ 6,85
Silver, bullion and coin	10,07	15,39	15,82	+ 43	+ 5,75
Tobacco	2,14	2,98	3,10	+ 12	+ 96
General duties—					
Sugar	5,13	2,48	3,62	+ 1,14	—1,51
Cotton goods	14,49	10,45	7,83	—2,62	—6,66
Metals excluding silver, but including hardware, etc.	6,87	2,70	2,46	—	—3,91
Other articles	16,37	13,76	12,56	—1,20	—3,81
Total import duty	71,27	68,91	69,42	+ 51	—1,85
Export duty on rice	19,31	4,88	9,06	+ 1,18	—10,28

The customs duty figures are an index to the volume of the import trade only, as under exports rice alone is subject to duty. In the eleven months, April to February, the import duties declined from Rs. 48 lakhs in 1913-14 to Rs. 7,50 lakhs in 1914-15, and the export duty on rice from Rs. 1,01 lakhs to Rs. 68 lakhs. The total customs revenue, excluding salt but including excise duty on cotton goods and land customs, is Rs. 8,72 lakhs as against Rs. 10,06 lakhs for the corresponding period of last year.

The following table shows the number and tonnage of vessels, which entered and cleared with cargoes at ports in British India, during February 1915, as compared with January 1915 and February 1914:—

Entered with cargoes.

	STEAMERS		SAILING VESSELS		TOTAL	
	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons
February 1915	151	303,084	65	5,006	216	308,090
January 1915	183	365,947	60	5,198	243	371,145
February 1914	189	518,406	43	3,505	232	521,911

Cleared with cargoes.

February 1915	204	441,899	128	10,966	332	452,865
January 1915	214	448,660	120	10,771	334	459,431
February 1914	250	669,936	137	12,508	387	682,444

In the month of February there were 216 arrivals * and 332 sailings † from India. For the last three months there were 710 arrivals and 993 sailings, as against 833 arrivals and 1,100 sailings in the corresponding period of last year.

* The details were as follows:—Bengal 17, Bombay 64, Sind 17, Madras 99, Burma 19
† The details were as follows:—Bengal 48, Bombay 45, Sind 33, Madras 171, Burma 40

TRADE OF ADEN.—The trade of the Peninsula of Aden has been considerably affected owing to the outbreak of war. The imports during September and October and the exports from August to October showed a considerable decline, as compared with those during the corresponding months of the preceding year. There has, however, been a steady recovery since November. The statement below shows the total monthly trade in merchandise in thousands of rupees, from August to January of the years 1913-14 and 1914-15 :—

	IMPORTS		EXPORTS	
	August 1913— January 1914 Rs. (thousands)	August 1914— January 1915 Rs. (thousands)	August 1913— January 1914 Rs. (thousands)	August 1914— January 1915 Rs. (thousands)
August . . .	39,47	35,86	32,88	14,79
September . . .	43,04	12,23	32,49	17,04
October . . .	45,17	16,32	35,18	21,38
November . . .	45,30	32,08	36,46	27,37
December . . .	57,25	37,37	59,04	34,98
January . . .	61,47	47,23	57,47	34,22

Under imports excepting coal, all other articles of importance fell, chiefly cotton goods, coffee, hides and skins, raw, grain and pulse, and tobacco unmanufactured. Under exports also, hides and skins, raw, coffee, cotton goods, and grain and pulse showed noticeable decreases.

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Calcutta, March 19, 1915 }

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, INDIA

TRADE FLUCTUATIONS IN SELECTED ARTICLES IN JANUARY 1915.

The object of the tables below is to show the quantities of the principal staples of agricultural produce imported from the various provinces, etc., and from foreign countries into the ports of Calcutta, Bombay, Karachi, and the Madras ports during the month of January 1915, and for the ten months April 1914 to January 1915, as compared with the corresponding periods of 1914. The statistics include foreign seaborne and coasting trade as well as inland (rail and riverborne) trade. They have been furnished by Collectors of Customs, Steamer Companies, Railway Audit Officers, the Commissioners for the Port of Calcutta, etc.

TRADE FLUCTUATIONS IN JANUARY 1914 AND 1915.

It will be seen from Table I, that the imports by rail, river and sea in January 1915, as against the corresponding month of 1914 show (in round numbers) a fall of—

- 63 per cent in linseed.
(80,000 cwts as against 214,000 cwts last year.)
- 39 per cent in raw cotton.
(1,414,000 cwts as against 2,312,000 cwts last year.)
- 21 per cent in gram and pulse.
(504,000 cwts as against 637,000 cwts last year.)
- 20 per cent in wheat.
(604,000 cwts as against 754,000 cwts last year.)
- 15 per cent in rape and mustard seed.
(168,000 cwts as against 199,000 cwts last year.)
- 12 per cent in rice.
(2,596,000 cwts as against 2,953,000 cwts last year.)

The imports of jute by rail, river and sea into Calcutta show an increase of 41 per cent (2,783,000 cwts as against 1,978,000 cwts last year) due to larger receipts from Assam, Bengal and Bihar and Orissa. The increase of 39 per cent (132,000 cwts as against 95,000 cwts last year) in the imports in tea is due mainly to larger exports from Assam and Bengal.

It will be seen from Table III (wheat) that the principal sources of the imports into the ports of Karachi, Calcutta and Bombay taken together in January 1914 were (in order of importance) Central Provinces and Berar, Punjab, Rajputana and Central India, while in January 1915 the Punjab sent almost 69 per cent of the total. The imports of January 1915 were less than those of January 1914 by 149,921 cwts, and the imports for ten months April to January 1915 were less than those for the corresponding period of 1914 by 10,016,543 cwts. Table X shows the exports out of India of wheat month by month during the last three years.

TRADE FLUCTUATIONS IN JANUARY 1915 AS COMPARED WITH THE PREVIOUS MONTH.

As compared with December 1914, the imports in January 1915 into the ports referred to above show (in round numbers) an increase of —

- 95 per cent in raw cotton.
(1,411,000 cwts as against 723,000 cwts previous month.)
- 79 per cent in rice.
(2,596,000 cwts as against 1,447,000 cwts previous month.)
- 21 per cent in rape and mustard seed.
(168,000 cwts as against 139,000 cwts previous month.)
- 12 per cent in jute.
(2,783,000 cwts as against 2,475,000 cwts previous month.)

and a decrease of—

- 48 per cent in tea.
(132,000 cwts as against 252,000 cwts previous month.)
- 36 per cent in wheat.
(604,000 cwts as against 949,000 cwts previous month.)
- 21 per cent in gram and pulse.
(504,000 cwts as against 637,000 cwts previous month.)
- 18 per cent in linseed.
(80,000 cwts as against 97,000 cwts previous month.)

TRADE FLUCTUATIONS IN TEN MONTHS ENDING JANUARY 1914 AND 1915.

Table I shows increases in the ten monthly total figures of two articles only, namely, tea (19·8 per cent) and rice (4·7 per cent).

The decreases over the ten months April 1914 to, January 1915 in the imports were 36 per cent in linseed, 33 per cent in wheat, 32 per cent in jute, 31 per cent in rape and mustard seed, 27 per cent in gram and pulse and 25 per cent in raw cotton.

Exports of linseed to ports from Bengal fell off by 2 lakhs of cwts, from the United Provinces by 8 lakhs, from the Rajputana and Central India by 13 lakhs, from the Central Provinces and Berar by 8 lakhs and from the Nizam's Territory by 3 lakhs. The despatches of wheat from the United Provinces decreased by 51 lakhs of cwts, from the Rajputana and Central India by 25 lakhs and from the Central Provinces and Berar by 33 lakhs. The exports of jute to Calcutta from Assam, Bengal and Bihar and Orissa showed a decrease of 3 lakhs, 53 lakhs and 5 lakhs of cwts respectively. Bihar and Orissa despatched to ports 3 lakhs, the United Provinces 12 lakhs, and the Rajputana and Central India 2 lakhs of cwts less of rape and mustard seed. The despatches of gram and pulse from Bengal fell off by 3 lakhs of cwts, from the United Provinces by 15 lakhs, from the Punjab by 3 lakhs, from the Rajputana and Central India by 2 lakhs and from the Central Provinces and Berar by 4 lakhs. The United Provinces despatched 8 lakhs, the Punjab 7 lakhs, the Rajputana and Central India 1 lakh, Bombay 4 lakhs and the Central Provinces and Berar 7 lakhs of cwts less of cotton, raw, than in the corresponding period of last year.

The Statistics for January 1915 as also for the ten months ending 31st January 1915, are summarised below :—

TABLE I.

(1) Articles.	(2) Imports, January 1915	(3) Imports, April 1914 to January 1915	(4) Increase (+) or decrease (—) of imports in January 1915 as compared with January 1914	(5) Increase (+) or decrease (—) of imports in ten months April 1914 to January 1915 as com- pared with ten months, April 1913 to January 1914
	cwts	cwts	Per cent	Per cent
Cotton, raw	1,413,552	8,667,548	—38·9	—24·9
Wheat	604,119	20,129,558	—19·9	—33·2
Rice (including paddy)	2,596,839	21,241,159	—12·1	+ 4·7
Gram and Pulse	504,347	5,901,191	—20·9	—27·4
Linseed	80,122	5,173,936	—62·6	—36
Rape and Mustard seed	168,161	2,515,997	—15·3	—31·4
Jute	2,783,141	13,384,940	+ 40·7	—32
Tea	132,091	2,139,431	+ 39·3	+ 19·8

TABLE II.—Cotton, raw

Where exported	Calcutta		City of Bombay		Karachi		Madras ports		TOTAL	
	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915
Imports in January										
<i>By Rail and River—</i>	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts
Assam	87	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	87	2
Bengal	1,838	1,286	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,837	1,287
Bihar and Orissa	311	204	...	...	...	...	...	...	311	204
U. P. of Agra and Oudh	10,918	33,037	171,801	164,680	1,732	...	...	...	184,446	197,717
Punjab	256	...	103,302	46,386	246,939	70,065	...	...	350,497	116,451
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	...	...	95,564	89,393	...	...	95,564	89,393
Raj. and C. India	...	73	176,717	42,120	174	...	...	...	176,801	42,193
Bombay	...	1,469	400,862	226,700	...	...	2,236	1,886	403,098	230,055
Central Provinces and Berar	82,510	41,187	633,748	499,918	...	...	...	...	716,258	541,135
Nizam's Territory	...	...	148,458	169,900	...	...	12,325	3	160,783	109,003
Madras	...	56	162	2,014	...	...	11,615	2,561	11,777	4,651
Mysore	...	...	1,255	1,480	...	...	1,045	1	2,300	1,481
TOTAL	95,360	77,314	1,636,309	1,092,328	344,409	159,458	27,221	4,472	2,103,299	1,333,572
<i>By Sea—</i>	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts
Bengal	3,990	5,530	343	...	...	...	358	...	4,691	5,530
Bihar and Orissa	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Bombay	1,549	...	114	486	...	4	10,233	366	11,696	850
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	62,131	21,493	...	...	...	...	62,131	21,493
Madras	223	31,477	1,437	245	...	...	18	...	1,678	31,722
Burma	17,745	7,038	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,745	7,038
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	109,453	13,342	...	...	...	1	109,453	13,343
Foreign countries	...	...	904	4	...	...	691	...	1,595	4
TOTAL	23,509	44,045	174,382	35,570	...	4	11,300	361	209,191	79,980
TOTAL IMPORTS	118,869	121,359	1,810,691	1,127,898	344,409	159,462	38,521	4,833	2,312,490	1,413,552
Imports from April to end of January										
<i>By Rail and River—</i>	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts
Assam	9,152	6,367	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,152	6,367
Bengal	90,564	73,710	4	8	...	...	...	1	90,563	73,719
Bihar and Orissa	11,007	9,658	...	1	...	...	...	...	11,007	9,659
U. P. of Agra and Oudh	169,142	153,382	1,221,571	462,966	25,214	2,372	...	...	1,415,927	618,130
Punjab	7,846	2,200	293,097	84,778	913,094	384,208	...	...	1,214,037	471,186
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	...	...	352,506	357,401	...	...	352,506	357,401
Raj. and C. India	1,861	1,897	582,423	438,260	174	14,184	406	1	584,864	454,342
Bombay	1,456	2,934	2,435,047	2,091,686	...	...	18,285	16,266	2,454,788	2,110,886
Cent. Provs. and Berar	311,675	147,311	1,973,512	1,448,959	...	...	...	...	2,385,187	1,596,800
Nizam's Territory	697	1,643	483,590	463,836	...	...	51,601	16,365	535,886	481,844
Madras	607	2,546	34,815	100,772	...	...	916,493	806,985	951,915	910,303
Mysore	...	...	2,947	13,359	...	...	18,626	2,623	21,573	15,981
TOTAL	604,007	401,648	7,027,006	5,104,055	1,290,988	756,165	1,005,411	842,240	9,927,412	7,106,108
<i>By Sea—</i>	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts
Bengal	24,999	29,898	5,877	225	...	...	537	...	31,413	30,123
Bihar and Orissa	80	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	80	44
Bombay	24,263	8,016	4,067	12,374	573	17,409	50,920	23,211	79,923	61,010
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	1,893	...	172,215	92,885	...	...	...	...	173,518	92,885
Madras	25,595	74,106	98,320	107,793	...	...	43	2	123,958	181,841
Burma	70,067	40,789	11,473	1,655	...	...	14	422	81,554	42,866
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	1,073,143	1,070,438	67	...	...	4	1,073,210	1,070,442
Foreign countries	5	643	48,376	80,238	...	...	2,886	1,348	51,267	82,329
TOTAL	146,412	153,496	1,413,471	1,365,548	640	17,409	54,400	24,987	1,614,923	1,561,440
TOTAL IMPORTS	750,419	555,144	8,440,477	6,469,603	1,291,628	775,574	1,059,811	867,227	11,542,335	8,667,548

N.B.—Provinces named in the first column include their chief port or ports. "Madras ports" includes the ports of Madras, French Ports (Pondicherry with its suburb Villianur and Karikal, exclusive of sea imports from Non-British Ports and Foreign countries), Nagapatam, Tuticorin, Calicut, Cochin, Visagapatam, Cuddalore, Cochin, Tellicherry, Cannanore, Masulipatam, Mangalore, Quilon, Porto Novo, and Badagara.

TABLE III.—Wheat

Whence exported	Calcutta		City of Bombay		Karachi		TOTAL	
	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915
Imports in January								
	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts
By Rail and River—								
Assam	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
Bengal	1,773	905	...	...	...	...	1,773	905
Bihar and Orissa	9,700	24,651	...	...	...	...	9,700	24,651
U. P. of Agra and Oudh	53,567	75,590	81	2,703	...	2,058	53,648	80,351
Punjab	48,017	63,081	17,768	68,398	108,265	284,518	174,050	415,997
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	...	...	68,786	19,972	68,786	19,972
Raj. and C. India	21,057	...	146,991	17,173	...	...	108,048	17,173
Bombay	...	...	2,791	11,273	...	...	2,791	11,273
Cent. Provs. and Berar	220,558	2,142	32,193	17,042	...	...	252,738	19,784
Nizam's Territory	...	...	...	1,154	...	...	...	1,154
Madras	...	330	...	95	...	...	...	415
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kashmir	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	354,676	166,689	199,826	118,438	177,031	306,349	731,553	591,675
By Sea—								
Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihar and Orissa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	...	...	...	146	...	97	...	943
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	11,111	5,109	...	...	11,111	5,109
Madras	248	...	...	...	...	...	248	...
Burma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	11,428	1,947	...	...	11,428	1,947
Foreign countries	...	...	...	2,155	...	3,490	...	5,445
TOTAL	248	...	22,539	9,857	...	3,887	22,767	12,744
TOTAL IMPORTS	354,924	166,689	222,365	127,795	177,051	309,935	754,340	604,419
Imports from April to end of January								
By Rail and River—								
Assam	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
Bengal	36,549	44,780	3	...	...	...	36,552	44,780
Bihar and Orissa	191,763	560,587	...	...	...	...	191,763	560,587
U. P. of Agra and Oudh	3,000,522	1,128,021	428,491	98,190	2,103,483	207,249	6,580,466	1,433,460
Punjab	435,493	719,731	79,818	748,064	14,613,940	14,165,231	15,179,391	15,578,036
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	...	...	802,246	841,870	802,246	841,870
Raj. and C. India	...	4,438	2,793,370	423,901	10,012	331	2,934,750	423,695
Bombay	216	1	247,332	126,629	...	...	247,548	126,629
Cent. Provs. and Berar	1,149,425	243,507	2,536,781	184,526	1,548	...	3,687,754	423,088
Nizam's Territory	...	...	229	3,036	...	...	229	3,036
Madras	...	2,600	...	95	...	...	...	2,695
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kashmir	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	4,941,021	2,703,690	6,089,024	1,584,441	18,581,269	15,157,681	39,611,814	19,448,812
By Sea—								
Bengal	...	...	112	...	...	...	112	...
Bihar and Orissa	35	...	...	...	...	...	35	...
Bombay	...	104	5,994	1,131	346	232	6,178	1,467
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	77,502	...	57,985	488,136	...	9	125,487	488,147
Madras	248	...	781	12	...	...	1,029	12
Burma	...	69	...	...	...	...	...	69
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	371,368	179,154	20,443	3,794	391,811	182,878
Foreign countries	...	79	180	2,624	11	5,470	141	11,173
TOTAL	77,785	252	496,300	674,059	20,702	9,435	594,787	682,746
TOTAL IMPORTS	5,018,806	2,703,942	6,585,324	2,258,500	18,601,971	15,167,116	40,206,601	20,131,558

TABLE IV.—Rice (including paddy)*.

Whence exported	Calcutta		Karachi		Madras ports		TOTAL	
	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915
Imports in January								
	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts
By Rail and River—								
Assam	30	539	...	...	...	...	30	539
Bengal	1,252,193	588,672	...	...	6,186	270	1,258,379	588,942
Bihar and Orissa	151,235	73,775	...	...	16,340	1,275	167,575	75,050
U. P. of Agra and Oudh	535	18	13	...	...	...	548	18
Punjab	...	420	17,342	4,273	...	6	17,555	4,699
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	181,077	193,614	...	...	181,078	193,614
Raj. and C. India	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	135	...	135
Central Provinces and Berar	7,033	2,527	...	...	...	...	7,033	2,527
Nizam's Territory	...	...	...	...	481	973	481	973
Madras	1,123	31,199	...	...	408,847	276,183	404,970	307,383
Mysore	...	...	...	...	294	14	294	14
Kashmir	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	1,412,364	697,150	198,432	197,887	427,148	278,856	2,095,540	1,173,893
By Sea—								
Bengal	...	...	...	...	22,175	...	22,175	...
Bihar and Orissa	2,718	2,396	...	...	...	...	2,718	2,396
Bombay	...	...	449	572	67,990	88,866	68,439	89,438
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	5,520	8,168	16,970	7,417	22,490	15,585
Madras	...	...	78	...	19,248	7,961	19,326	7,961
Burma	619,539	1,028,591	...	...	165,672	270,148	776,211	1,298,739
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	...	...	223	2,241	223	2,241
Foreign countries	3,589	8,926	1	...	83	60	3,673	8,086
TOTAL	616,846	1,037,013	6,048	8,740	292,361	376,693	915,255	1,422,446
TOTAL IMPORTS	2,029,210	1,734,163	204,480	206,627	719,509	655,549	2,953,199	2,596,339
Imports from April to end of January								
By Rail and River—								
Assam	4,829	1,502	...	...	...	...	4,829	1,502
Bengal	5,271,683	3,781,730	...	952	53,000	9,377	5,324,683	3,792,059
Bihar and Orissa	937,547	541,571	...	...	2,831	12,437	1,080,378	554,008
U. P. of Agra and Oudh	7,407	1,166	397	85	...	...	7,804	1,251
Punjab	2,340	3,076	143,314	33,594	3	12	145,657	36,682
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	2	5	1,373,261	1,069,385	...	...	1,373,263	1,069,390
Raj. and C. India	1	3	...	...	...	...	1	3
Bombay	...	...	...	...	194	1,139	195	1,144
Cent. Provs. and Berar	75,427	52,553	...	...	8,513	40	83,940	52,593
Nizam's Territory	...	...	...	...	3,013	2,935	3,013	2,935
Madras	19,008	48,476	...	...	3,386,016	3,925,929	3,405,054	3,974,405
Mysore	...	...	...	...	2,075	2,385	2,075	2,385
Kashmir	...	...	...	...	105	...	105	...
TOTAL	6,318,245	4,430,084	1,516,972	1,104,019	3,595,780	3,954,254	11,430,997	9,468,357
By Sea—								
Bengal	1,568	520	215	22	237,015	117,210	238,798	117,752
Bihar and Orissa	114,470	49,336	...	...	8,792	...	123,262	49,336
Bombay	15	144	3,588	6,371	161,689	204,380	165,292	210,795
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	37,493	21,067	265,896	186,178	303,389	207,345
Madras	18,039	922	81	...	91,465	51,831	109,585	53,753
Burma	4,762,620	7,465,376	458	...	3,136,404	3,538,176	7,899,482	11,003,552
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	1,794	...	1,461	2,259	3,255	2,259
Foreign countries	8,968	102,535	173	4	2,425	6,571	11,568	109,110
TOTAL	4,905,680	7,618,833	43,802	27,464	3,905,147	4,106,505	8,854,626	11,752,802
TOTAL IMPORTS	11,233,925	12,048,917	1,560,774	1,131,483	7,500,927	8,060,759	20,285,626	21,241,159

* One maund of paddy is taken as equivalent to 25 seers of rice

TABLE V.—Gram and Pulse

Whence exported	Calcutta		City of Bombay		Karachi		TOTAL	
	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915
Imports in January								
	owts	owts	owts	owts	owts	owts	owts	owts
<i>By Rail and River—</i>								
Assam	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Bengal	110,902	51,774	...	...	...	...	110,902	51,774
Bihar and Orissa	88,501	78,681	...	400	...	...	88,501	79,081
U. P. of Agra and Oudh	63,814	43,861	2,432	4,191	431	2,124	66,877	49,876
Punjab	17,136	42,028	20,375	25,054	63,123	10,822	109,634	77,904
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	1	...	...	3,1720	6,494	5,720	6,495
Raj. and C. India	32	3,986	2,682	9,056	...	245	3,245	13,237
Bombay	42	...	93,712	91,508	...	...	93,754	91,508
Cent. Provs. and Berar	82,450	22,837	29,095	36,481	...	...	111,545	59,318
Nizam's Territory	...	2,976	4,683	15,310	...	...	4,683	18,286
Madras	14,241	12,067	376	9	...	...	14,620	12,076
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kashmir	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	376,422	257,661	162,305	182,009	69,855	19,685	606,582	459,355
<i>By Sea—</i>								
Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihar and Orissa	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	22
Bombay	...	...	820	354	670	128	1,490	482
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	1,192	12,147	344	18	1,436	12,165
Madras	14,049	...	...	...	...	...	14,049	...
Burma	814	2,539	479	...	...	...	1,293	2,539
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	7,791	22,973	681	1,057	8,452	24,030
Foreign countries	255	1,145	1,336	4,589	429	17	2,080	5,754
TOTAL	15,112	3,709	11,678	40,063	2,004	1,220	28,500	44,992
TOTAL IMPORTS	391,540	261,370	173,983	222,072	71,859	20,905	637,382	504,347
Imports from April to end of January								
<i>By Rail and River—</i>								
Assam	232	390	...	...	...	...	232	390
Bengal	1,091,644	826,017	...	5,085	...	...	1,091,644	831,102
Bihar and Orissa	1,090,137	1,164,875	...	3,219	...	...	1,090,137	1,167,894
U. P. of Agra and Oudh	1,806,16	591,520	279,637	27,179	50,036	19,039	2,138,941	688,338
Punjab	27,636	200,678	370,726	503,101	1,286,757	684,941	1,690,119	1,288,715
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	54	123	...	...	128,191	96,403	128,245	96,326
Raj. and C. India	17,027	10,575	194,517	121,078	47,294	8,577	238,898	140,230
Bombay	6,102	5,885	467,496	588,871	217	13	473,817	589,709
Cent. Provs. and Berar	392,962	231,466	643,675	373,220	...	...	1,036,637	644,686
Nizam's Territory	554	16,283	6,076	42,261	...	...	6,630	58,544
Madras	62,925	68,219	690	303	...	...	63,615	68,522
Mysore	328	...	267	15	...	...	595	15
Kashmir	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	4,508,869	3,115,826	1,963,086	1,659,333	1,512,495	811,573	7,979,450	5,596,731
<i>By Sea—</i>								
Bengal	...	...	3	3	...	463	3	466
Bihar and Orissa	...	5,778	...	...	...	...	...	5,778
Bombay	2	2	9,744	10,206	6,763	20,899	16,509	31,107
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	11,088	52,374	516	1,586	11,604	53,960
Madras	57,728	9,412	40	82	...	16	57,768	9,460
Burma	12,011	32,209	5,728	37,740	...	...	17,737	69,940
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	28,139	45,156	1,056	4,640	29,195	53,005
Foreign countries	6,531	8,797	8,387	81,068	2,557	870	17,435	90,785
TOTAL	76,272	56,199	68,077	229,579	10,892	28,633	160,941	314,400
TOTAL IMPORTS	4,585,141	3,172,024	2,031,163	1,888,911	1,523,387	840,206	8,140,391	5,911,131

TABLE VI.—Linseed

Whence exported	Calcutta		City of Bombay		TOTAL	
	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915
Imports in January						
	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts
<i>By Rail and River—</i>						
Assam	223	7	...	...	223	7
Bengal	13,494	3,026	...	...	13,494	3,026
Bihar and Orissa	64,539	88,057	4	...	64,543	88,061
U. P. of Agra and Oudh	27,564	20,429	5,778	1,647	33,342	22,076
Punjab	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raj. and C. India	949	...	10,082	3,592	11,031	3,592
Bombay	...	...	11,900	2,299	11,900	2,299
Cent. Provs. and Berar	6,219	...	28,712	6,631	34,931	6,631
Nizam's Territory	...	...	38,888	8,712	38,888	8,712
Madras	...	...	870	...	870	...
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	112,958	56,529	96,243	22,831	209,231	79,410
<i>By Sea—</i>						
Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihar and Orissa	...	66	...	...	...	66
Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burma	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	4,298	178	4,298	178
Foreign countries	...	1	523	467	523	468
TOTAL	...	67	4,821	645	4,821	713
TOTAL IMPORTS	112,988	56,596	101,064	23,526	214,052	80,122
Imports from April to end of January						
<i>By Rail and River—</i>						
Assam	3,321	21,427	...	...	3,321	21,427
Bengal	507,291	300,603	...	...	507,291	300,603
Bihar and Orissa	1,900,086	2,434,568	342	548	1,900,428	2,435,116
U. P. of Agra and Oudh	1,274,801	1,002,884	749,915	179,813	2,024,716	1,182,697
Punjab	325	...	450	86	775	86
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	280	...	280	...
Raj. and C. India	109,439	...	1,513,809	312,521	1,623,248	312,521
Bombay	...	...	119,908	86,474	119,908	86,474
Cent. Provs. and Berar	147,294	28,449	957,640	297,054	1,104,934	325,508
Nizam's Territory	...	...	660,429	358,749	660,429	358,749
Madras	...	1	9,293	3,470	9,293	3,471
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	3,942,557	3,787,932	4,012,066	1,268,715	7,954,623	5,056,647
<i>By Sea—</i>						
Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihar and Orissa	659	470	...	...	659	470
Bombay	...	...	88	...	88	...
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	1,134	4,009	1,134	4,009
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burma	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	112,661	74,747	112,661	74,747
Foreign countries	36	1,090	11,051	36,973	11,087	38,063
TOTAL	695	1,560	124,934	115,729	125,629	117,289
TOTAL IMPORTS	3,943,252	3,789,492	4,137,000	1,384,444	8,080,252	5,173,936

TABLE VII.—Rape and Mustard Seed

Whence exported	Calcutta		City of Bombay		TOTAL	
	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915
Imports in January						
	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts
By Rail and River—						
Assam	2,371	261	...	...	2,371	261
Bengal	3,525	562	...	...	3,525	562
Bihar and Orissa	88,127	2,612	57	...	88,184	2,612
U. P. of Agra and Oudh	73,580	30,920	3,410	782	76,990	31,702
Punjab	8,300	68,068	...	1,616	8,300	69,684
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	957	...	...	...	957
Raj. and C. India	5,645	13,294	95	14,345	5,740	27,639
Bombay	...	9,938	252	1,865	252	11,803
Cent. Provs. and Berar	4,068	6,254	1,402	...	5,470	16,101
Nizam's Territory	...	...	...	...	...	126
Madras	4,925	...	...	...	4,925	...
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	190,541	132,866	6,059	23,681	196,600	161,547
By Sea—						
Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihar and Orissa	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	...	2,070	1,912	4,527	1,912	6,597
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burma	...	...	15	15	15	15
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	...	2	...	2
Foreign countries	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	...	2,070	1,927	4,544	1,927	6,614
TOTAL IMPORTS	190,541	134,936	7,986	33,225	198,527	168,161
Imports from April to end of January						
By Rail and River—						
Assam	103,382	262,765	...	...	103,382	262,765
Bengal	36,216	21,949	...	...	36,216	21,949
Bihar and Orissa	688,532	424,192	112	...	688,644	424,292
U. P. of Agra and Oudh	1,851,672	1,011,018	409,090	111,648	2,260,762	1,122,666
Punjab	53,268	100,171	5,827	6,161	59,195	106,332
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	12,701	99	...	99	12,701
Raj. and C. India	128,654	79,612	147,195	45,812	275,849	125,424
Bombay	...	81,451	198,773	238,881	198,781	330,332
Cent. Provs. and Berar	9,929	20,757	27,628	24,182	37,557	44,939
Nizam's Territory	...	...	870	3,064	370	3,064
Madras	12,658	22,419	...	...	12,658	22,419
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	2,801,254	2,037,165	789,194	429,748	3,633,448	2,466,913
By Sea—						
Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihar and Orissa	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	...	1,920	9	...	9	1,920
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	4,315	10,862	34,972	10,882	39,297
Madras	1,100	1,996	...	...	1,100	1,996
Burma	1,291	22	...	...	1,291	22
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	2,158	1,821	2,158	1,821
Foreign countries	2	24	34	4,804	36	4,828
TOTAL	2,363	8,267	13,083	40,797	15,476	49,054
TOTAL IMPORTS	2,803,617	2,045,432	802,277	470,545	3,648,924	2,515,967

TABLE VIII.—Jute

Whence exported	Calcutta	
	1914	1915
	Imports in January	
	cwts	cwts
By Rail and River—		
Assam	70,886	146,075
Bengal	1,726,883	2,441,387
Bihar and Orissa	153,275	195,079
U. P. of Agra and Oudh	...	...
Punjab	...	...
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...
Raj. and C. India	...	...
Bombay	...	...
Cent. Provs. and Berar	...	...
Nizam's Territory	...	...
Madras	...	...
Mysore	...	...
TOTAL	1,951,044	2,783,141
By Sea—		
Bengal	26,820	...
Bihar and Orissa	...	...
Bombay	...	...
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...
Madras	...	...
Burma	...	...
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...
Foreign Countries	...	...
TOTAL	26,820	...
TOTAL IMPORTS	1,977,864	2,783,141
Imports from April to end of January		
By Rail and River—		
Assam	714,493	398,970
Bengal	17,532,750	12,65,934
Bihar and Orissa	1,286,944	753,556
U. P. of Agra and Oudh	7	...
Punjab	...	...
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...
Raj. and C. India	...	...
Bombay	912	...
Cent. Provs. and Berar	...	...
Nizam's Territory	...	...
Madras	...	...
Mysore	...	...
TOTAL	19,535,106	12,318,460
By Sea—		
Bengal	18,680	66,460
Bihar and Orissa	113,110	...
Bombay	...	...
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	180	...
Madras	...	...
Burma	8,760	29
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...
Foreign Countries	...	...
TOTAL	140,700	66,480
TOTAL IMPORTS	19,675,806	12,384,940

TABLE IX.—Tea

Whence exported	Quantities	
	1914	1915
	Imports in January	
	cwts	cwts
By Rail and River—		
Assam	62,788	97,146
Bengal	28,780	32,578
Bihar and Orissa	292	289
U. P. of Agra and Oudh	1,976	253
Punjab	85	145
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...
Raj. and C. India	...	...
Bombay	...	...
Cent. Provs. and Berar	...	1
Nizam's Territory	...	...
Madras	...	...
Mysore	...	...
Kashmir	...	...
TOTAL	93,918	180,425
By Sea—		
Bengal	731	1,654
Bihar and Orissa	...	...
Bombay	...	...
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	172	...
Madras	17	3
Burma	...	...
Non-Br. Ports in India	10	9
Foreign Countries	...	...
TOTAL	930	1,666
TOTAL IMPORTS	94,848	182,091

Imports from April to end of January

	1914	1915
By Rail and River—		
Assam	1,101,647	1,399,494
Bengal	662,129	723,200
Bihar and Orissa	2,787	2,688
U. P. of Agra and Oudh	9,844	5,854
Punjab	616	1,090
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	44	...
Raj. and C. India	3	4
Bombay	4	10
Cent. Provs. and Berar	13	11
Nizam's Territory	...	...
Madras	1	23
Mysore	2	1
Kashmir	...	1
TOTAL	1,776,833	2,184,383
By Sea—		
Bengal	8,768	4,828
Bihar and Orissa	...	3
Bombay	1	44
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	15	77
Madras	516	147
Burma	97	817
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...
Foreign Countries	347	183
TOTAL	9,789	5,048
TOTAL IMPORTS	1,786,622	2,189,431

Table X.

The following statement shows the exports of wheat from British India by sea to foreign countries during each month of the three official years 1911-12, 1912-13 and 1913-14. The figures are in thousands of cwts. :—

	1911-12 000's of cwts.	1912-13 000's of cwts.	1913-14 000's of cwts.	1914-15 000's of cwts.
April	1,359	1,378	546	181
May	2,714	2,140	3,327	490
June	3,791	4,570	5,207	3,381
July	5,824	6,559	6,369	3,889
August	2,503	3,064	2,694	850
September	1,315	4,630	2,695	1,123
October	1,314	2,969	1,054	1,765
November	1,482	2,256	934	1,100
December	1,946	1,592	434	740
January	2,037	1,983	414	501
February	1,508	1,030	194	432
March	1,985	702	175	..
TOTAL	27,223	203	24,043	...
	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.
Production (in thousands of cwts.)	201,230	198,490	197,060	168,540

N.B.—(1) In this statement the figures of production for one year have been placed below those of exports of the next year because the production of one year is usually exported in the next year.

(2) On an average for the three years ending 1913-14 5·2 per cent of the total export of wheat was exported in January; the percentages for the other months are as follows :—February 3·2 per cent; March 3·3 per cent.

G. FINDLAY SHIRRAS,
Director of Statistics

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, INDIA

CALCUTTA, MARCH 17th, 1915

Second forecast WINTER OILSEEDS (Rape, Mustard, and Linseed), 1914-15.

This forecast is based upon reports received from provinces where rape, mustard, and linseed are grown to any considerable extent. These provinces contain 99·2 per cent of the total area under rape and mustard, and 99 per cent of the total linseed area in British India. Of the Native States, estimates are furnished by Hyderabad and the States in the Bombay Presidency (including Baroda). No report is made by any other Native State. The condition of the crops, referred to below, generally relates to that prevailing in the month of February. The third or final forecast will be issued on or about the 1st June next.

The total area under rape and mustard, so far as reported, amounts to 3,860,000 acres (excluding the 'mixed' crop of the United Provinces, for which no estimate is at present available). This is 74,000 acres or 2 per cent larger than the revised figure on the corresponding date of last year. The detailed figures for the provinces are :—

Second forecast (March)

Rape and Mustard	1914-15	1913-14	Increase + or Decrease —
	Acres	Acres	Acres
United Provinces (unmixed crop).	145,000	94,000	+ 51,000
Bengal	1,327,000	1,335,000	— 10,000
Punjab	978,000	825,000	+ 153,000
Bihar and Orissa	677,000	725,000	— 48,000
Assam	305,000	(b) 109,000	+ 196,000
North-West Frontier Province.	115,000	65,000	+ 50,000
Bombay and Sind (a)	308,000	(b) 331,000	— 23,000
Hyderabad	7,000	—	+ 7,000
Total	3,860,000	3,786,000	+ 74,000

The total area under linseed, so far as reported, amounts to 2,562,000 acres (excluding the 'mixed' crop of the United Provinces, for which no estimate is at present available). This is 162,000 acres or 6 per cent less than the area on the corresponding date of last year. It may be noted that since 1911 the price of linseed has fallen considerably in world markets. There has been a marked fall in January 1915 as compared with the prices of earlier years, although later prices in London show a tendency to rise. The demand for Continental countries has been considerably curtailed owing to the outbreak of war. The detailed figures for the provinces are :—

Second forecast (March)

Linseed	1914-15	1913-14	Increase + or Decrease —
	Acres	Acres	Acres
Central Provinces and Berar.	1,162,000	1,057,000	+ 105,000
United Provinces (unmixed crop).	202,000	247,000	— 45,000
Bihar and Orissa	619,000	646,000	— 27,000
Bengal	159,000	196,000	— 37,000
Bombay (a)	117,000	127,000	— 10,000
Punjab	39,000	39,000	—
Hyderabad	234,000	412,000	— 178,000
Total	2,562,000	2,724,000	— 162,000

(a) Including Native States

(b) Revised figure

The condition of the crops is reported to be generally from fair to good, except in Bihar and Orissa and in the southern and eastern districts of the United Provinces, where the crops suffered through deficient rainfall.

The provincial reports are summarised below :—

Rape and mustard.

United Provinces (16·5 per cent of the total area under rape and mustard in British India).—The total area sown with the unmixed crop was estimated in the January forecast to be about 145,000 acres, which is 54 per cent greater than the area reported at the corresponding date last year. This figure holds good in the present report. No estimate of the area for mixed crop is available at present. The month of December was rainless. The rains in January were too light to be of much value to the oilseeds crops, except in the Meerut Division and adjoining districts. The February rains came late for the early-sown crops, but benefited the late-sown crops. In the eastern districts, where rapeseed is largely grown unmixed, the crop is inferior and an outturn of 60 to 70 per cent of the normal is anticipated. Elsewhere prospects are favourable and an outturn of 80 to 95 per cent of the normal is expected.

Bengal (21·4 per cent of the total area under rape and mustard in British India).—The area sown is reported to be 1,325,000 acres as against 1,335,000 acres reported at this date last year. The rainfall was defective both in September and October, which hampered the sowing in places to some extent. November was dry, but light showers during the latter part of December and at the end of January proved somewhat beneficial to the crops. On the whole the weather conditions have not been wholly favourable and the prospects so far are reported to be fair. The average outturn per acre is at present estimated at 80 per cent of the normal as against 92 per cent last year.

Punjab (18·9 per cent of the total area under rape and mustard in British India).—The area sown is reported to be 978,000 acres as compared with 825,000 acres at this date last year, or an increase of 18 per cent. Very little rain fell during December and January. The recent rain has, however, benefited the crop. The condition and prospects of the crops are generally good.

Bihar and Orissa (10·7 per cent of the total area under rape and mustard in British India).—The area sown is reported to be 677,000 acres as against 725,000 acres reported at this date last year, or a decrease of nearly 7 per cent, due to unfavourable seasonal conditions at sowing time. Want of rain in October and November accounts for restricted sowings in some districts. Light rain fell in December and January, but the fall was below normal in the major portion of the province. The rainfall in February was too late and was rather prejudicial to the early crops ready for harvest. The condition of the crop is not favourable, owing to deficient rainfall at sowing time and during the period of growth. The average outturn is at present estimated at 67 per cent of the normal against 95 per cent last year.

Assam (4.7 per cent of the total area under rape and mustard in British India).—The total area sown is estimated at 305,000 acres, which is 2 per cent larger than the area of last year. The short rainfall was unfavourable to the crop at the sowing time, and the continued drought in December and January retarded growth to a considerable extent. The total yield is estimated at 58,000 tons, or 5 per cent less than last year's yield.

North-West Frontier Province (1.8 per cent of the total area under rape and mustard in British India).—The total area sown up to the end of January is estimated at 115,000 acres (irrigated 14,000 acres and unirrigated 101,000 acres), being 70 per cent above the area reported at this date last year. Good rains fell in February and should prove beneficial to the standing crops.

Bombay and Sind (1.2 per cent of the total area under rape and mustard in British India).—The total area reported is 398,000 acres (82,000 acres being in Native States), 9 per cent below the revised estimate of this date last year. The crop has been doing well in Gujarat, where favourable rains stimulated larger sowings. In Sind cultivation was restricted, owing to greater attention having been paid to wheat, to deficiency of water supply in Nawabshah, and to lands having been under water at the time of sowing in Karachi. The crop is reported to be in good condition in the Upper Sind Frontier District, but fair elsewhere.

Hyderabad reports 7,000 acres under mustard, as compared with 6,000 acres last year.

Linseed.

Central Provinces and Berar (37.9 per cent of the total area under linseed in British India).—The total area sown is reported to be 1,162,000 acres as compared with 1,057,000 acres reported at this date last year. The increase, which amounts to 10 per cent, mostly in the districts of Jabalpur, Raipur, Bilaspur, and Surguja, is attributed to favourable conditions at sowing time. Sowings were generally successful and germination was good. Winter showers benefited the crop where received, but damage was done in several districts by insufficiency of moisture and, cloudy weather, while the crop also suffered from hail, rust, and attacks of insects. The average outturn is estimated at 84 per cent of the normal per acre.

United Provinces (32.9 per cent of the total area under linseed in British India).—The area under the unmixed crop was estimated in the January

forecast to be 2,000 acres, which is 18 per cent below the area reported at the corresponding date last year. The figure at the corresponding date estimate of area under linseed remains unchanged. No with other crops is available grown in combination to the character of the season present. Reports as mixed above under "rape and mustard" are the same as samkhand, where linseed is largely grown. In Bundelkhand, where linseed is largely grown, the crops are inferior but elsewhere mixed, the favourable, and the estimated outturn is reported to be under "rape and mustard."

Bihar and Orissa (16 per cent of the total area under linseed in British India).—The total area sown is reported to be 619,000 acres as compared with 646,000 acres reported at this date last year, or a decrease of 4 per cent. The character of the season and the prospects are the same as described above under "rape and mustard." The average outturn is estimated at 75 per cent of the normal as against 104 in the previous year.

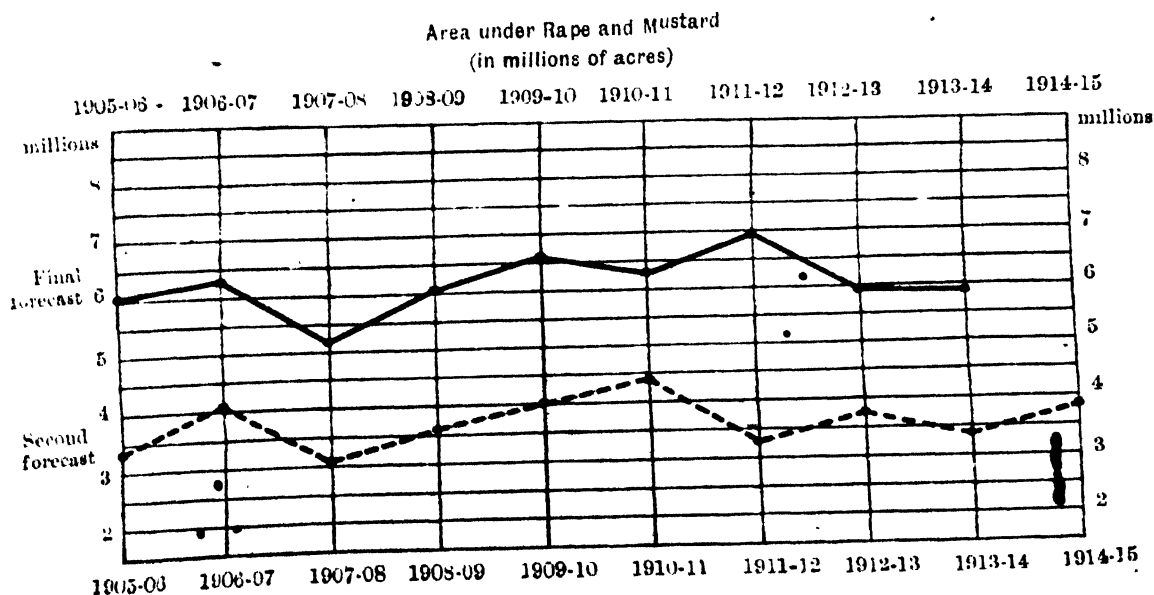
Bengal (6 per cent of the total area under linseed in British India).—The total area sown is reported to be 189,000 acres as against 196,000 acres reported at this date last year, or a decrease of 3 per cent. The condition and prospects are the same as described above under "rape and mustard." The average outturn is estimated at 66 per cent against 80 per cent of the normal last year.

Bombay (5 per cent of the total area under linseed in British India).—The total area sown is reported to be 117,000 acres (10,000 being in Native States). This is nearly 8 per cent below the area at this date last year. The season for sowing was favourable, but the cultivation of the crop was restricted, owing partly to preference given to wheat and other crops in view of diminished demand for export abroad. Except for some slight damage from rats in Khairpur and insufficient moisture in Sholapur and east of Poona, the crop progressed well and is expected to be between two-thirds to five-sixths of the normal.

Madras (1.2 per cent of the total area under linseed in British India).—The area sown is reported to be the same as at this date last year. The condition of the crop is generally good.

Coastal Provinces reports 234,000 acres under linseed compared with 412,000 acres last year—a decrease of 43 per cent. The total yield is estimated at 8,900 tons as against 16,500 tons last year.

Charts.—The two charts below show (1) the second estimates of acreage, and (2) the final figures for all the reporting provinces in respect of each crop.



1906-06 1906-07 1907-08 1908-09 1909-10 1910-11 1911-12 1912-13 1913-14 1914-15

Oilseeds crops in foreign countries.—From the latest information published by the International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, it appears that the estimates of the linseed crop of 1914-15 in the Argentine are 4,261,000 acres and 1,288,000 tons as compared with 4,395,000 acres and 977,000 tons last year. His Majesty's Consul-General at Odessa reported that in Russia the linseed crop was good in quality, but below the normal in quantity; winter rapeseed was decidedly above the normal crop and summer rape a satisfactory one; mustard seed was

fully satisfactory in both quantity and quality. From the same source it would appear that in Canada the estimate for rapeseed is 188,000 tons against 438,500 tons in the previous year, and in the United States the estimate for the same crop is 389,000 tons, or 57,000 tons short of the previous year.

G. FINDLAY SHIRRAS,
Director of Statistics.

	Page		Page
Ewbank, Mr. R. B., I.C.S., secy. to comte. on co-operation in I. services of — replaced at displ. of govt. of Bom.		Fletcher, Mr. A. E. S., supr. reve. establt. of State rys., carriage and wagon dept., class III, grade 4, <i>permt.</i> promn. to class III, grade 3.	715
Ewing, Dr. J. C. R., M.A., D.D., LL.D., prinpl. of Forman Christian coll., Lahore, Pun., to be hony. companion, Order of I. Empire	11	Forbes, Mr. W. W., supdt. of police, 2nd grade. Burma, King's police medal confd. on —	5
		Ford, Mr. G. W., asst. signal engr., E. B. ry., promotd. <i>temply.</i> to rank of senr. asst. signal engr. on that ry.	766
		Ford, Mr. W. A. W., posted as exmr. of local fund accts., Mad.	453
		For. and poll. dept. :—Cancels notfn. No. 3257-I. A., dated 8th Dec. 1898, as subsequently amended; No. 234-I. B., dated 18th Jan. 1907, 245; notfn. No. 903-D., dated 22nd Dec. 1914, 246; notfn. Nos. 2234-I. and 2235-I., both detd 6th June 1888, and 342-I., dated 25th Jan. 1889, 320; notfn. in <i>Gazette of I.</i> extraordy., dated the 1st Jan. 1915, announcing the award of Kaisar-i-Hind medal of 2nd class to the Revd. A. T. 346; notfn. No. 1384-Est. A., dated 24th June 1914, 651; corrigendum in Nos. 1085-Est. A. and 1086-Est. A., dated 17th May 1915, posting 3rd class asst. surgn. J. S. Salt, I.S.M.D., to Bushire for quarantine duty and apptg. him to hold sub-charge of resdy. dispensary, Bushire, for "3rd class" read "2nd class"; 689; cancels notfn. No. 4821-I., dated 11th Dec. 1888, No. 342-I., dated 25th Jan. 1889, and No. 1352-I. A., dated 13th April 1897, 787; Corrigendum in notfn. No. 983-I. C., dated 3rd June 1915, announcing the conferment of honour of knighthood on certain gentlemen, for the entry "R. R. Gales, Esqr., A.M.I.C.E., F.C.R., I. p. w. d., engr.-in-chief, Hardinge Bridge, Sara, Ben." substitute "R. R. Gales, Esqr., F.C.R., M.I.N.S.T. C.E., M. AM. Soc. C.E., I. p. w. d., engr.-in-chief, Hardinge Bridge, Sara, Ben."	808
FANE, Mr. A. G. C., exe. engr., p. w. d., belong to I. A. reserve of offrs., services of — placed <i>temply.</i> at displ. of H. E. the c.-in-c.	560	Forteach, Mr. H. H., consvr. of forests, <i>offg.</i> 2nd grade, reverted to 3rd grade, 654; to offe. as consvr. of forests, 2nd grade	752
Faridoon Jang, <i>Nauab Bahadur</i> , or Faridoonji Jamshedji, Esq., C.S.I., C.I.E., asst. minister, poll. dept., to govt. of H. E. the Nizam of Hyderabad, to be kt.-comdr., Most Eminent Order of I. Empire	736	Foster, Capt. R., I.A., asst. supdt., S. of I., services of — placed <i>temply.</i> at displ. of H. E. the c.-in-c. in I.	8
Farquharson, Mr. F. A., exe. engr., p. w. d., belong to I. A. reserve of offrs., services of — placed <i>temply.</i> at displ. of H. E. the c.-in-c.	560	Foulkes, Lt.-col. I. H., I.M.S., services of — replaced at displ. of H. E. the c.-in-c. in I.	475
Farington, Sir H. A. Bart., depy. consvr. of forests, Ben., on retn. from leave, apptd. to offe. as consvr. of forests, 3rd grade	609	Fowle, Lt. I. C. W., poll. dept. of govt. of I., services of — placed <i>temply.</i> at displ. of H. E. the c.-in-c. in I.	187
Fatch Din, Mr., apptd. to offe. as acctt. supdt., 3rd grade	591	Framji Edulji, station mr., Grant road, B. B. and C. I. ry., title of <i>Khan Sahib</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —	18
Fayrer, Maj. F. D. S., I.M.S., services of — replaced at displ. of H. E. the c.-in-c. in I.	475	Frances, Sister J., sister supr., Lady Canning Home, Calcutta, Bar to Kaisar-i-Hind medal of 2nd class for public service in I., awarded to —	741
Fazulbhoj Meherali Chinoy, <i>Hon'ble</i> Mr., broker, sheriff of Bom., and an addl. member of council of govr. for making laws and regulations, to be companion, Order of the I. Empire	40	Francis, E. R., Esq., I. civil service (retired), Kaisar-i-Hind medal of 1st class for public service in I., awarded to —	730
Fell, Mr. G. B. H., C.I.E., I.C.S., depy. secy. to govt. of I. in fin. dept., apptd. fin. adviser, mily. fin., 608; nominated to be an addl. member of Legislative Council	786	Fraser, R. T., Esq., V.D., tea planter, Sylhet, Assam, Kaisar-i-Hind medal of 2nd class for public service in I., awarded to —	741
Fermor, Dr. L. L., supdt., geol. surv. of I., apptd. curator, Geological Survey, Museum and Laby.	723	Fraser, <i>Hon'ble</i> Mr. S. M., C.S.I., C.I.E., resdt. of 1st class, granted furlo., 209; leave extended	788
Feroze Khan, sub-inspr. of police, Pun., King's police medal confd. on —	5	Freeman, Mr. W. P., class II, grade 4, of supr. reve. establt. of state rys., traff. dept., <i>permt.</i> promn. to class II, grade 3	783
Ferrar, Maj. M. L., asst. comr., in Pun., (now serving under govt. of I. as asst. postal censor, Bom.), obtained a degree of Honour in Urdu in first divn., and entitled to authorized donations of Rs. 3,000	614	Fremantle, S. H., Esq., I. civil service, collr. and magt. of Allahabad, U. P., to be companion, Most Eminent Order of I. Empire	737
Field, Capt. J. A., R.E., asst. supdt., surv. of I., services of — placed <i>temply.</i> at displ. of H. E. the c.-in-c. in I.	8	Fronch, Mr. V. C., to offe. in class II of acctt.-genl., reverted to class III of acctt.-genl., 230; granted priv. leave combined with spl. leave	671
Fin. Dept. :—Corrigenda notfn. No. 716-I. E., dated 26th April 1915, and No. 524-F. E., dated 29th April, 1915, appearing page 632 of <i>Gazette of I.</i> , dated 1st May 1915, Part I, for '16th April 1915' read '18th April 1915'	720		
Finlayson, Capt. W. T., I.M.S., services of — placed at displ. of H. E. the c.-in-c. in I.	186		
Finnis Capt. H. C., services replaced <i>temply.</i> at displ. of H. E. the c.-in-c. in I., confirmed in poll. dept. of govt. of I.	60		
Fisher, Lt.-col. W., D.S.O., I.M.S. (Ben.), an agency surgn. of 2nd class, and resdy. surgn., Jaipur, apptd. <i>temply.</i> to hold visiting chge. of offices of agency surgn., Eastern Rajputana States, and agency surgn., Kotah and Jhalawar, in addn. to his own duties, 245; granted priv. leave.	809		
Fisher, Mr. T. C., posted as depy. acctt.-genl., U. P.	275		
Fitze, Mr. K. S., I.C.S., C. P., apptd. <i>temply.</i> to offe. in poll. dept. of govt. of I., posted as asst. in Kashmir for Leh	631		
Fletcher, <i>Hon'ble</i> Mr. Justice, judge of High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Ben., granted priv. leave	627		

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Fry, Maj.-genl. C. I., to be ordy. member of milly. divn. of 3rd class or companions of Most Hon'ble Order of Bath	734	Garu, M. R. Ry. Jikkani Balaji Rao Nayudu, <i>Rao Sahib</i> , depy. collr. in Mad. presdy., title of <i>Rao Bahadur</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —	746
Furley, Mr. H. D., supr. reve. establt. of state rys., loco. dept., class II, grade 5, promn. to class II, grade 4	606	Gatmell, Mr. R. F., class III, grade 2 of supr. reve. establt. of state rys., traff. dept., permnt. promn. to class III, grade 1	783
Furnivall, Mr. F., exa. engr., apptd.-junr. govt. inspr. of rys., Circle No. 2, Calcutta, 206; apptd. to offe. as depy. engr.-in-chief, O. and R. ry., with <i>offg.</i> rank of supdg. engr., 3rd class	646	Gauntlett, M. F., Esq., I.C.S., lately comptr. and audr.-genl., to be companion, Order of I. Empire, 10; reverted to class I of acctt.-genl.	230
Fyson, Mr. H., B.A., I.C.S., asst. comr. in Pun., Kaiser-i-Hind medal of 2nd class for public service in I., awarded to —	13	George, Mr. A. B., <i>tempy.</i> chief acctt., class II, confirmed in apptt., on probn., and posted to office of exmr. of acctt., N. W. ry., posted to office of chief exmr. of acctt., E. B. S. ry.	492
GABRIEL, CAPT. C. [redacted] coll. dept., posted as spl. asst. to resdt. in Kashmir	651	Ghatak, Mr. M. K., I. fin. dept., reverted to class III of genl. list, 405; posted as depy. acctt.-genl., Ben., 653; apptd. to offg. as comptr., I. treasuries	789
Gabriel, Mr. E. V., C.V.O., C.S.I., poll. dept., granted priv. leave combined with spl. leave, services of — replaced at displ. of govt. of Ben. Gait, Hon'ble Mr. E. A., C.S.I., C.I.E., I. civil service, an ordy. member of council of lt.-govr. of Bihar and Orissa, to be kt. comdr., Most Exalted Order of Star of I.	246	Ghindhari Lall, <i>Rai Sahib</i> , munpl. comr. and hony. magtr., Shwabo. Burma, title of <i>Rai Bahadur</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —	15
Gajanan Mahadev Kamat, landowner, Kolaba dist., in Bom. presdy., title of <i>Rao Bahadur</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —	735	Ghose, Dr. Rash. Behary, C.S.I., C.I.E., B.L., pleader, High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Ben., honour of knighthood confd. on —	738
Gales, Sir R., Kt., F.R.S., M.INST.C.E., M. AM. SOC. [redacted], engr.-in-chief, Lower Ganges (Hardinge) Bridge project, apptd. chief engr. with ry. board	745	Ghosh, Babu Tarapada, dist. sub-registrar, 24 Perganas, in Ben., title of <i>Rai Sahib</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon	747
Gales, Mr. R. R., supdg. engr., class I, to be chief engr., class II, <i>tempy.</i> , from supdy. engr., class I, <i>permnt.</i> , and supdy. engr., class I, <i>tempy.</i> , promn. to chief engr., class II, <i>permnt.</i>	802	Ghulam Hyder Khan, of Taidal Bala, Peshawar, in N. W. F. P., title of <i>Khan Sahib</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon	746
Gales, R. R., Esq., A.M., I.C.E., F.R.S., I. p. w. d., engr.-in-chief, Hardinge Bridge, Sara. Ben., honour of knighthood confd. on —	416	Ghulam Yassin Ghulam Mustafa, <i>Khan Sahib</i> , inspr., Pritchard Salt Works, Kharaghoda, in Bom. Presdy., title of <i>Khan Bahadur</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon	743
Galloway, Mr. B. S., recognise apptt. of — as actg. consular agent for Italy at Bassein	739	Gibson, Mr. J. C., <i>offg.</i> dist. loco. supdt., Shah-jehanpur dist., O. and R. ry., apptd. to hold charge of Moradabad dist., in addn. to his own duties	782
Ganda Singh, retired inspr. of police, in Pun., title of <i>Sardar Sahib</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —	719	Gidney, Mr. C. H., I.C.S. (U. P.) apptd. <i>tempy.</i> to offe. in poll. dept., posted as asst. poll. agent and asst. comr., Quetta Pishin, 475; posted as second asst. to A. G. G. and C. C. in Baluchistan	651
Ganesh Hari Hardikar, dist. govt. pleader, Nasik, in Bom. presdy., title of <i>Rao Sahib</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —	18	Gilbert, Mr. W. G. L., probny. asst. traff. supdt., E. B. ry., in class III, grade 4, of supr. reve. establt. of state rys., confirmed in his apptt. and promtd. to class III, grade 3, of that establt.	259
Ganesh Venkatesh Jogekar, dist. depy. collr., East Khandesh, in Bom. presdy., title of <i>Rao Bahadur</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —	20	Gillan, Revd. D. H., senr. chaplain of church of Scotland on Ben. establt., apptd. to offe. as presdy. senr. chaplain of church of Scotland, Ben.	614
Ganeshji Jethabhai Dubal, retired pleader and millowner, of Kathiawar, in Bom. presdy., title of <i>Rao Sahib</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —	747	Gillan, Mr. R. W., C.S.I., I.C.S., being an offe. nominated to be an addl. member of legislative council of govt. genl., 430; apptd. presdt. of ry. board	398
Ganga Singh, inspr. of police, Baluchistan, King's police medal confd. on —	20	Gilmore, Mr. R. St. G., <i>offg.</i> depy. traff. mngr., N. W. ry., permntly. transfd. from O. and R. ry. to N. W. ry., confirmed in class I of supr. reve. establt. of state rys.	226
Ganguli, Babu Nibaran Chandra, super. 1st grade, in province of Bihar and Orissa, title of <i>Rai Sahib</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —	7	Glaney, Mr. B. J., poll. dept., posted as 2nd asst. to A. G. G. in Rajputana, 452; posted as 1st asst. to A. G. G. in Rajputana and C. C. of Ajmer-Merwar	558
Ganguli, Mr. Ramani Mohan, to offe. as supdt., 3rd grade	19	Gmeiner, Mr. G., recognise apptt. of — as actg. consul-genl. for Italy at Calcutta	688
Gardiner, Maj. A., R.E., held <i>tempy.</i> rank as agent, O. and R. ry.	718	Gokul Nath Dam, Babu, inspr. of police, in province of Assam, title of <i>Rai Sahib</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —	19
Gardiner, E. R., Esq., I. p. w. d., lately chief engr. and secy. to govt. of Bihar and Orissa, to be companion, Order of the I. Empire	399	Goodall, Mr. F. E., supr. stores establt. of state rys., class II, grade 4, <i>permnt.</i> promn. to class II, grade 3	685
Garu, M. R. Ry. Calayala Ramanujam Chetti, merchant, Mad., title of <i>Rao Sahib</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —	10		
Garu, M. R. Ry. Pydah Venkatachalapatti, <i>Rao Sahib</i> , merchant of Cooganada, Godavari dist., in Mad. presdy., title of <i>Rao Bahadur</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —	749		
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Goodall, Mr. H. C. A., apptd. to hold combined chgo. in Burma circle, of appts. of postmr. genl., 2nd grade, offg., and dir. of tcls., 3rd class, <i>tempy.</i> , and to be in chgo. of Burma circle as postmr. genl., <i>tempy.</i> in grade of Rs. 1,750 .	773	Griffith, Mr. W. E., M.A., nominated to be ordy. fel. of University	294
Gordon, Mr. F. D., apptd. to offe. as acutt.-genl., Mad.	800	Griffith, Mr. W. M., <i>tempy.</i> engr., U. P., apptd. to impl. engr. service, as an asst. engr. and posted to U. P.	690
Goss, Mr. J. S., asst. loco. supdt., E. B. ry., in class III, grade 2, of supr. reve. establt. of state rys., apptd. to offe. as dist. loco. supdt. in class II of that establt.	732	Grimes, Revd. C. G., apptd. to be a chapln. on probn. on Ben. (Calcutta) eccl. establt. to fill an existing vacancy	36
Gould, Mr. B. J., poll. dept., posted as asst. comr., Charsadda, in addn. to his own duties as asst. comr., Nowshera	671	Grunring, J. F., Esq., I. civil service, magte. and collr., Shahabad, Bihar and Orissa, to be companion, Most Eminent Order of I. Empire	737
Goulding, Mr. H. P. R., class III, grade 3, of supr. reve. establt. of state rys., traff. dept., <i>permt.</i> promn. to class III, grade 2	783	Gubbay, Mr. M. M. S., I.C.S., placed on spl. duty with govt. of I., dept. of com. and ind., as wheat comr.	561
Gracias, Mr. H. D., depy. exmr., 2nd grade, mily. accts. dept., apptd. asst. contr. of war accts., 720; <i>tempy.</i> promtd. to depy. exmr., 1st grade (supy.)	771	Guest Williams, Mr. W. K., class III, grade 3, of supr. reve. establt. of state rys., traff. dept., <i>permt.</i> promn. to class III, grade 2	783
Graham, Mr. J. F., I.C.S., to offe. instead of being sub. <i>pro tem.</i> , in class III of accts.-genl.	230	Guha, Babu Monmohan, second inspr. of regstn. offices, Ben., title of <i>Rai Sahib</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —	18
Graham, Mr. R., being a non-offl., nominated, to be an addl. member of legislative council of govr.-genl., 430; resignation accepted of his office of addl. member of legislative council of govr.-genl.	650	Gupta, Mr. A. C., asst. acutt.-genl., Bom., granted priv. leave	30
Grant, Mr. A. H., C.I.E., offg. for. secy. to govt. of I. in for. and poll. dept., apptd. to hold that apptt., sub. <i>pro tem.</i> , 607; to be an addl. member of legislative council of govr.-genl., 650; to be companion, Most Exalted Order of Star of I.	736	Gupta, Bipin Behari, civil asst. surgn., Mayo hospitl., Nagpur, in C. P., title of <i>Rai Sahib</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —	19
Gray, Capt. W. C., M.B., I.M.S., services of — placed <i>tempy.</i> at displ. of govt. of Mad., services will remain <i>tempy.</i> at displ. of H. E. the c.-in-c. in I.	718	Gupta, Girindra Kumar, <i>Rai Sahib</i> , govt. pleader Hazaribagh, in province of Bihar and Orissa, title of <i>Rai Bahadur</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —	16
Gray, Comsy. and Capt. W. D., chief clerk, mily. secy.'s branch, apptd. to offe. as asst. financial adviser, mily. fin.	210	Gupta, Babu Rukmini Kanto, reve. sherishtadar depy. comr.'s office, Sylhet, in province of Assam, title of <i>Rai Sahib</i> as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —	19
Green, Mr. A. D., class II, grade 5 of supr. reve. establt. of state rys., traff. dept., <i>permt.</i> promn. to class II, grade 4	783	Gupta, Mr. Satish Chandra, bar.-at-law, confirmed as legal asst. in legislative dept.	669
Green, Mr. A. M., I.C.S., apptd. an offg. asst. collr. in impl. customs service, posted to Bom.	676	Gwyther, Mr. C. E., posted as asst. acutt.-genl. and currency offr., Bom.	780
Green, Mr. C. W. T., asst. engr., Ben., belongs to I. A. reserve of offrs., services of — placed <i>tempy.</i> at displ. of H. E. the c.-in-c.	608	Gwyther, Mr. F. E., C.I.E., chief engr., 2nd class, to be chief engr., 1st class, <i>permt.</i>	588
Green, Mr. J. D., dist. traff. supdt., N. W. ry., in class II, grade 4, sub. <i>pro tem.</i> , of supr. reve. establt. of state rys., confirmed in that rank	784	Gwyther, Mr. F. W., offg. asst. loco. supdt., E. B. ry., reverted to his substantive apptt. of carriage foreman and hony. asst. loco. supdt.	716
Greenfield, Mr. H. C., I.C.S., C. P., apptd. <i>tempy.</i> to offe. in poll. dept. of govt. of I., posted as asst. comr. of Ajmer-Merwara;	719	Gyi, U. Pet, munpl. comr. of Salin, Burma. Kaiser-i-Hind medal of 2nd class for public service in I., awarded to —	13
Greenop, Mr. T. C., chief offr. of Fire Bde. of Bom. munplty., King's police medal confd. on —	2		
Greig, Maj. A. W., I.M.S., services of — placed <i>tempy.</i> at displ. of H. E. the c.-in-c. in I.	181	H	
Grey, Mr. C. E., bar.-at-law, apptd. to be offl. trustee of Ben., sub. <i>pro tem.</i>	292	HAFIZ NIZAM UD-DIN, contractor, Allahabad, in U. P. of Agra and Oudh, title of <i>Khan Sahib</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —	17
Grice, Hon'ble Lt.-col. W. T., V.D., head of firm of Messrs. Smith, Stanistreet & Co., comdt., 1st battn., Calcutta Voltr. Rifles, and an addl. member of council of govr. for making laws and regulations; to be companion, Most Eminent Order of I. Empire	737	Hafiz Zain-ul-Abdin Khan, <i>Khan Bahadur</i> , depy. supdt. of police, 3rd grade, N.-W. F., King's police medal confd. on —	7
Grieve, Mr. J. W. A., depy. consvr. of forests, transfed. from Ben. to Andamans, 600; apptd. to be an asst. supdt. in sett. so long as he holds his present office	628	Hailey, Hon'ble Mr. W. M., C.I.E., I. civil service, Chief Commr. of Delhi, to be companion, Most Exalted Order of Star of I.	735
Griffith, Capt. R. E. H., of poll. dept., posted as asst. comr., attd. to Peshawar dist.	586	Haines, Mr. H. H., consvr. of forests, 1st grade, N. C., Burma, transfed. to Bihar and Orissa	604
		Haji Karam Elahi, Sethi, genl. mercht., Peshawar, in N.-W. F. P., title of <i>Khan Sahib</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —	747
		Haji Kasim-ud-din Molla, head of firm of Messrs. Golam Hyder and Sons, Shillong, in province of Assam, title of <i>Khan Bahadur</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —	43
		Haji Muhammad Yusuf, prominent Mussalman gentleman of Bom., honour of knighthood confd. on —	730
		Hakim Mahomed Ajmal Khan, Hazik-ul-mulk, presdt., Anjuman Tibbia (medl. association) of Delhi, Kaiser-i-Hind medal of first class for public service in I., awarded to —	12

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	Hamilton, Maj. R. E. A., poll. dept., posted as first asst. to poll. readt. in Persian Gulf; to be judl. asst. to H. M.'s consul-genl. for Persia and coasts and islands of Persian Gulf	
651	Hamilton, Capt. S. W. S., B.E., offg. depy. supdt., S. of I., services of — placed temply. at displ. of H. E. the c.-in-c. in I.	
	Hanson, Capt. G. J. G., 69th P.O., posted temply. to offe. in poll. dept., post. comr., attd. to Peshawar dist.	
671	Hanson, Mr. J., supdt. of post office, 1st grade, to be depy. post.-mr.-genl., 3rd grade, provsly. from 21st Jan. 1915 to 30th Jan. 1915	
480	Haroharandas, Bahu, hony. asst. engr., p. w. d., Chhindwara, in C. P., title of <i>Rai Sahib</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —	
748	Hardingham, M ^{rs} H., an acett. in office of acett.-genl., Burma, apptd. to offe. as chief acett., class II, in that office	
322	Hardy, Mr. G. S., I.C.S., an offg. asst. collr., in impl. customs service, apptd. substantively <i>pro tempore</i> asst. collr.	
923	Hargreaves, Mr. H., supdt., Hindu and Buddhist monuments, N. C., apptd. to hold charge of office of supdt., Muhammadan and British monuments, N. C., in addn. to his own duties	
655	Hari Ram, Jemdr., Naga hills battn., Assam, King's police medal confd. on —	
7	Har Narain, sub-asst. surgn., I.S.M.D., Kotah, Rajputana, Kaiser-i-Hind medal of 2nd class for public service in I., awarded to —	
13	Harrington, Mr. L. D., supdt., 3rd grade, dept. of edn., apptd. to offe. as supdt., 2nd grade, 474; to be supdt., 2nd grade, and to offe. as supdt., 1st grade	
637	Harris, Mr. B. A., posted as asst. acett.-genl., Burma	
188	Harrison, Mr. C. H., I.C.S., post.-mr.-genl., 1st grade, apptd. to offe. as dir.-genl. of posts and tele.	
753	Hart, Mr. G. C., reverted to class III of genl. list	
230	Hartley, Mr. J. M., reverted to class III of p. w. list	
230	Hawkins, Mr. A. V., class II, grade 5, of supr. reve. establt. of state rys., <i>permt.</i> promn. to class II, grade 4	
783	Hazarimul Doodwala, Bahu, of Calcutta, Ben., title of <i>Rai Bahadur</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —	
15	Heala, Capt. R. J. W., poll. dept., posted as asst. comr., Thal sub-divn.	
650	Heaton, Hon'ble Mr. Justice J. J., I.C.S., puisne judge of high court of judicature at Bom., confd. honour of knighthood on —	
11	Hector Ratanji Kathawala, 2nd grade depy. supdt. in Bom. dist. police, King's police medal confd. on —	
2	Hegarty, Mr. W. J. K., agent of National Bank of I., Ltd., Calcutta, apptd. to fill vacancy on I. tea cess comtee.	
591	Henderson, Mr. W. P., supdt. of tele., <i>permtd.</i> to retire from service of govt.	
610	Horvey, Mr. C. O. D., 6th asst. supdt., to be 5th asst. supdt. in Port Blair	
345	Heymerdingner, Mr. C. A., class III, grade 3, of supr. reve. establt. of state rys., <i>permt.</i> promn. to class III, grade 2	
783	Hignell, Mr. S. R., I. civil service, apptd. to offe. as depy. secy. to govt. of I. in home dept.	
698	Hill, Hon'ble Mr. C. H. A., C.S.I., C.I.E., apptd. to act temply. as an ordy. member of council of govt.-genl. of I.	
584	Hill, M., Esq., I. forest dept., chief consvr. of forests, C. P., and lately offg. inspr.-genl. of forests, to be companion, Order of I. Empire	
11	Hince, Mr. F. A., class II, grade 4, of supr. reve. establt. of state rys., traff. dept., <i>permt.</i> promn. to class II, grade 3	783
	Hobbs, Mr. C. C. A., asst. consulting architect, Ben., belongs to I. A. reserve of offrs., services of — placed temply. at displ. of H. E. the c.-in-c.	608
	Hogan, Mr. R. W., to be confirmed as asst. dir.-genl. of post office in grade of Rs. 800	480
	Halberton, Mr. E. J., recognise apptt. of —, actg. consul. for Siam at Rangoon	275, 787
	Hollister, Revd. W. H., to be marriage registrar and to be an offr. to grant certifs. of marriage between Native Christians, in respect of all places within territories of Mysore, including civil and mily. station of Bangalore	787
	Holloway, Hon'ble Brigdr.-genl. B., I.A., secy. to govt. of I. in army. dept., and an addl. member of council of govt.-genl. for making laws and regulations, to be companion, Most Eminent Order of Empire	737
	Home dept. — Cancels notfn. No. 959, dated 12th Oct. 1914, 66; correctn., notfn. Nos. 908-C and 1768-C, dated 17th Feb. and 24th March 1915, for "15th April" read "27th April", 557; notfn. No. 637, dated 13th Dec. 1899	584
	Hood, Mr. H. H., an asst. collr. in impl. customs service, on his retn. from leave, posted to Bom. presdy., 480; to be collr., class III, offg.	694
	Horn, Mr. W. R., junr. govt. inspr. of rys., Circle No. 7, Mad., apptd. to hold chge. of office of senr. govt. inspr. of rys., Circle No. 7, 400; placed on spl. duty in office of ry. board	556
	Howard, Mr. W. I. K., collr. of customs, Chittagong, granted combined leave, on m. c.	281
	Howson, Mr. W. R., H. B. M.'s vice-consul at Lingah, apptd. to hold chge. of current duties of office of H. B. M.'s vice-consul at Bandar Abbas, in addn. to his own duties	558
	Huddleston, Lt. P. G., B.E., asst. supdt., S. of I., services of — placed temply. at displ. of H. E. the c.-in-c. in I.	8
	Hudson, 3rd class asst. surgn., A. L., I.S.M.D., on quarantine duty in Bushire, apptd. to hold temply. sub-chge. of resdy. dispensary, Bushire	651
	Hughes, Mr. T. O., poll. dept., posted temply. as poll. agent, Loralai	245
	Hukm Singh, contractor of Raipur, in C. P., title of <i>Sardar Sahib</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —	18
	Humphrys, Capt. F. H., poll. dept., posted as depy. comr., Bannu	671
	Hunt, Mr. E., supr. reve. establt. of state rys., loco. dept., class II, grade 4, promn. to class II, grade 3	665
	Hunter, Capt. F. F., I.A., depy. supdt., S. of I., services of — placed temply. at displ. of H. E. the c.-in-c. in I.	8
	Hunter, Mr. J. C., supr. reve. establt. of state rys., carriage and wagon dept., class II, grade 3, promn. to class II, grade 2	715
	Husband, Maj. J., M.B., F.R.C.S.E., I.M.S., civil surgn., Wana, N.-W. F. P., Kaiser-i-Hind medal of first class for public service in I., awarded to —	12
	Hassankhan Dhanokhan, <i>Khan Sahib</i> , retired inspr. of police, and now hony. magte., Ahmedabad, in Bom. presdy., title of <i>Khan Bahadur</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —	14
	Hutchinson, Maj. W. G., poll. dept., posted as 2nd asst. to A. G.-G. and C. C. in Baluchistan, 475; posted as poll. agent, Chagai	720

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Irwin, Mr. C. A., asst. metallurgical inspr., apptd. to hold charge of current duties of office of metallurgical inspr.	666	Jivanlal Jannadas Khandwalla, inspr., Bom. dist. police, title of <i>Rao Sahib</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —	20
Irwin, Mr. R. de V., apptd. as asst. loco. supdt. in class III, grade 3, of supr. reve. establt. of state rys., posted to E. B. ry.	598	Jiwan Singh, Sarg. P. Padama, Hony. Magte., Lahore dist. police, title of <i>Sardar Bahadur</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —	742
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Jackson, Mr. G. E., asst. curator, Bureau of edn., sub. <i>pro tem.</i> , apptd. substantively <i>pro</i> <i>tempore</i> curator	783	Jones, Mr. W. J., posted as asst. acett.-genl., Bihar and Orissa	453
Jackson, Mr. H., asst. loco. supdt., N. W. ry., in class III, grade I, of supr. reve. establt. of state rys., apptd. to offe. as dist. loco. supdt. in class II of that establt.; 34; reverted to his substantive apptt. of asstt. loco. supdt., in class III, grade I, of supr. reve. establt. of state rys., apptd. to offe. as dist. loco. supdt. in class II of that establt., 622	474	Joscelyno, Mr. A. H., class II, grade 3, supr. reve. establt. of state rys., loco. dept., promn. to class II, grade 2	665
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Jai Narain, <i>Rai Bahadur</i> , dist. traff. supdt., O. and R. ry., in class II, grade 4, of supr. reve. establt. of state rys., apptd. as depy. traff. mgr. in class I of that establt., 399; perm. promn. to class II, grade 3	676	Kazi Ismail Kazi Muhammad Porebandri, Mr., editor of "Akhbar-i-Islam," Bom., title of <i>Khan Sahib</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —	745
Jamaluddin, <i>Subdr.-maj.</i> , Naga Hills Battn., Assam, King's police medal confd. on —	17	Kazi Niaz Ali, Sirohi Vakil, attd. to Western Rajputana states resdy., title of <i>Khan Sahib</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —	746
Janson, Mr. V. T., junr. govt. inspr. of rys. and supdt. of local manufactures, Bom., apptd. to hold chge. of office of senr. govt. inspr. of rys., circle No. 6, in addn. to his own duties; 446; transfd. to N. W. ry.	608	Kazi Saiyid Farzand Ahmad, <i>Khan Bahadur</i> , zemindar of Bihar and Orissa, Bar to Kaisar- i-Hind medl. of 2nd class for public service in I., awarded to —	741
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	37	Keatinge, Mr. D. E., chief storekeeper, O. and R. ry., in class I of supr. stores establt. of state rys., apptd. chief storekeeper, N. W. ry.	
	560	Keatinge, Mr. S. A. J., chief storekeeper, N. W. ry., in class I of supr. stores establt. of state rys., permtd. to retire from service of govt.	556
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Khazan Chand, civil sub. asst. surgn., 3rd grade, attd. to central research institute, title of <i>Rai Sahib</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —	20	Lala Brijlal Badhwar, Chairman, munpl. board, and hony. magte., Ujhani, dist. Budaun, in U. P. of Agra and Oudh, title of <i>Rai Sahib</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —	15
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King, C. M., Esq., I.C.S., depy. comr. of Amritsar, Pun., to be companion, Order of I. Empire	10	Lala Dina Nath, extra asst. comr., in Pun., title of <i>Rai Sahib</i> as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —	748
King, Capt. F. J. M., R.E., asst. supdt., S. of I., services of — placed <i>tempy.</i> at displ. of H. E. the c.-in-c. in I.	8	Lala Girdhari Lal, hony. magte. of Jhang, in Pun., title of <i>Rai Sahib</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —	19
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Knox, Hon'ble Justice Sir G. E., K.T., I. civil service, a Puisne Judge of High Court of Judicature, N.-W. P., to be companion	739	Lala Gobind Sahai, head clerk and treasury offr., Gilgit agency, title of <i>Rai Sahib</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —	749
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Krishna Nand Joshi, supdt., office of impl. Bacteriologist, Muktesar, in U. P. of Agra and Oudh, title of <i>Rai Sahib</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —	20	Lala Jugal Kishore, B.A., <i>offg.</i> inspr. of schools, Ambala divn., in Pun., title of <i>Rai Sahib</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —	748

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Lala Kalu Ram, supy. inspr. attd. to office of postmr.-genl., Pun. and N.-W. F. C. Lahore, in Pun., title of <i>Rai Sahib</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —		Hind medal of 2nd class for public service in I., awarded to —	12
Lala Kashi Ram, retired supdt., office of sany. comr. in Pun., title of <i>Rai Sahib</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —	20	Lawton, Mr. E. A., <i>offy.</i> senr. asst. signal engr., confirmed in that rank ; 585 ; apptd. to off. as signal engr. of N. W. ry.	850
Lala Labhu Ram, M.A., LL.B., extra asst. comr., in Pun., title of <i>Rai Sahib</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —	748	Lachman, Capt. G. F., Royal Sussex regt., placed on spl. duty as an asst. to poll. resdt. in Persian C. —	452
Lala Lachman Dass, Sarishtedar, Quetta-Poshin agency, in Baluchistan, title of <i>Rai Sahib</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —	19	Ledgard, John <i>John</i> Eximortner in firm of Cooper, Allen & Co., Calcutta, presdt. of Upper India Chamber of Com., and lately a member of council of lt.-govt. for making laws and regulations, honour of kt.hood confd. on —	736
Lala Lachmi Narain, munpl. comr. and hony. magte. Delhi, title of <i>Rai Sahib</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —	748	Leete, Mr. F. A., consvr. of forests, 3rd grade, provsl. substantive, to be consvr. of forests, 3rd grade, substantive, 494 ; to off. as consvr. of forests, 2nd grade ; 752 ; reverted to 3rd grade.	813
Lala Makhan Lal, hony. magte., Rewari, Gur-gaondist., in Pun., title of <i>Rai Sahib</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —	19	LeMesurier, <i>Hon'ble</i> Mr. H., O.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., nominated to be ordy. fel of university.	294
Lala Narayan Das, sub.-enr., p.w. d., in Pun., title of <i>Rai Sahib</i> as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —	748	Long, Mr. G. R., consvr. of forests, provsl. substantive, 2nd grade, posted to charge of N. C., Burma	653
Lala Prabh Dial, bar.-at-law, public prosecutor, Peshawar divn., in N.-W. F. P., title of <i>Rai Sahib</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —	748	LeRossignol, <i>Hon'ble</i> Mr. W. A., I.C.S., third tempy. addl. judge, to act as second tempy. addl. judge ; 584	W 585
Lala Ralla Ram Chowdry, 2nd Batta., 7th Gurkha Rifles, of Gujranwala dist., in Pun., title of <i>Rai Sahib</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —	20	Lewis, Lt. C. G., R.E., asst. supdt., S. of I., services of — placed tempy. at displ. of H. E. the c.-in-c. in I.	8
Lala Ram Chand, asst. surgn. and actg. civil surgn., Dera Ismail Khan, in N.-W. F. P., title of <i>Rai Sahib</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —	19	Likbury, Mr. C. A., asst. supdt. of police in Coorg (on leave), services of — replaced at displ. of Govt. of Mad.	261
Lala Ram Chand Lohia, proprietor of firm of Messrs. Nannu Mal Jankidas, Delhi, title of <i>Rai Sahib</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —	749	Lightowler, Mr. I., supr. stores establt. of state rys., class III, grade 4, <i>permt.</i> promn. to class III, grade 3	685
Lala, Sarju Prasad, banker and contractor, Fyzabad, in U. P. of Agra and Oudh, title of <i>Rai Sahib</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —	748	Lincoln, Mr. H. H., sectt. asst., 1st grade, dept. of R. and A., apptd. to be supdt., 3rd grade, sub- <i>pro tem.</i>	494
Lamont, Lt.-col. J. C., I.M.S. (retired), apptd. to be profr. of anatomy, medl. coll., Lahore, as tempy. arrangement	670	Lloyd, Miss E., B.A., Missionary of Welsh Calvinistic Mission, Silechar, Assam, Kaiser-i-Hind medal of 2nd class for public service in I., awarded to —	13
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Lane, Mr. T. R. P., tempy. engr., apptd. to impl. engr. service as an asst. engr. and posted to N. W. ry.	784	Lambardo, Mr. D., recognise apptt. of — actg. vice-consul for Italy at Aden	808
Langer, Mr. C. F., storekeeper, N.-W. ry., in class II, grade 2, of supr. stores establt. of state rys., transfd. to O. and R. ry. and apptd. to off. as chief storekeeper of that line	850	Long, Mr. G. R., placed on spl. duty in office of chief consvr. of forests, Burma ; 654 ; consvr. of forests, 2nd grade, provsl. substantive, on spl. duty, assume charge of Tenasserim Circle, Burma, in addn. to his own duties	813
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Law, Mr. H. D. G., poll. dept., posted as second asst. to A. G.-G. in Rajputana ; 559 ; I. civil service (Bihar and Orissa) confirmed in poll. dept.	787	Lukia, Lady, wife of <i>Hon'ble</i> Surgn.-genl. Sir P. Lukia, M.C.S.I., K.N.S., Kaiser-i-Hind medal of 1st class for public service in I., awarded to —	700
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Mathra Das, class III, grade 8, of supr. reve. establt. of state xya. traff. dept., permitt. promn. to class III, grade 2

Matley, Mr. C. A., B. Sc., F.C.S., apptd. to be an exmr. of ordos. factories accts. in office of senr. contr. of mily. supply accts. in fin. dept. (mily. fin.), services of — extd.

Maulvi Abdul Aziz Khan, chairman, English munipity, Malda, in Ben., title of *Khan Sahib*, as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —

Maulvi Abdul Ghani, vice-presdt. of munpl. comtee. of Karnal, in Pun., title of *Khan Sahib*, as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —

Maulvi Abdul Latif Khan, of Dhanbaid. dist. Manbhura, in province of Bihar and Orissa, title of *Khan Sahib*, as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —

Maulvi Afanulla, Rangpur, Ben., title of *Khan Sahib*, as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —

Maulvi Abdul Maunan Chaudhuri, Zemindar of Silbaras, Sylhet dist., in province of Assam, title of *Khan Sahib*, as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —

Maulvi Hafizar Rahman Chaudhuri, Bogra, Ben., title of *Khan Bahadur*, as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —

Maulvi Hashmat Husain, depy. magte. and depy. collr. in province of Bihar and Orissa (retired), title of *Khan Bahadur*, as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —

Maulvi Kadir Baksh, vice-chairman, dist. board, Malda, Ben., title of *Khan Sahib*, as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —

Maulvi Muhammad Ahmad, of Deoband, Saharanpur, in U. P. of Agra and Oudh, title of *Shams-ul-Ulama*, as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —

Maulvi Muhammad Ashtaq Hasan Khan, reve. member of council, Bharatpur state, in Rajputana, title of *Khan Sahib*, as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —

Maulvi Muhammad Irfan, M.A., nominated to be ordy. fel. of university

Maulvi Saiyid Abdul Latif, depy. collr., Bakarganj, in Ben., title of *Khan Sahib*, as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —

Maulvi Saiyid Razi-ud-din, asst. comr. of excise, Bareilly, in U. P. of Agra and Oudh, title of *Khan Sahib*, as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —

Maulvi Sami-ullah, member of dist. board of Ballia, in U. P. of Agra and Oudh, title of *Khan Sahib*, as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —

Maulvi Shah Badr-ud-din, Sajjada Nashin of Phulwari, Patna dist., in province of Bihar and Orissa, title of *Shams-ul-Ulama*, as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —

Maulvi Sharafat Ali Chaudhuri, depy. supdt. of police, in province of Assam, title of *Khan Sahib*, as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —

Maulvi Wasimuddin Ahmed, B.L., vice-chairman, dist. board, Patna, in Ben., title of *Khan Bahadur*, as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —

Maulvi Zahiruddin Ahmad, *Khan Sahib*, of Jagatdal, 24-Parganas, in Ben., title of *Khan Bahadur*, as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —

Maung Aung Bwin, Subdr., Chindwin Battn., Burma mily. police, title of *Kyet thaye zaung shwe Salwe ya Min*, as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —

Maung Aung Gyi, inspr. of police, in Burma, title of *Thayé gaung ngwe Da ya Min*, as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —

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Maung Ba E, Myoök, in Burma, title of *Ahmudan gaung Tazeik ya Min*, as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —

Maung Ba Thaw, Myoök, in Burma, title of *Thayé gaung ngwe Da ya Min*, as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —

Maung BaU, Judd Myoök, in Burma, title of *Ahmudan gaung Tazeik ya Min*, as a persnl. distinction, presdt. —, upon —

Maung BaU, Judd Myoök and asst. sett. offr., in Burma, title of *Ahmudan gaung Tazeik ya Min*, as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —

Maung Min Gyaw, clerk, Burma sett., title of *Ahmudan gaung Tazeik ya Min*, as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —

Maung Paw Tun, K.S.M., provl. civil service, Judge, sub-divil. courts of Insein and Taikkyi, Burma, to be companion —

Maung Piek, forest ranger, in Burma, title of *Ahmudan gaung Tazeik ya Min*, as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —

Maung Po Gaung, inspr. of police, in Burma, title of *Thayé gaung ngwe Da ya Min*, as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —

Maung Po Kyaw, extra asst. comr., in Burma, title of *Ahmudan gaung Tazeik ya Min*, as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —

Maung Po Hla, A.T.M., extra asst. comr., in Burma, title of *Kyet thaye Zaung shwe Salwe ya Min*, as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —

Maung Pu, inspr. of police, in Burma, title of *Ahmudan gaung Tazeik ya Min*, as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —

Maung Pye, Burma, title of *Aggahmahāpandita*, as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —

Maung San E., extra asst. consrv. of forests, in Burma, title of *Ahmudan gaung Tazeik ya Min*, as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —

Maung San Ya, Myoök, in Burma, title of *Thayé gaung ngwe Da ya Min*, as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —

Maung Tha Do Pru, supdt. of land records (retired) and hony. magte., in Burma, title of *Kyet thaye zaung shwe Salwe ya Min*, as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —

Maung Thin, A.T.M., extra asst. comr., in Burma, title of *Kyet thaye yaung shwe Salwe ya Min*, as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —

Maung Yet The Aung, Myoök, in Burma, title of *Ahmudan gang Tazeik ya Min*, as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —

Maxwell, Hon'ble Mr. W., C.I.E., M.V.O., I. civil service, dir.-genl. of posts and tels., and an addl. member of council of govr.-genl. for making laws and regulations, to be kt. comdr., Most Eminent Order of I. Empire, 736; granted priv. leave combined with furlo. —

Maynard, Hon'ble Mr. H. J., I. civil service, comr. of Lahore divn., Pun., and an addl. member of council of govr.-genl. for making laws and regulations, to be companion, Most Exalted Order of Star of I. —

Mayston, Mr. H., dir. of tels., promotd. permitt. to grade of Rs. 1,750; 281; apptd. to be dir., tel. engng., southern circle —

McCormick, Maj. A. L. C., R.E., posted as mint mr., Calcutta —

McCracken, Mr. J., vice-consul for Norway at Bassein, resumed chgo. of his office —

McCrie, Mr. C. M., depy. consrv. of forests, placed in chgo. of office of consrv. of forests, Southern Circle —

McGill, Mr. A. A., asstt. in office of asstt. genl., Bom., apptd. to offc. as chief accts., class II, in that office —

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8	McKay, Lt. H. M., R.E., asst. supdt. (on probn.), S. of I., services of — placed temp. at displ. of H. E. the c.-in-c. in I.	8
624	McMahon, Mr. A. St. C., an asst. in legislative dept., apptd. to off. as supdt. in that dept.	624
622	McMichael, Mr. J. F., asst. traff. supdt., N. W. ry., on spl. duty under orders of ry. board, in class III, grade 1, of supr. stores estab. of state ry., apptd. to off. as dist. traff. supdt. with temp. rank in class II, grade 5, of that estab.	622
690	McNeill, Hon'ble Mr. J., L.C.S., apptd. an addl. member of council of H. E. the govr.-genl., to be a member of board of management of I. people's famine trust	690
479	McWatters, Mr. A. C., L.C.S., placed on spl. duty with govt. of I., dept. of com. and ind.	479
14	Savantradi, in Bom. presdy., title of <i>Khan Bahadur</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —	14
786	Melville, Lt.-Col. H. B., M.B., I.M.S., services of — replaced at displ. of govt. of U. P.	786
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608	Menon, Mr. V. K., to off. in class II, in govt. of I., fin. dept., sectt.	608
735	Meyer, Hon'ble Sir W. S., K.C.I.E., I. civil service, an ordy. member of council of govr.-genl., to be kt.-comdr., Most Exalted Order of Star of I.	735
624	Mian Mohammad Shafi, Hon'ble <i>Khan Bahadur</i> , elected to be an addl. member of legislative council of govr.-genl.	624
650	Michael, Hon'ble Mr. W. H., I.C.S., finl. adviser, milly. finance, granted priv. leave combined with furlo.; will revert to I. fin. dept., on expiry of priv. leave, 607; resignation accepted of his office of addl. member of legislative council of govr.-genl.	650
248	Middlemas, Mr. C. S., supdt., geol. surv. of I., granted priv. leave combined with spl. leave	248
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631	Miller, Mr. J. G., having been temp. apptd. to I. ednl. service, posted as an addl. asst. mr. in Mayo Coll., Ajmer	631
737	Millet, G. P., Bdg., I. forest service, consr. of forests, Bom. presdy., to be comr. Most Eminent Order of I. Empire	737
771	Mr. E. W., depy. magr., Mad., apptd. to imp. magr. service as asst. magr. and posted to Mad. Presdy.	771
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18	Mir Shahdad Khan, Bahawalnuzai Mari, in Baluchistan, title of <i>Khan Sahib</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —	18
18	Mir Sharbat Khan, Wazir, Las Bela State, in Baluchistan, title of <i>Khan Sahib</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —	18
4	Miran Bakah, sub-inspr. of police, Pun., King's police medal confd. on —	4
18	Mirza Ali Muhammad Khan, B.A., inspr. of schools, Northern Circle, in N.-W. F. P., title of <i>Khan Sahib</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —	18
345	Mirza Aslam Beg, 7th asst. supdt., to be 6th asst. supdt., in Port Blair; services of — placed at displ. of govt. of Pun. for employment in provl. civil service	345
746	Mirza Ghulam Mustafa, Wazir Wazarat, Anantnag, Jammu and Kashmir state, title of <i>Khan Sahib</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —	746
17	Mirza Rattonji Rustomji, inspr., Bom. dist. police, title of <i>Khan Sahib</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —	17
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15	Mitra, Babu Jamini Mohan, registrar, Co-operative Societies, Ben., title of <i>Rai Bahadur</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —	15
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743	Mitra, Babu Priya Nath, head clerk in office of supdt. of police, Patna dist., in province of Bihar and Orissa, title of <i>Rai Sahib</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —	743
737	Mitra, Babu Ram Charan, vakil of high court of judicature at Fort William, Ben., and law offr. of govt., to be companion, Most Eminent Order of I. Empire	737
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Nelson, Revd. A. M., <i>senr. chaplain, church of Scotland, Ben., services of — placed temply. at displ. of govt. of Pun.</i>	431
Newbould, Mr. B. B., <i>I.C.S., apptd. to act as judge of high court of judicature at Fort William in Ben., 473; took his seat as actg. judge of high court</i>	557
Nicolls, Mr. R. N., <i>asst. traff. supdt., N. W. ry., on spl. duty under orders of ry. board, in class III, grade 1, of supr. reve. estabt. of state rys., apptd. to offe. as dist. traff. supdt. with tempy. rank in class II, grade 5, of that estabt.</i>	622
Niasim, Mr. J., <i>I.C.S., services of — replaced at displ. of Bom. govt.</i>	186
Noel, Capt. E. W. C., <i>poll. dept., posted as H. B. M.'s Vice-Consul, Ahwaz, and ex-officio asst. to poll. resdt. in Persian Gulf</i>	651
Neworthy, Lt. F. P., <i>R.E., asst. supdt. (on probn.) S. of I., services of — placed temply. at displ. of H. E. the c.-in-c. in I.</i>	8
Nurullah, <i>first class sub-asst. surgn., lately attached to Yatung civil dispensary, title of <i>Khan Sahib</i>, as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —</i>	18
Nuthed Muhammad Usman Sahib, <i>Khan Sahib, civil surgn., in Mad. presdy., title of <i>Khan Bahadur</i>, as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —</i>	14

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OAKES, Capt. G. F. T., <i>R.E., asst. supdt., S. of I., services of — placed temply. at displ. of H. E. the c.-in-c. in I.</i>	46
Oakes, Mr. M. L., <i>supdt. of police, 2nd grade, U. P., King's police medal confd. on —</i>	3
Oates, Mr. R. J., <i>sub-storekeeper, N. W. ry., apptd. to offe. as an asst. storekeeper on that ry., 227; offtd. as an asst. storekeeper on that ry. in class III of supr. stores estabt., 486; apptd. to supr. stores estabt. of state rys. as asst. storekeeper in class III, grade 3, of that estabt., and posted to N. W. ry., 685; offtd. as an asst. storekeeper on that ry. in class III of supr. stores estabt.</i>	784
O'Connor, Mr. M. S. S., <i>depy. traff. mgr., temply. on mily. duty, transfd. from O. and R. ry. to N. W. ry.</i>	783
O'Connor, Mr. P. C. S., <i>asst. comr., Northern India salt reve. dept., apptd. substantively as depy. comr.</i>	350
O'Connor, Mr. V. C. S., <i>acctt.-genl., Bihar and Orissa, granted priv. leave</i>	671
Oertel, F. O., <i>supdg. engr., 2nd class, to be chief engr., 2nd class, tempy. rank</i>	321
Ogden, Mr. H. O., <i>recognised apptd. of — as actg. consul for Belgium at Mad.</i>	689
Ogilvie, Capt. G. D., <i>2nd asst. to resdt., Hyderabad, poll. dept., of govt. of I., services of — placed temply. at displ. of govt. of I. in army dept.</i>	69
O'Leary, Mr. J. F., <i>traff. inspr. and offg. asst. traff. supdt., subordinate reve. estabt., state rys., granted hony. rank of asst. traff. supdt., E. B. ry.</i>	664

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Olive, Mr. G. T. W., supdt. of tele. permtd. to retire from service of govt.	183	
O'Reilly, Mr. J. J., temp. engr., Mad., apptd. to impl. engr. service as asst. engr. and posted to Mad. presdy.	771	
Orr, Mr. A. E., supdg. engr., Pun., apptd. to offe. as chief engr.	100	
Osmaston, Mr. B. B., conavr. of forests, 1st grade, on retn. from leave, posted to N. C., Burma	654	
O'Sullivan, Mr. D., seott. asst., 2nd grade, to offe. as seott. supdt., 3rd grade	815	
Onsley, Capt. J. W. G., I. army reserve of offrs., attd. to 12th cavy. apptd. to offe. as asst. insp. offr., C. I. states impl. service cavy. and transport	770	
Outhwaite, Mr. H. A., transportation inspr., E. B. ry., apptd. to offe. an asst. traff. supdt. on that ry., 183; will continue to offe. as an asst. traff. supdt. on that ry.	558	
Overton, Mr. J. J. R., supdt. of tpls., permtd. to retire from service of govt.	405	
Owen, Capt. R. J., I.S.M.D., apptd. to offe. as an agency surgn. of 2nd class, and posted as civil surgn., Wana	491	
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Pais, Dr. B., recognised apptt. of — as actg. consul for Cuba at Bom.	671	
Page, Mr. J. A., apptd. to be asst. supdt., archaeological surv., western circle, confirmed in that apptt.	753	
Pakenham, Mr. W. A. R., supdg. engr., class III, promn. to supdg. engr., class II, tempy.	446	
Palin, Maj. R. H., I.A., cantt. magte., Quetta, Baluchistan, Kaiser-i-Hind medal of 2nd class for public service in I., awarded to —	13	
Panchapagesan, Mr. T. R., apptd. a probnr. to genl. list of I., fin. dept., attd. to office of seott. genl., Ben.	587	
Panda, Babu Badyadhar, presdt. of Banki-Dompara Union, Banki, Cuttack, in provinces of Bihar and Orissa, title of <i>Rai Sahib</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —	10	
Pandit, Mr. A. K., to offe. in class III, in govt. of I., fin. dept., seott.	608	
Pandit Apaji Trimbak of Chanrai, dist. Chhindwara, in C. P., title of <i>Rao Sahib</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —	750	
Pandit Balkishen Kaul, <i>Rai Sahib</i> , senr. asst. surgn., lecturer, and supdt., Lahore medl. coll., in Pun., title of <i>Rai Bahadur</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —	744	
Pandit Girdhari Lal, <i>Rao Bahadur</i> , extra asst. comr., services of — replaced at displ. of govt. of Pun.	584	
Pandit Jisukh Ram, reve. offr. of Rajgarh state, in C. I., title of <i>Rai Sahib</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —	748	
Pandit Kakubhai Ichhashakar, divnl. inspr., excise dept., Bom., title of <i>Rao Sahib</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —	749	
Pandit Keshab Deo (alias Kabuli Singh), member of munpl. and dist. boards, Muttra, in U. P. of Agra and Oudh, title of <i>Rai Sahib</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —	747	
Pandit Kishan Nand Joshi, depy. collr., Jalaun, in U. P. of Agra and Oudh, title of <i>Rai Sahib</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —	18	
Pandit Manik Lal Joshi, chief minister of Bundi, in Rajputana, title of <i>Rai Bahadur</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —	744	
Pandit Nand Lal, <i>Rai Bahadur</i> , I. S. O., extra asst. to A. G.-G. in C. I., apptd. tempy. to hold chgs. of current duties of office of second asst. to A. G.-G. in C. I., in addn. to his own duties	651	
Pandit Raj Nath, asst. traff. supdt., O. and R. ry., in class III, grade 2, of supr. reve. estab. of state firm of Indl. to class III, grade 1, of that presdt. off.	784	
Pandit reverted Gang Pershad, insp. telegraphist, I. tpls., title of <i>Rai Sahib</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —	20	
Pandit Ram Bhuj Trikha, chief clerk, traff. mgr.'s office, N. W. ry., title of <i>Rai Sahib</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —	20	
Pandit Ram Dhan, sett. offr., Udhampur dist., Jammu and Kashmir state, title of <i>Rai Sahib</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —	19	
Pandit Ram Pershad, late chief clerk, loco. supdt.'s office, metre gauge system, B., B. and C. I. ry., Ajmer, title of <i>Rai Sahib</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —	749	
Pandit Sheo Charan Tiwari, zamindar and merchant of Mahoba, dist. Hamirpur, in U. P. of Agra and Oudh, title of <i>Rai Bahadur</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —	13	
Pandit Shri Ram Nait, <i>Devan</i> of Bijawar state, in C. I., title of <i>Rai Sahib</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —	19	
Pandit, Sati Raghubans Lal, M.A., subordinate judge, Shahjahanpur, in U. P. of Agra and Oudh, title of <i>Rai Bahadur</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —	744	
Pandit Sri Kishan Munshi, supdt., Northern I. salt reve. dept., title of <i>Rai Sahib</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —	749	
Patch, Mr. J., reverted to class III of p. w. list; to offe. in class I of p. w. list; reverted to class III of p. w. list	230	
Patonson, Mr. R. H., supr. stores estab. of state rye., class III, grade 4, perm. promn. to class III, grade 3	685	
Pattani, <i>Hon'ble</i> Mr. Prabhashankar D., C.I.E., tempy. member of council of govr. of Bom., to be kt.-comdr., Most Eminent Order of I. Empire	736	
Payne, Maj. E. H., milly. acctt., 2nd class, to be milly. acctt., 1st class	652	
Payne, Mr. T. W., I.S.O., registrar, legislative dept., granted priv. leave	623	
Peacock, Maj. E. B., milly. acctt., 3rd class, to be milly. acctt., 2nd class, s. p. t.	672	
Pearce Lt.-col. C. R., M.B., I.M.S., apptd. to Bactool. dept., s. p. t.	187	
Pearce, Mr. N., exc. engr., Lower Ganges (Hardinge) Bridge project, apptd. supdt. of works, Hardinge Bridge	802	
Pearson, Mr. R. N., depy. consvi. of forests, Bom. presdy., and forest economist at forest research institute and coll., Dehra Dun, granted priv. leave combined with furl.	634	
Peckham, Mr. A. N., asst. architect, C. P., tempy. attd. to office of consulting architect to govt. of I., services of — placed tempy. at displ. of H. E. the c. in-c.	433	
Podley, Dr. T. F., M.D., V.D., medl. practitioner, Rangoon, Burma, and surgn. lt.-col. in Rangoon Port Defence voltra., Kaiser-i-Hind medal of 1st class for public service in I., awarded to —	740	
Pennell, Maj. R. H. E., milly. acctt., 3rd class, to be milly. acctt., 2nd class	672	
Pereira, Mr. C. H. F., supdt. in legislative dept., apptd. to offe. as registrar in that dept.	22	
Perris, Mr. W. F., off. consvi. of forests, 3rd grade, to be consvi. of forests, 2nd grade		

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proval substantive, etc., posted to western circle, Assam	813	Price, Mr. E. L., recognised apptt. of — as consular agent for France at Karachi	275
Pestonji Romanji Meesman, Mr., vice-presdt. Poona suburban municipality. in Bom. presdy., title of <i>Khan Sahib</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —	17	Pritchard, Mr. G. H., supdt. of police, Pun., King's police medal confd. on —	4
Petrie, Mr. D., supdt. of police, placed on spl. duty under govt. of I. in Home dept., 1908; supdt. of police, Pun., to be comp. in 1910; Eminent Order of I. Empire	737	Pringle, Hon'ble Mr. C. L., supdt. of Doom Dooma Tea Compy., Ltd., Lakhimpur, Assam, apptd. to fill vacancy on I. tea cess comtee.	815
Petruse, Mr. D. A., foreman electrician, N. W. ry., placed in chge. of office of electrical engr. of that ry.	598	Pringle, Mr. I. T. St. C., class III, grade 3, of reve. establt. of state rya., traff. dept., perm. promn. to class III, grade 2	783
Phelps, Mr. E. A., I.C.S., magte. and collr., Jalaun, U. P., Kaiser-i-Hind medal of first class for public service in I., awarded to —	12	Pritchard, Lt.-Col. C. H., I.A., poll. dept., late poll. agent in Bundelkhand, Kaiser-i-Hind medal of first class for public service in I., awarded to — 12; posted as resdt. at Jaipur	37
Philby, Mr. H. St. J. B., I.C.S., an asst. comr. in Pun., apptd. s. p. t. to be secy. to board of exmrs., Calcutta, 262; obtained degree of honour in Urdu in first divn. and entitled to authorized donation of Rs. 3,000	451	Pritchard, Capt. H. R. N., poll. dept. of govt. of I., services of — placed temply. at displ. of H. E. the c.-in-c. in I.	452
Phillips, Mr. G. W. V. deR., to offe. instead of being s. p. t. in class I of chief exmrs.	230	Pritchard, Mr. L. E., to offe. instead of being s. p. t., in class I of assts.-genl.	230
Phillimore, Capt. R. H., R.E. adpy. supdt., S. of I., services of — placed temply. at displ. of H. E. the c.-in-c. in I.	8	Pruce, Mr. F. J., an ofr. in class III of p. w. list of I. fin. dept., attd. to office of chief exmr. of assts., N.-W. ry., granted priv. leave	720
Pickett, Mr. W. D., offg. asst. traff. supdt., N. W. ry., on spl. duty, reverted to his substantive apptt. of traff. inspr., of that ry., oftd. as an asst. traff. supdt. on that ry., and was placed on spl. duty; again apptd. to offe. in that capacity on spl. duty, 683; reverted to his substantive apptt. of traff. inspr. on that ry.	782	Pruce, Mr. T. H., posted as asst. acett.-genl., Bom.	653
terpoint, Capt. H. W., I.M.S., services of — replaced at displ. of H. E. the c.-in-c. in I.	21	Pryde, Mr. R., inspr. in mounted branch of Kathiawar agency police, Bom., King's police medal confd. on —	2
Pilgrim, Dr. G. E., asst. supdt., geol. S. of I., apptd. to offe. as supdt.	480	Pulford, Capt. H. St. G. J., I.A., offg. supdt. of police, Assam, services of — placed at displ. of govt. of I. in Home dept., placed at displ. of army dept.	292
Pinder, Mr. T., apptd. an asst. loco. supdt., in class III, grade 3, of supr. reve. establt. of state rya., and posted to E. B. ry.	206	Punnett, Mr. F. S., collr. in class II (offg. in class I) of impl. customs service, granted priv. leave in combn. with furlo. 349; to be collr., class II, substantive	694
Pinhey, Hon'ble Lt.-col. A. F., C.S.I., C.I.E., I.A., I. poll. dept., resdt., Hyderabad, to be kt.-comdr., Most Exalted Order of Star of I.	735	Pye, Capt. K. W., R.E., asst. supdt., S. of I., services of — placed temply. at displ. of H. E. the c.-in-c. in I.	8
Pir Muzaffar Ahmad, <i>Khan Sahib</i> , depy. collr., p. w. d., irrign. branch, in Pun., title of <i>Khan Bahadur</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —	743	QAUJJI LAL, <i>Rai Bahadur</i> , B.A., L.B.C.S., civil surgn. and chief plague offr., U. P., apptd. to be an hony. asst. surgn. on H. E.'s persnl. staff	627
Plowden, Mr. C. W. C., C.I.E., depy. inspr.-genl. of police, Ben., King's police medal confd. on —	3	Qazi Khalil-ud-Din Ahmad, <i>Khan Bahadur</i> , <i>Diwan</i> of Panna State, C. I., Kaiser-i-Hind medal of first class for public service in I., awarded to —	12
Papatlal Lallubhai Sabugora, senr. grade 1st class sub-asst. surgn., in Bom. presdy., title of <i>Rao Sahib</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —	750	Qazi Shanqat Husain Khan, vice-chairman of munpl. board and hony. magte., Moradabad, in U. P. of Agra and Oudh, titk of <i>Khan Sahib</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —	17
Pool, Mr. W. A., M.A., C.V.S., I. civil vety. dept., services of — placed at displ. of govt. of Pan., for employment at Pun. vety. coll.	494	Quirke, Mr. T. F., M.B.C.V.S., apptd. to I. civil vety. dept., posted to Pun. for training	403
Porter, Hon'ble Mr. L. C., C.I.E., to be secy. to govt. of I., in dept. of edn.	565		
Porter, Mr. W. K., bar.-at-law, reporter to I. Law Reports in high court of judicature, N.-W. P., granted leave	717		
Powar Rup Singh, private secy. to H. H. the Maharaja of Kishangurh, in Rajputana, title of <i>Rao Sahib</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —	750		
Powell, Capt. W. J., I.M.S., services of — placed permty. at displ. of govt. of Bom., for employment in jail dept., services will remain temply. at displ. of H. E. the c.-in-c. in I.	688		
Pratab Singh, <i>Raja</i> , Chief of Ali Rajpur, Bhopawar, C. I., to be companion, Most Eminent Order of I. Empire	738		
Price, Revd. E. D., church missionary society, Manila, C. I., Kaiser-i-Hind medal of 2nd class for public service in I., awarded to —	13		

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RAGHAVAN, Mr. N. V., granted priv. leave, 587; posted as dopy. acett.-genl., U. P.	720
Raghavendra Krishna Inamati, land-holder of Bom. presdy., title of <i>Rao Sahib</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —	20
Raghunath Sikhar Deo, <i>Raja Bahadur</i> , Feudatory chief, Gangpur state, in province of Bihar and Orissa, title of <i>Maharaja</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —	742
Raghunath Singh, Babu, Tahsildar, Mottu, Jhansi dist., in U. P. of Agra and Oudh, title of <i>Rai Sahib</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —	19

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758	Babu, Babu Hemanta Kumar, supdt. of post shops, 1st grade, apptd. to be depy. postmr.-genl., 3rd grade, Ben. and Assam, on probn.
15	Rai, Binda Parshad, retired inspr. of police, Allahabad, in U. P. of Agra and Oudh, title of <i>Rai Bahadur</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —
490	Rai, Maj. Dewan Ganpat, I.M.S., services of — replaced at displ. of govt. of Mad.
784	Railway Board:—Corrigendum notfn. No. 341, dated 8th Dec. 1914, confirming Mr. Richardson, offg. asst. traff. supdt., E. B. ry., as an asst. traff. supdt., for initials 'T. W.' read 'F. W.', 183; cancels notfn. No. 297, dated 30th Oct. 1914; addendum, after the word "offe." notfn. Nos. 296, dated 30th Oct. 1914, and 307, dated 10th Oct. 1914, insert the words "sub. protm."; 400; corr. notfn. No. 17, dated 26th Jan. 1915, for "Banra" read "Baura," 408; cancels notfn. No. 106, dated 23rd April 1915, transfg. Mr. C. L. Taylor, offg. traff. mgr., O. and R. ry., to E. B. ry.; notfn. No. 73, dated 25th March 1915
748	Raj Bahadur, Babu, M.A., LL.B., Chairman, Munpl. board, Etah, in U. P. of Agra and Oudh, title of <i>Rai Sahib</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —
748	Rajendra Prasad, Babu, provnl. ednl. service, headmr., Patna Training School, offg. inspr. of students' residences at Patna and Bankipore, in province of Bihar and Orissa, title of <i>Rai Sahib</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —
720	Raman, Mr. C. V., asst. acct.-genl., post office and tel., Calcutta, granted priv. leave
227	Ram Bhaj Trikha, <i>Rai Sahib</i> , chief clerk, traff. mgr.'s. office, N. W. ry., granted hony. rank of asst. traff. supdt.
17	Ramchandra Honkodaye, banker and hony. magte., Amraoti, in Berar, title of <i>Rao Bahadur</i> , as a person. distinction, confd. upon —
736	Rameshwar Singh, <i>Hon'ble Maharaja Sir Bahadur</i> , K.C.I.E., of Darbhanga, an ordy. member of council of lt.-govr. of Bihar and Orissa, to be kt. grand comdr., Most Eminent order of I. Empire
245	Ramsay, Maj. A. D. G., C.I.E., poll agent, Loralai, granted priv. leave
788	Ramsay, <i>Hon'ble Lt.-Col</i> .S.I., C.I.E., I. poll. dept., A. G. C. and C. C. in Baluchistan, to be kt. comdr., Most Eminent Order of I. Empire, 736; granted spl. leave
4	Ramzan Ali, sub-inspr. of police, U. P., King's police medal confd. on —
742	Ramchodhbhai Udayaram, retired native state off. and author, in Bom. presdy., title of <i>Diwan Bahadur</i> as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —
275	Rang Bihari Lal, Mr., apptd. a probnr. to genl. list of I. fin. dept., and attd. to office of acctt.-genl., U. P.
650	Ranking, Capt. J. G. L., poll. dept. posted as second asst. to poll. resdt. in Persial Gulf
632	Rao, Mr. A. Krishna, supdt. in office of comptr., C. P., apptd. chief supdt., class II, s. p. t., and attd. to that office
672	Rao, Mr. K. Durga Prasad, senr. audr., office of comptr., C. P., apptd. to offe. as chief supdt., class II and inspr. of local accts., C. P.
806	Rao, <i>Hon'ble Mr. H. A. B.</i> , bar.-at-law, one of the Judges of chief court, Pun., apptd. to perform duties of chief judge of that court
690	Rao, Mr. K. Ramaswami, depy. acctt.-genl., Mad., granted priv. leave

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530	Rao, Mr. M. Venkatarangiah, chief acctt., class II, attd. to office of chief exmr. of accts., E. B. S. ry., granted priv. leave
671	Rao, Mr. P. Raghavendra, asst. acctt.-genl., U. P., granted priv. leave
14	Rav, Ganpat Sadashiv, retired govt. pleader, high court, Ben., title of <i>Diwan Bahadur</i> , as a persnl. distn of —, confd. upon —
306	Ravenpresdt. off. asst. loco. supdt., E. B. ry., to —, s. p. t., W. ry.
719	Rawlinson, Lt.-col. C. B., C.I.E., resdt. of 2nd class and reve. comr., N.-W. F. P., granted priv. leave combined with furlo.
744	Ray, <i>Hon'ble Babu Nalini Kanta</i> , Dastidar, elected member of Assam Legislative Council, hony. magte. and vice-chairman of Sylhet local board, in province of Assam; title of <i>Rai Bahadur</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —
15	Ray, <i>Hon'ble Babu Prasanna Kumar</i> , hony. magte. and vice-chairman of dist. board, Chittagong, and member of provincial Legislative Council, Ben., title of <i>Rai Bahadur</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —
19	Ray, Babu Surandra Nath, head asst. in reve. dept. of Bihar and Orissa sectt., title of <i>Rai Sahib</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —
632	Ray Chaudhuri, Mr. B. H., chief supdt., class II, posted to office of acctt.-genl., Ben.
782	Raynere, Mr. A. J., probny. asst. electrical engr., E. B. ry., permtd. to resign service of govt.
622	Raynor, Mr. V. O., asst. traff. supdt., N. W. ry., on spl. duty under orders of ry. board, in class III, grade 1, of supr. reve. establt. of state rys., apptd. to offe. as dist. traff. supdt. with tempy. rank in class II, grade 5, of that establt.
706	Reaks, Mr. F. H., dist. traff. supdt., E. B. ry., in class II, grade 1, of supr. reve. establt. of state rys., apptd. to offe. as a depy. traff. mgr. with tempy. rank in class I of that establt.
720	Rebello, Mr. F. A. C., posted as depy. acctt.-genl., Bom.
741	Reed, Mrs. L., wife of Dr. S. Reed, Editor, "Times of I.", Bom. Kasar-i-Hind medal of 2nd class for public service in I., awarded to —
600	Reid, <i>Hon'ble Mr. M. F.</i> , C.I.E., resignation accepted of his office of addl. member of Legislative Council of govr.-genl.
1608	Reilly, Mr. C., asst. secy. to govt. of Mad., apptd. to class III of genl. list of I. fin. dept., posted to office of acctt.-genl., U. P.
2	Reilly, Mr. D., sergt., 1st grade, Madras, King's police medal confd. on —
607	Reilly, Capt. N. E., poll. dept., on recall from leave, attd. to Peshawar dist., 69; posted as persnl. asst. to C. C., N.-W. F. P.
691	Rennison, Mr. C., of Messrs. Williamson Magor & Company, Calcutta, apptd. to fill vacancy on I. tea cess comtee.
678	Ress, Capt. G. W., mily. acctt., 4th class, to be mily. acctt., 3rd class, s. p. t.
561	R. and A. dept. :—Corrn. to this dept.'s notfn. No. 185-C., dated 31st Dec. 1914, in column 3 opposite Lt. H. M. McKay, R.E., for "forenoon of 12th Aug. 1914" read "forenoon of 28th Aug. 1914"; 206; notfn. No. 377-C., dated 12th March 1915, for "1st April 1915" in third line read "31st March 1915"
446	Richards, Mr. G., ene. engr. and supdg. engr., class III, tempy., promn. to supdg. engr., class III, perm.
585	Richards, Maj. W. V., asst. mily. acctt., 1st class, to be mily. acctt., 4th class
	Richardson, Mrs. C. G., wife of <i>Hon'ble Mr. Justice E. W. Richardson</i> , Justice of High Court of Judicature at Fort William in

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Ben., Kaiser-i-Hind medal of 2nd class for public service in I., awarded to —	13	ment, to be companion, Most Eminent Order of I. Empire	738
Richardson, Asst. surgn. G. A., I.S.M.D., placed on spl. duty under orders of poll. resdt. at Aden	607		
Richardson, T. H., Esq., M.A., B.L., M.I.C.E., nominated to be ordy. fel. of univ. city	36		
Rita, S. E., Esq., provl. civil servt. of Shillong, Assam, Kaiser-i-Hind medal of 2nd class for public service in I., awarded to —	7	SADASIVAM, MR. T. R., apptd. a probnr. to genl. list of I. Fin. dept., and attd. to office of acctt.-genl., Mad.	350
Ritchie, Mr. A. A., J. ednl. service, posted as an asst. prinl. in Aitchison coll., Lahore	607	Sadh, Achraj Lal, hony. magte. and member of munpl. board, Mirzapur, in U. P. of Agra and Oudh, title of <i>Rai Bahadur</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —	744
Ritchie, Mr. C. S., class III, grade 1 and class II, grade 5, <i>tempy.</i> , of supr. reve. establt. of state rys., traff. dept., permitt. promn. to class II, grade 5; 783; dist. traff. supdt., transfd. from E. B. ry. to N. W. ry., will continue to be <i>tempy.</i> employed on E. B. ry.	784	Sadlier, Hony. Capt. and senr. asst. surgn. A. W. W., I.S.M.D., attd. to ry. hospl., Ajmer, Rajputana, Kaiser-i-Hind medal of 2nd class for public service in I., awarded to —	741
Rivaz, Mr. C. A. G., posted as exmr., govt. press accts.	433	Sahibzada Abdus Samad Khan, chief secy. to H. H. the Nawab of Rampur, U. P., to be companion, Order of I. Empire	11
Roberts, Mr. F. W., supdg. engr., class II, permitt., and supdg. engr., class I, <i>tempy.</i> , promn. to supdg. engr., class I, permitt.	446	Sahu, Parsotam Saran Kothiwala, member of dist. board, Moradabad, in U. P. of Agra and Oudh, title of <i>Rai Bahadur</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —	744
Robertson, Hon'ble Maj. J. C., C.I.E., M.B., I.M.S., sany. comr. with govt. of I., granted priv. leave combined with furl on m. c., 565; accepted resignation of his office of addl. member of Legislative Council of the govt.-genl.	786	Sahu, Ram Sarup, hony. magte, Pilibhit, U. P. of Agra and Oudh, title of <i>Rai Bahadur</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —	16
Robertson, Mr. L. C., apptd. probnr. to genl. list of I. fin. dept., attd. to office of acctt.-genl., Pun.	492	Said, Jalal Mian, of Taja, in N.-W. F. P., title of <i>Khan Shasib</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —	746
Robson, Capt. H. A. H., M.B., I.M.S., services of — placed <i>tempy.</i> at displ. of govt. of Pun.	60	Saigol, Maj. R. D., F.R.C.S.E., I.M.S., services of — replaced <i>tempy.</i> at displ. of H. E. the c.-in-c. in I.	558
Roe, Mr. F. R., I.C.S., apptd. to act. as judge of High Court of judicature at Fort William in Ben., 473; took chge. of his office as an actg. judge of High Court of judicature at Fort William in Ben.	670	Saiyid Abdul Majid, Hon'ble Maulvi, elected member of Assam Legislative Council, previously chairman of Sylhet munplty. and still a munpl. comr. in province of Assam, title of <i>Khan Bahadur</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —	743
Rogers, Mr. G. J., I.S.O., extra asst. to resdt. in Kashmir, apptd. <i>tempy.</i> to offe. as asst. to resdt. in Kashmir for Leh	209	Saiyid Ali Ahmed Mufti, Kamdar of Agra-Barkhera, in C. I., title of <i>Khan Sahib</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —	18
Roome, Lt. H. E., R.E., asst. supdt. (on probn.), S. of I., services of — placed <i>tempy.</i> at displ. of H. E. the c.-in-c. in I.	8	Saiyid Hamid Hussain, Khalifa. reve. and finl. secy., Patiala state. in Pun., title of <i>Khan Bahadur</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —	743
Ross, Mr. F. C., chief supdt., class II (Provl.), and asst. exmr., local fund accts., Burma, granted priv. leave	433	Saiyid Hasanali ualad Mahomedali Shah, spl. magte., Matari Hala Taluka, Hyderabad dist., in Bom. presdy., title of <i>Khan Sahib</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —	17
Rose, Mr. F. C., supdg. engr., 1st class, Pun., promtd. to chief engr., 2nd class, <i>tempy.</i> rank; 9; reverted to his substantive apptt. of supdg. engr., 1st class	474	Saiyid Mubarik Ali Shah, <i>Khan Sahib</i> , Attaché, H. B. M.'s Consulate-genl., Meshed, title of <i>Khan Bahadur</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —	15
Rose, Mr. H. E., <i>offg.</i> senr. asst. signal engr., reverted to his substantive apptt. of asst. signal engr.	766	Saiyid Muhi-ud-din Sahib Chinna Sahib, landholder of Negapatam, Tanjore dist., in Mad. presdy., title of <i>Khan Sahib</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —	17
Rüst, Maj. E. R., I.M.S., services of — replaced <i>tempy.</i> at displ. of H. E. the c.-in-c. in I.	558	Saiyid Ross Masood, B.A., bar-at-law, nominated, to be ordy. fel. of University	208
Rowland, Mr. A., chief engr., 1st class, state rys., and senr. govt. inapr. of rys., circle No. 6, Bom., apptd. senr. govt. inapr. of rys., circle No. 7, Mad.	446	Saiyid Shah Wajid Husain, landholder, Khusrupur, Patna dist., in province of Bihar and Orissa, title of <i>Khan Bahadur</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —	743
Rushforth, Mr. F. V., posted as asst. acctt.-genl., Bom.	771	Saiyid Zakir Ali, extra asst. comr., Bilaspur, in C. P., title of <i>Khan Bahadur</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —	15
Russell, Hon'ble Mr. R. P., secy. to govt. of I. in p. w. d., and an addl. member of council of govt.-genl. for making laws and regulations, to be companion, Most Exalted Order of Star of I.	735	Sakharam Vishwanath Rajadhyaksha, Mr., L. C. E., asst. engr., Bom., title of <i>Rao Bahadur</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —	
Ryan, Mr. T., secy., ry board, granted combd. leave with furl.	556	Saldanha, Mr. A. G., supdt., 2nd grade, to be supdt., 1st grade	
Ryder, Lt.-col. C. H. D., D.S.O., royal engr., depy. supdt. of S. of I., and lately in chge. Turco-Persian Frontr. commsn., surv. detach-			

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Salisbury, Capt. F. H., I.M.S., services of — permitt. at displ. of govt. of Madras, for employment in Jail dept., services will remain temply. at displ. of H. E. the c.-in-c. in I.		Sayed Abdul Rahiman, senr. grade 2nd class sub-asst. surgn., in Bom. presdy., title of <i>Khan Sahib</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —	745
Salt, 3rd class asst. surgn. J. S., I.S.M.D., posted to Bushire for quarantine duty ; 688 ; apptd. to hold sub-chgo. of resdy. dispensary, Bushire	688	Sayer, Mr. M. W., B.A., supy. agriculturist, apptd. to be asst. agricultural advr. to govt. of I.	653
Sandford, Mr. C. W., audr., custom house accts. in I., granted priv. leave		Sayyid Mirza Shah, <i>Khan Sahib</i> , offg. l. attaché of cons. genl. and agent of govt. of Khorasan, confirmed in that apptt.	
Sangster, W. P., Esq., I. p. w. d., exo. engr., Malakand divn., Upper Swat river canal, N.-W. F. P., to be companion, order of I. Empire	11	Schöneman, Mr. G. W., postmr.-genl., 4th grade, granted further extn. of furlo ; 30 ; to be confirmed in that grade	281
Sant Ram, Babu, ovr., p. w. d., irrign. branch, in U. P. of Agra and Oudh, title of <i>Rai Sahib</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —	748	Schönemann, Mr. A. W., apptd. a 3rd grade supdt., tempy. rank, in office of finl. adviser, mily. fin., and placed on spl. duty ; 22 ; to be supdt., 3rd grade	402
Sapat, Mr. Morarji Rao, diwan, Jaisalmer state, in Rajputana, title of <i>Rao Sahib</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —	20	Scott, Mr. E. L., supr. reve. establt. of state rys., loc. dept., class II, grade 4, promn. to class II, grade 3	606
Sarbadhikari, Dr. Suresprasad, B.A., M.D., elected by regtd. graduate	294	Scott, Capt. F. B., I.A., asst. supdt., S. of I., services of — placed temply. at displ. of H. E. the c.-in-c. in I.	8
Sardar Bairam Khan, Lahri, of Baluchistan, title of <i>Khan Sahib</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —	746	Scott, Mr. J. R. S., mily. acctt., 2nd class, permtd. to resign his apptt. in mily. accts. dept.	350
Sardar, Hon'ble Daljit Singh, C.S.I., of Jullundur, accepted resignation of his office of addl. member of Legislative Council of govt.-genl.	429	Scott, Maj. N. E. H., I.M.S., an agency sergn. of 2nd class, placed on spl. duty as civil surgn., Basrah	404
Sardar Lachman Singh of Buria, Ambala dist., in Pun., title of <i>Sardar Bahadur</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —	14	Scott, Mr. R., apptd. to mily. accts. dept., as mily. acctt., 2nd class, on probn.	771
Sardar Mehr Singh, Chachi, hony. magte., Wazirabad, in Pun., title of <i>Sardar Sahib</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —	747	Scott, Mr. R. F. G., posted as govt. exmr. of accts., G. I. P. and B., B. and C. I. rys.	672
Sardar Muhammad Anwar Jan, Muhammadzai, extra asst. comr., Chaman, in Baluchistan, title of <i>Khan Sahib</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —	18	Scott, Mr. W. H., an offr. in class III of p. w. list, of I. fin. dept., attd. to office of chief exmr. of accts., E. B. S. ry., granted priv. leave	608
Sardar Parashram Krishnarao Biwalkar, of Alibag, Kolaba dist., Bom., Kaisar-i-Hind medal of 1st class for public service in I., awarded to —	740	Scott Moncrieff, Lt.-col. W. E., I. medl. service (retired), on re-employment, posted as civil surgeon, Quetta posted as resdy. surgn. in Western states of Rajputana	808
Sardar Udham Singh, inspr. of police, in Pun., title of <i>Sardar Sahib</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —	747	Searight, Mr. G. L., offg. chief engr., promn. to chief engr., 2nd class, tempy. rank, Bihar and Orissa ; 9 ; promtd. to chief engr., 2nd class, perm.	752
Sarfaraz Khan, <i>Khan Sahib</i> , Chamkanni, in N.-W. F. P., title of <i>Khan Bahadur</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —	743	Sempkins, Mr. F. A. R., supdt. of police, placed on spl. duty under govt. of I. in Home dept.	628
Sarkar, Akshay Kumar, <i>Rai Sahib</i> , B.A., supdt. in dept. of com. and ind. of govt. of I., title of <i>Rai Bahadur</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon — ; 744 ; sectt. supdt., 2nd grade, to offe. as sectt. supdt., 1st grade	815	Sen, Kunwar Bhim of Kunari, apptd. to be attaché to A. G.-G. in Rajputana, s. p. t.	651
Sarkar, Babu Behari Lal, editor of "Bangavasi" Calcutta, in Ben., title of <i>Rai Sahib</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —	747	Sen, Dinesh Chandra, <i>Rai Sahib</i> , B.A., nominated to be only. fel. of University	294
Sarkar, Hon'ble Dr. Nilratan, M.A., M.D., elected by Faculty of medicine	294	Sen, Mr. G. C., M.A., B.L., temply. apptd. persnl. asst. to dir. genl. of commercial intelligence	22
Sarma, Mr. I. R. V., posted as asst. acctt.-genl. and currency offr., Rangoon	188	Sen, Mr. P. N., to offe. as supdt., 3rd grade	637
Sastri, C. V. Kumaraswami, Diwan Bahadur, to be tempy. addl. Judge of High Court of Judicature at Madras	604	Sen, Babu Sarada Prasad, dist. and sessions judge, Faridpur, Ben., title of <i>Rai Bahadur</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —	15
Saunders, Mr. L. E., asst. supdt. of police, 2nd grade, Madras, King's police medal confd. on —	2	Setalvad, Hon'ble Mr. C. M., LL.B., elected to be addl. member of Legislative Council of govt.-genl.	450
Saw Lon Saing, chief minister of state of Hsipaw, in Burma, title of <i>Thuyé gaung ngwe Da ya min</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —	21	Seth Champalal Bondusa, banker and hony. magte., Khandwa, in C. P., title of <i>Rai Sahib</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —	19
Sawant, Abajirao Ramchandra, of Belgaum, in Bom. presdy., title of <i>Rao Sahib</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —	20	Seth, Hoppershad, banker and contractor of Lahore cantt. in Pun., title of <i>Rai Sahib</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —	19
Sayad Sharif Hussain, extra asst. comr., in Pun., title of <i>Khan Sahib</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —	746	Seth, Sarupchand Hukamechand, merchant, Indore, in C. I., title of <i>Rai Bahadur</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —	744
		Seth, Tohmarsji Cowasji Bajan, of Murwara, in C. P., title of <i>Khan Bahadur</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —	743
		Shadi Lal, Hon'ble Mr., bar.-at-law, second tempy. addl. judge, to act as first tempy. addl. judge ; 584	885

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Shah, Mahabir Prasad, <i>Rai Bahadur</i> , of Chapra, Bihar and Orissa, Kaiser-i-Hind medal of first class for public service in I., awarded to —	12	Sheikh, Rafiz Hussain, <i>Khan Bahadur</i> , hony. extra asst. comr. and magte. of Multan, Pun., to be companion, Order of the I. Empire	10
Shaikh Ali Mahomed Hussien, 3rd grade inspr., Bom. dist. police, title of <i>Khan Sahib</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —	745	Sheo Nath, <i>Rai Sahib</i> , exe. engr., N. W. ry., permtd. to retire from service of govt.	469
Shaikh Imam, <i>Bahadur</i> , <i>Subdr.</i> , 103rd Mahratta Light infy., Poona, in Bom. dist. title of <i>Khan Sahib</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —	747	Sher Muhammad, first class senr. sub-asst. surgn., attached to Viceroy's body-guard, Dehra Dun, title of <i>Khan Sahib</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —	18
Shaikh Kifayat Ullah, vice-chairman, munpl. board, hony. magte., Bela dist., Partabgarh, in U. P. of Agra and Oudh, title of <i>Khan Sahib</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —	17	Sheridan, Mr. C. C., C.I.E., depy. postmr.-genl., 1st grade, and inspr.-genl., ry. mail service and sorting, Northern circle, on furl., to be postmr.-genl., 4th grade, provl., 281; permtd. to retire from service	322
Shaikh Muhammad Husain, subordinate Judge of Ghazipur, in U. P. of Agra and Oudh, title of <i>Khan Bahadur</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —	743	Sherman, Mr. P. F. de la F., dist. supdt. of police, 3rd grade, Burma, King's police medal confd. on —	
Shaikh Mumtaz-ud-din, zamindar and hony. magte., Shaikhupur dist., Budaun, in U. P. of Agra and Oudh, title of <i>Khan Bahadur</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —	14	Shikhare, P. W., civil asst. surgn., 1st class, in Bom. presdy., title of <i>Rao Bahadur</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —	745
Shaikh Wali Mahomed, Physician to H. H. the Begum of Bhopal, in C. I., title of <i>Khan Sahib</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —	746	Shilston, Mr. A. W., M.R.C.V.S., asst. bacteriologist, impl. bactol. laby., Muktesar, placed in chge. of current duties of office of impl. bacteriologist in addn. to his own duties	561
Shakespeare, Capt. W. H. L., I.A., poll. dept., lately poll. agent, Koweit, Persian Gulf, to be companion, Order of I. Empire	11	Shivram Balwant Bawdekar, agency head clerk, Savantvadi, in Bom. presdy., title of <i>Rao Sahib</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —	750
Shamrao Narayan Goro, Dr., apptd. to Bactool. dept. on probn.	294	Shore, Lt.-col. R., I. medl. service (retired), on re-employment, posted as resdy. surgn., Mewar; apptd. temply. to hold visiting charge of office of medl. offr., Mewar Bld corp. in addn. to his own duties	809
Shamsul-Ulama Abu Nasr Muhammad Waheed, M.A., nominated to be an ordy. fel. of university	431	Showers, Lt.-col. H. L., C.S.I., C.I.E., poll. dept., granted priv. leave combined with furl.	586
Shankar Sadashib Metkar, 3rd grade inspr., Bom. dist. police, title of <i>Rao Sahib</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —	749	Shuhrat Singh, Babu, Zamindar of Chandpur and hony. magte., dist. Basti, in U. P. of Agra and Oudh, title of <i>Rai Bahadur</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —	744
Sharfula Khan, of Chankanni, in N. W. F. P., title of <i>Khan Sahib</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —	746	Sib Nain Singh, Babu, of Anapore, in province of Bihar and Orissa, title of <i>Rai Bahadur</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —	744
Sharp, Hon'ble Mr. H., C.I.E., to be ednl. comr. with govt. of I., 565; apptd. to offe. as secy. to govt. of I. in dept. of edn.	816	Sijwar, Babu Gobind Lal, Gayawal, Gaya, in province of Bihar and Orissa, title of <i>Rai Bahadur</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —	16
Sharpe, Mr. W. S., supdt. of tels. and dir. of tels. temply. promtd. permtdly. to grade of Rs. 1,200, and will continue to be temply. in grade of Rs. 1,400	281	Silvester, Mr. C. J., supr. reve. estab. of state rys., loco. dept., class II, grade 3, promtd. to class II, grade 2	665
Shastri, Hara Prasad, Mahamahopadhyaya, C.I.E., nominated, to be ordy. fel. of university	294	Simlai, Babu Shyama Charan, pleader, Patua-khali, Bakarganj, Ben., title of <i>Rai Bahadur</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —	15
Shastri, Jagdish Chander Pandit, Kashmir, title of <i>Mahamahopadhyaya</i> , as persnl. distinction, confd. upon —	14	Simpson, Dr. G. C., impl. meteorologist, apptd. to offe. as dir.-genl. of observatories	403
Shastri, Jamiatram Gaurishankar, <i>Rao Sahib</i> , B.A., edul. inspr., Northern divn., Bom., title of <i>Rao Bahadur</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —	745	Simpson, Mr. L. C., asst. storekeeper, E. B. ry., transfd. to N.W. ry.	782
Shaw, Sir G. W., kt., C.S.I., permtd. to resign H. M.'s I. civil service	604	Simpson, Mr. M. G., electrical engr.-in-chief, I. tel. dept., permtd. to retire from service of govt.	213
Shaw, Mr. J. J. A., vice-consul for Norway at Moulmein, resumed chge. of his office	277	Sinclair, Mr. C. S. B., to offe. in class II of chief exmrs. instead of in class I	230
Sheepshanks, Mr. E., I.C.S., apptd. to be an attaché in dept. of com. and ind., 349; apptd. asst. wheat comr.	693	Singh, Hon'ble Babu Gajjan, pleader of Lucknow and member of legislative council of U. Govt. of Pun., title of <i>Sardar Bahadur</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —	14
Sheikh Abdulla, <i>Khan Sahib</i> , depy. supdt. of police, criminal investigation dept., Delhi, title of <i>Khan Bahadur</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —	743	Singh, Baba Ranganik, <i>Rai Sahib</i> , exe. engr., E. B. S. ry., title of <i>Rai Bahadur</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —	16
Sheikh Abdulla Bin Esa, son of Sheikh of Bahrain, to be hony. companion, Order of I. Empire	11	Singh, U. Roy, hony. asst. engr., in province of Assam, title of <i>Rai Sahib</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —	19
Sheikh Amir-ud-din, extra asst. comr., Mir Munshi to govt. of Pun., title of <i>Khan Sahib</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —	746	Singleton, Mr. P. W., an asst. collr. in munpl. customs service, transfd. from Bom. to Mad.	195
Sheikh Moti, inspr. of police, Burhanpur, in C. P., title of <i>Khan Sahib</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —	17		

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Sinha, Mr. Madhava Prasad, M.A., chief supdt., office of acctt.-genl., in U. P., title of <i>Rai Sahib</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —		E. B. ry., with <i>tempy.</i> rank of supdg. engr., 3rd class	486
Sinha, Hon'ble Mr. Satyendra Prasanna, bar.-at-law, Calcutta, and addl. member of council of govr. of Ben. for making laws and regns., and sometime legal member of exe. council of viceroy and govr.-genl., honour of kt.hood confd. on —		749 Stapleton, Mr. B., supdg. engr., 3rd class, <i>tempy.</i> rank, state rys., services of — lent to Burma rys. compy.	486
Sirkar, Babu Samapado, Farm ovr., Saharanpur remount depôt, of Hooghly dist., Ben., title of <i>Rai Bahadur</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —		11 Stawell, Mr. G. C., chief engr., 2nd class, <i>tempy.</i> rank, promn. to chief engr., 2nd class, <i>permt.</i>	9
Sloccock, Mr. F. S. A., C.I.E., services of — replaced at displ. of C. C. of C. P.		11 Stead, Mr. J. B., supdt. of police, persnl. asst. of Mr. J. B. of police, Pun., King's police medal confd. on	4
Smellie, Mr. J. H., dist. loco. supdt., N. W. ry., in class II, grade 1, of supr. reve. establt. of state rys., apptd. to offe. as depy. loco. supdt. in class I of that establt., 622		16 Steel, Mr. A., agent of Messrs. A. & F. Harvey & Co., cotton merchants at Virudupatti, Tinnevely dist., Mad. presdy., Kaiser-i-Hind medal of 2nd class for public service in I., awarded to —	12
Smith, Mr. B. G., asst. traff. supdt., E. B. ry., in class III, grade 1, of supr. reve. establt. of state rys., apptd. to offe. as dist. traff. supdt. with <i>tempy.</i> rank in class II, grade 5, of that establt.		66 Stephen, Mr. H., M.A., nominated to be ordy. fel. of university	204
Smith, Maj. F. A., I. medl. service (Bom.), an agency surgn. of 2nd class, to be an agency surgn. of 1st class, s. p. t.		802 Stephens, Hon'ble Mr. B. J. B., of Bom.-Burma trading corporation, chairman of Burma Chamber of com., and member of council of lt.-govr. for making laws and regns., to be companion, Order of the I. Empire	10
Smith, Hon'ble Mr. H. S., I.C.S., first <i>tempy.</i> addl. judge of chief court, on leave, to be judge of that court, 584; to act. as first <i>tempy.</i> addl. judge of that court		206 Stephens, Mrs. G., lady supdt., Jayarogya hospl. for women, Lashkar, and secy., "Gwalior Ladies' war fund," Kaiser-i-Hind medal of 2nd class for public service in I., awarded to —	741
Smith, Mr. I. M., supdt., 2nd grade, dept. of edn., granted priv. leave, 451; to be supdt., 1st grade		586 Stevens, Mr. J. A., collr., class III, substantive, and class II, <i>offg.</i> inpl. customs service; to be collr., class II, s. p. t.	603
Smithers, Mr. T. F., first grade acctt. in office of chief exmr. of acctt., N. W. ry., apptd. to offe. as chief acctt., class II, in that office, 632		585 Stevenson, Capt. W. D. H., M.D., I.M.S., services of — replaced at displ. of H. E. the c.-in-c. in I.	654
Smyth, Lt.-Col. W. C., R.E., supdg. engr., class III (<i>supy.</i>), promn. to supdg. engr., class II, <i>tempy.</i> (<i>supy.</i>)		638 Stewart, Mr. F. H., C.I.E., elected to be an addl. member of legislative council of govr.-genl.	718
Sobharam Das, Babu, ovr., p. w. d., in province of Assam, title of <i>Rai Sahib</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —		720 Stewart, Maj. G. H., M.B., I.M.S., services of — replaced <i>tempy.</i> at displ. of H. E. the c.-in-c. in I.	767
Sorabjee Cooverjee, Mr., asst. traff. supdt., Indo-European tel. dept., Karachi in Bom. Presdy., title of <i>Khan Sahib</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —		446 Stewart, Mr. T. W., exe. engr., E. B. ry., <i>permtd.</i> to retire from service of govt.	400
Sparke, Mr. H. C., on completion of his spl. duty in office of ry. board, reverted to his <i>offg.</i> apptd. of depy. traff. mer. N. W. ry.		748 Stoddard, Mr. A. A., exe. engr., p. w. d., belong to I. A. reserve of offrs., services of — placed <i>tempy.</i> at displ. of H. E. the c.-in-c.	560
Spence, Mr. H., depy. inspr.-genl. of police, Eastern Range, C. P., King's police medal confd. on —		18 Stowell, Mr. A. T., <i>offg.</i> depy. traff. mgr. (<i>supy.</i>), confirmed in rank of depy. traff. mgr. (<i>supy.</i>), in class I of supr. reve. establt. of state rys.	783
Spurgeon, Mr. C. E., supr. reve. establt. of state rys., loco. dept., class II, grade 4, promn. to class II, grade 3		183 Strange, Mr. F. H. L., supr. reve. establt. of state rys., loco. dept., class III, grade 2, promn. to class III, grade 1	666
St. John, Maj. H. B., C.I.E., poll. dept., posted as asst. poll. agent and asst. comr., Quetta-Pishin		6 Stuart, Maj.-Genl. R. C. O., royal arty., dir.-genl. of ordce. in I., to be companion, Most Exalted Order of Star of I.	735
St. Legot, Mr. W. B., Organist, St. George's Cathedral, Mad., Kaiser-i-Hind medal of first class for public service in I., awarded to —		666 Styant, Mr. H. S., at present on leave, apptd. to offe. as chief engr., tels.	814
St. Lucie, Revd. M., provl. of congregation of Jesus and Mary Convent, Agra, U. P., Kaiser-i-Hind medal of 1st class for public service in I., awarded to —		666 Subrahmanyam, Mr. M., asst. acctt.-genl., Mad., granted priv. leave	321
Stanbury, Mr. G. V., asst. supdt. of police in Mad. presdy. and <i>offg.</i> asst. supdt. of police in Coorg, confirmed in latter apptt.		651 Sud, Mr. Amar Nath, qualified student of Thomson civil engng. coll., Roorkee, apptd. to provl. service of engng. establt. of state rys. as an asst. engr. and posted to N. W. ry.	710
Stanley, Mr. E. G., supdg. engr., 1st class, Burma, transfd. to Bihar and Orissa		12 Sukha Singh, <i>Sardar Sahib</i> , depy. supdt. of police in Pun., title of <i>Sardar Bahadur</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —	742
Stanton, Mr. W. C., exe. engr., state rys., on retn. from leave, posted to E. B. ry., 446; apptd. to offe. as engr.-in-chief, constn.,		740 Suleman Haji Kasim Mitha, <i>Sardar Sahib</i> , merchant and justice of peace, Bom., to be companion, Most Eminent Order of I. Empire	737
		261 Sultan, Muhammad Khan, <i>Khan Sahib</i> , jagirdar of Bir, Hazara dist., in N.-W. F. P., title of <i>Khan Bahadur</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —	743
		321 Sundar Lal, Hon'ble Dr., being a non-official, nominated to be an addl. member of legislative council of govr.-genl.	450

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Sundaram, Mr. V. S., posted as asst. comptr., I. treasuries	632	Taylor, Mr. F. B., recognise apptd. of — as actg. consul for Norway at Aden	807
Sunder Singh, <i>Subdr.-Maj.</i> , Mandalay Battn., Burma mily. police, title of <i>Sardar Bahadur</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —	742	Taylor, J. H., Esq., provl. civil service, depy. comr. of Angul, Bihar and Orissa, to be companion	739
Surya Prasad, Babu, govt. pleader, Bhagalpur, in province of Bihar and Orissa, title of <i>Rai Sahib</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —	748	Teja Singh, Bhai, head trains clerk, traff. mgr.'s office, N. W. ry., apptd. to offe. as an asst. traff. supdt. on that ry.	227
Sutherland, Mr. J., supdg. engr., in promn. to supdg. engr., class II, <i>permt.</i>	446	Teunon, <i>Hon'ble</i> Mr. Justice W., I.C.S., judge of high court of judicature at Fort William in Ben., granted priv. leave, and in contr. furlo.	292
Sutherland, Mr. W., dir. of tcls., to be temply. in grade of Rs. 1,750; 281; posted as postmr.-genl., Burma circle	322	Terrell, Mr. H., asst. engr., Ben., granted a commsn. in I. A. reserve of offrs., services of — placed temply. at displ. of H. E. the c.-in-c.	653
Swainson, Miss F., founder and mgr., deaf and dumb school, Palamecottah, Tinnevely dist., Mad., Bar to Kaisar-i-Hind medal of 2nd class for public service in I., awarded to —	741	Thakur Bhikham Singh, Lt.-col. in Jammu and Kashmir state forces, divld. forest offr., Jammu and Kashmir state, title of <i>Rai Sahib</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —	749
Swann, F. S. P., Esq., I.C.S., magte. and collr., Banda, U. P., to be companion, Order of I. Empire	10	Thakur Bijay Singh, of Rian, in Jodhpur, 3rd judge, chief court, Jodhpur, in Rajputana, title of <i>Rao Bahadur</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —	17
Syed Ghulam Husain Shah, asst. traff. supdt., N. W. ry., in class III, grade 2, of supr. reve. establt. of state rys., apptd. to offe. as dist. traff. supdt. in class II of that establt., 622; from class III, grade 2, and class II, <i>offg.</i> , <i>permt.</i> promn. to class III, grade 1, and class II, grade 5, <i>temply.</i>	783	Thakur Das, Babu, of Ranchi dist., in province of Bihar and Orissa, title of <i>Rai Sahib</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —	19
Sykes, Lt.-Col. P. M., C.M.G., C.I.E., H. M.'s Consul-Genl. at Kashgar, to be lt.-comdr., Most Eminent Order of I. Empire, 737; on retn. from leave, apptd. to offe. as H. B. M.'s consul-genl. at Kashgar	783	Thakur Hari Singh, of Sattasar, in Bikaner, lt.-col. and mily. member, Bikaner state council, in Rajputana, title of <i>Rao Bahadur</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —	17
Synnott, Mr. N. W., class III, grade 2, of supr. reve. establt. of state rys., traff. dept., <i>permt.</i> promn. to class III, grade 1	783	Thakur Sedul Singh, of Bagnen, in Bikaner, reve. member of council, Bikaner, in Rajputana, title of <i>Rao Bahadur</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —	745
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T		Thomas, Mr. I. C., M.V.O., chief engr., tcls., granted priv. leave	814
		Thomas, Capt. R. H., R.E., depy. supdt., S. of I., services of — placed temply. at displ. of H. E. the c.-in-c. in I.	8
		Thomson, Mr. E. J., an acctt. in office of acctt.-genl., U. P., apptd. to offe. as chief acctt., class II, in that office	652
		Thomson, Revd. W., M.A., presdy. sent. Chaplain, church of Scotland, Ben., granted priv. leave, combined with furlo.	614
		Thorne, Mr. H. L., traff. inspr., N. W. ry., apptd. to offe. as asst. traff. supdt. on that ry.	616
		Thorpe, Mr. W. A. C., supr. reve. establt. of state rys., loco. dept., class II, grade 4, promn. to class II, grade 3	666
		Thoy, H. D., Esq., of Indo-European tel. dept., Fac. in Persian Gulf, Kaisar-i-Hind medal of 2nd class for public service in I., awarded to —	404
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		Tiwari, Janki Prasad, <i>Rai Bahadur</i> , dist. supdt. of police, Bihar and Orissa, King's police medal confd. on —	
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189; in Jan. 1915, 351; in Feb. 1915, 478; in March 1915, 633; in April 1915, 721 in May 1915	810		
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Trotter, Mr. H. M. C., promtd. substantively to chief exmr., class I, 230; apptd. to offe. as acctt.-genl., post office and tels.	672	Sappu Maricair Malumiar Sinna Maricair Malumiar, merchant of Nagore, Tanjore dist., in Mad. presdy., title of <i>Khan Sahib</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —	745
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		Virappa Andanappa Manvi, of Gadag, Dharwar dist., in Bom. presdy., title of <i>Rao Sahib</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —	20
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U ATHAPA, SAYADAW, Burma, title of <i>Aggamahā-pandita</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —	21	WADIYAR, SRI SIR KANTIRAYA NARASIMHARAJA, Bahadur, K.C.I.E., Yuvaraja of Mysore, to be kt. comdr., order of the I. Empire	10
U Guna, Kyaukpadaung Sayadaw, Burma, title of <i>Aggamahāpandita</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —	21	Wadley, Mr. A. J., supdg. engr., Pun., transfd. to C. P.	813
U Kaweinda Maukkyia Sayadaw, Burma, title of <i>Aggamahāpandita</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —	750	Wagstaff, Maj. C. M., royal engns., gent. staff offr., 2nd grade, army headqrs., at present on field service, to be companion, Most Eminent Order of I. Empire	737
U Kawthaula, Sayadaw, Burma, title of <i>Aggamahāpandita</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —	21	Wahab, Lt. R. S., I.A., asst. supdt., S. of I., services of — placed temply. at displ. of H. E. the c-in-c. in I.	8
U Khanti, Sanghanityaka Sayadaw, Burma, title of <i>Aggamahāpandita</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —	21	Wait, Mr. R. W. H., chairman, munpl. council, Adoni, Bellary dist., Mad. presdy., Kaiser-i-Hind medal of 2nd class for public service in I., awarded to —	12
U Kunaya, Thauyók Sayadaw, Burma, title of <i>Aggamahāpandita</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —	21	Wali Muhammad Khan, of Hangu, in N.-W. F. P., title of <i>Khan Sahib</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —	746
U Nada, Saugyaung Sayadaw, Burma, title of <i>Aggamahāpandita</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —	750	Walker, Dr. G. T., C.B.L., M.A., F.R.S., dir.-genl. of observatories, granted priv. leave combined with furlo.	403
U Nyana Lédi Sayadaw, Burma, title of <i>Aggamahāpandita</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —	21	Walker, Mr. W. A., recognise apptt. of — as actg. consular agent for France at Mad.	200
U Thiha, Salin Sayadaw, Burma, title of <i>Aggamahāpandita</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —	21	Wallis, Capt. H. J., offg. depy. assay mr., Bom., apptd. to offe. as assay mr., Bom.; 632; apptd. depy. assay mr., s. p. t.	672
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Ugra Sen, supdt. of office of depy. inspr. genl. of mily. police, in Burma, title of <i>Rai Sahib</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —	19		
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Webbware, Lt.-col. F. C., C.I.E., poll. dept., granted priv. leave, combined with furlo.	694	Wilson, Capt. A. T., c.m.g., of poll. dept., placed on spl. duty under orders of poll. resdt. in Persian Gulf	346
Weighell, Miss A. J., lately lady supdt. of lady Roberts hosp. for offrs. at Murree, Kaiser-i-Hind medal of 2nd class for public service in I., awarded to —	720	Wilson, Mr. C. D. D., supdg. engr., class II, promn. to supdg. engr., class I, tempy., from supdg. engr., class II, perm. and supdg. engr., class I, tempy., promn. to supdg. engr., class I, perm., 446 ; services of — lent to Mysore durbar	802
Wells, Mr. G. M., apptd. as an asst. loco. supdt. in class III, grade 3, of supr. reve. establt. of state rys., posted to E. B. ry.	741	Winchester, E. C., Esq., lately staff clerk, India office, office of S. of S. for I. to be companion	739
West, Mr. S. E. L., asst. traff. supdt., N. W. ry., in class III, grade 2, of supr. reve. establt. of state rys., apptd. to offe. as dist. traff. supdt., in class II, of that establt., 622 ; from class III, grade 2, and class II, offg., promn. to class III, grade 1 and class II, grade 5, tempy.	646	Windham, Lt.-col. C. J., I.A., I. poll. dept., resdt., Western Rajputana States, Most Eminent Order of I. Empire	738
White, Mr. C. F., supr. revp. establt. of state rys., carriage and wagon dept., class III, grade 1, and class II, grade 5, tempy., perm. promn. to class II, grade 5	783	Wolferstan, Mr. A. H., an offg. asst. collr. in class I of impl. customs service, reverted to his substantive apptd. in class II ; 192 ; granted priv. leave in combination with spl. leave, on u. p. a.	407
Whitemore, Maj. A., M.D., I.M.S., services of — replaced tempy. at displ. of H. E. the c.-in-c. in I.	715	Wood, Mr. B. R., apptd. to I. forest dept., to be asst. conserv. of forests, posted to U. P.	67
Whitty, Mr. R. F. L., I.C.S., collr., class II, substantive, impl. customs service, to be collr., class I, s. p. t.	688	Wood, Mr. F. J., exmr., govt. press acctt., granted priv. leave, in continuation, furlo.	433
Whiteworth, Mr. C. S., asst. coal supdt., apptd. to offe. as coal supdt., state rys.	693	Wood, Mr. F. P. B., posted as depy. acctt.-genl., rys.	672
	732	Wood, Hon'ble Mr. J. B., C.I.E., apptd. to be secy. of Order of Star of I., 404 ; to be secy. of Order of I. Empire	405
		Wood, Mr. W. G., C.S.I., chief engr., class II, to be chief engr., class I, perm.	474
		Woodroffe, Hon'ble Mr. Justice J. G., M.A., B.C.L., (bar.-at-law), to be member of board	

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of exmrs., Calcutta, 37; honour of kthood confd. on —		<i>tempy.</i> rank in class II of that estabt., 664 ; continued to offe. as dist. traff. supdt. with	
Woodside, Mr. J., supdg. engr., 1st class, and offg. chief engr., with ry. board, apptd. senr. govt. inspr. of rys., circle No. 6, Bom.	738	<i>tempy.</i> rank in class II of that estabt., 801	850
Woollam, Mr. W. D., posted as asst. contr. of currency	802	Yeshavant Harischandra Desai, ovr., 1st grade, in Bom. presdy., title of <i>Rao Sahib</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd. upon —	749
Worke, Mr. F. E. L., consular agent for France at Mad., resumed chge. of his office		Yeshwant Vinayak Randive, Mamlatdar on spl. duty, in Bom. presdy., title of <i>Rao Sahib</i> , as a persnl. distinction, confd.	749
Wrench, Mr. J. M. D., dist. loco. supdt., N. W. ry., services of — lent to Gwalior State; 206; from class II, grade 5, promn. to class II, grade 4	666	Young, Mr. C. P. R., bar-at-law, govt. advocate, Burma, apptd. to offe. as a judge of chief court, Lower Burma	430
Wrench, Mr. T. W. E. S., supr. reve. estabt. of state rys., loco. dept., class II, grade 4, promn. to class II, grade 3		Young, Mr. H. N., traff. inspr., N. W. ry., apptd. to offe. as asst. traff. supdt. on that ry.	622
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JANUARY TO JUNE 1915.

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	Publishes erratum in the extract from the report of the Officer Commanding, Royal Artillery, Indian Expeditionary Force "D", on the operations of the Artillery under his command up to the 20th November 1914, published on page 372 of the "Gazette of India," Part I, under Appendix 4, of Army Department Notification No. 205, dated the 26th February 1915, for "Lieutenant-Colonel Greer," read "Lieutenant-Colonel Grier"	304
	Notification directing the publication of certain letter from the Chief of the General Staff, dated the 8th June 1915, submitting despatches from Lieutenant-General Sir A. A. Barrett, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., describing certain operations of Indian Expeditionary Force "D" up to the 31st March 1915	597
	Indian Army—	
	Notifies that it having been represented to the Government of India that certain Volunteer Officers are unable for various reasons to join the Indian Army Reserve of officers but are willing to serve with Regular Units for a limited period, temporary commissions in the Indian Army are now offered to volunteer officers who are non-officials	43
	With reference to Army Department Notification No. 863, dated 25th September 1914, removes the previously announced prohibition on the grant of Commissions in the Indian Army Reserve of officers to officials in Government employ, with certain restrictions	60-A
	Permits officers of the Indian Civil Veterinary Department to join the Indian Army Reserve of officers for employment with the veterinary services in India subject to certain restrictions	877

G. G. O.
Nos.G. G. O.
Nos.**Judicial—**

Directs that certain rules published in the Army Department Notification No. 911, dated the 3rd November 1911, shall be amended as proposed.

Prescribes certain officers, as the officers who, during the continuance of the present war, are to exercise, as regards persons subject to the Indian Army Act, 1911 (VIII of 1911) serving under their orders, the powers under the Act and the Rules made thereunder.

Directs that certain amendments shall be made in Form No. I—Combatants—Enrolment of—published as the First Appendix to the Indian Army Act Rules, promulgated in the "Gazette of India," Army Department Notification No. 911, dated the 3rd November 1911, as subsequently amended.

Directs that certain amendments shall be made in the Rules published with the Army Department Notification No. 911, dated the 3rd November 1911.

Directs that certain amendments shall be made in the Rules published with the Army Department Notification No. 911, dated the 3rd November 1911.

Directs that certain motor car drivers who have proceeded overseas with the Indian Expeditionary Forces, shall be subject to the Indian Army Act as non-commissioned officers.

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Pay and Allowances—

Sanctions new rates of Indian pay of rank for (a) Majors of the British Service in military employ, and

(b) Captains of the British Service holding appointments as volunteer adjutants.

Sanctions the removal of the restriction in respect to 3 years' service in the ranks to qualify for the minimum rate of pay for a Lieutenant in the case of officers commissioned from the ranks [paragraph 3 (i) (a) of Army Department Notification No. 579, dated 22nd June 1914.] The minimum rate of pay of Lieutenant of their arm of the service will be admissible, with effect from the 1st January 1914, irrespective of length of service in the ranks.

With reference to Army Department Notification No. 4, dated the 1st January 1915, promulgating new rates of Indian pay of rank for (a) Majors of British Service in military employ, and (b) Captains of the British Service holding appointments as Volunteers, Adjutants, it is notified that unless Majors with under two years' service in that rank elect before the 1st June 1915, to remain under the old rates of pay, they shall come under the new rates.

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M**Medal—**

Notifies that His Majesty the King has been graciously pleased to approve of the award of the Distinguished Conduct Medal to certain warrant officers, non-commissioned officers and men for acts of gallantry and devotion to duty whilst serving with the Expeditionary Force.

Notifies that His Majesty the King-Emperor has been graciously pleased to approve of the grant of the Indian Distinguished Service Medal to certain officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the Indian Army in recognition of their gallantry.

Cancels certain awards of the Indian Distinguished Service Medal, published on page 2463 of the "London Gazette," dated 10th March 1915.

Notifies that His Majesty the King-Emperor has been graciously pleased to approve of the grant of the Indian Distinguished Service Medal to certain officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the Indian Army in recognition of their gallantry and devotion to duty whilst serving with the Indian Army Corps, British Expeditionary Force.

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Pensions—

Announces with the approval of the Most Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, enhanced rates of wound, injury and family pensions for Indian combatants and non-combatants as set forth in certain amendments to Army Regulations, India, Volume I, have been introduced with effect from the 5th August 1914.

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Promotions—

Notifies that the date of seniority, in the rank of Lieutenant, of Captain F. D. Frost is 11th December 1907, and not as stated in Army Department Notification No. 904, dated the 9th October 1914.

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Sanctions the promotion in, and admission to, the Order of British India of certain Indian Officers, in recognition of particularly good services rendered by them while serving with the Expeditionary Force in France.

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Notifies that the promotion to the present rank of Major Robert McLauchlan Dalziel, M.B., F.R.C.S.E., published in Army Department Notification No. 96, dated the 31st January 1913, is antedated from the 29th January 1913 to the 29th July 1912.

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Notifies that the promotion to the present rank of Majors James Woods, M.B., and Roger Durant Willecocks, M.B., published in Army Department Notification No. 122, dated the 6th February 1914, is antedated from the 29th January 1914 to the 29th July 1913.

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Medical Department—

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Notifies that the promotion to the present rank of Majors John O'Leary, M.B., F.R.C.S.I., Cuthbert Lindsay Dunn and Raghuber Dayal Saigol, F.R.C.S.E., published in Army Department Notification No. 910, dated the 9th October 1914, is antedated from the 1st September 1914 to the 1st March 1914	359	Cancels the influence of clause (b) of Army Department Notification No. 284, dated the 19th March 1915	410
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		Notifies that His Majesty the King-Emperor has been graciously pleased to approve the award of the 2nd Class of the Indian Order of Merit to officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the Indian Army, for gallantry and devotion to duty	426
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		Sanctions certain promotion in, and admissions to, the Order of British India, among Indian officers of the Military Police and Frontier Militia Corps	524
R		Sanctions certain admissions to the Military Division of the Indian Order of Merit	525
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Notifies that His Majesty the King-Emperor has been graciously pleased to approve of the grant of the Victoria Cross to certain soldiers of the Indian Army for conspicuous bravery whilst serving with the Indian Army Corps, British Expeditionary Force	64	Sanctions the award of the Indian Distinguished Service Medal to certain gentlemen	528
Sanctions certain admission to the Military Division of the Indian Order of Merit	190	Sanctions the award of the Indian Distinguished Service Medal to certain gentlemen	529
Sanctions certain admissions to the Military Division of the Indian Order of Merit	284	Sanctions the award of the Indian Distinguished Service Medal to certain gentlemen	530
Sanctions certain admissions to the Military Division of the Indian Order of Merit			
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Ajit Sing Rawat, Jemdr., 1st battn., 39th Garhwal Rifles, to be subdr., to complete estabt.	232	Allaud Din, Colour-havldr., 96th Berar Infy., to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	333
Aitkenhead, Mr. J. D., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	133	Allen, Capt. G. F. S., I.A., 32nd Lancers, transfd. to tempy. half-pay list, subject to H. M.'s appl.	337
Ajinkya, Ramrao Narayen, m.n., apptd. to I. medl. service, to be tempy. lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	576	Allen, E., Burma rys. Voltr. Corps, re-empd. nsn.	56
Akbar Ali, Havldr., 129th Duke of Connaught's Own Baluchis, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	404	Allen, Condr. J. H., seconded, Ord. dept., Northern Army, to be asst. comsry., seconded, and to have hony. rank of lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	504
Akbar Ali, Subdr.-maj., 1st King George's Own S. and M., awarded to 2nd class with title of <i>Bahadur</i>	521	Allum, Mr. H. G., apptd. to I.A. reserve of offrs., to be 2nd-lt., cavy. branch, subject to H. M.'s appl.	44
Aki Khan, Colour-havldr., 66th Punjabis, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	457	Almolda, 1st class Asst-Surgn. A. E., seconded, I.S.M.D., Bom. estabt., to be senr. asst. surgn., with hony. rank of lt., and to remain seconded, subject to H. M.'s appl.	403
Aladud, Havldr., Queen Victoria's Own Corps of Guides (Frontr. Force) (Lumsden's Infy.), to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	169	Amar Ali Khan, Jemdr., 30th King George's Own C. I. Horse, to be resdr., to complete estabt.	117
Alah Nur, Subdr., 22nd Punjabis, awarded to 2nd class with title of <i>Bahadur</i>	521	Amar Bahadur Gurung, Colour-havldr., 2nd battn., 6th Gurkha Rifles, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	544
Alam Khan, Havldr., 128th Pioneers, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	232	Amar Singh, Havldr., 9th Bhopal Infy., to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	232
Alam Khan, Jemdr., Queen Victoria's Own Corps of Guides (Frontr. Force) (Lumsden's Infy.), to be subdr., to complete estabt.	404	Amar Singh, Jemdr., 34th Prince Albert Victor's Own Poona Horse, to be resdr., to complete estabt.	209
Alam Sher Khan, Dafadar, 37th Lancers (Baluch Horse), to be jemdr.	109	Amar Singh, Jemdr., 57th Wilde's Rifles (Frontr. Force), to be subdr., to complete estabt.	317
Alam Sing Negi, Havldr., 1st battn., 39th Garhwal Rifles, admn. to 2nd class to mily. divn. of I. Order of Merit	111	Amar Singh, Jemdr., 3rd Skinner's Horse, to be resdr., 333	544
Aldersmith, 2nd-Lt. C. H., 2nd (Presdy.) Battn., Calcutta Voltr. Rifles, to be lt., to fill an existing vacancy	623	Amar Singh, Havldr., 84th Punjabis, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	507
Alderton, 2nd class Asst-Surgn. C. H. A., L.R.C.P. and S.E., L.F.P.S. (Glas.), I.S.M.D., Mad. estabt., completed 5 years in that class, to be 1st class asst. surgn., 328; to be to pension estabt.	459	Amarjit Singh, <i>Maharaj Kumar</i> , grant of tempy. and hony. rank of 2nd-lt., in I. A., appvd.	135
Alexander, Maj. H. S., I.A., 1st Binpura regt., to be lt.-col., subject to H. M.'s appl.	295	Amin Gul, Havldr., 20th Duke of Cambridge's Own Infy. (Brownlow's Punjabis), to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	317
Algar, Mr. A. P., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	81	Amir Ahmad, 3rd grade transport vety. asst., S. and T. Corps, to be 2nd grade transport vety. asst.	587
Ali Azhar, Havldr., 3rd S. and M., to be subdr., to complete estabt.	576	Amir Ahmad Khan, Havldr.-maj., Royal Arty. depôt, Kirkee, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	507
Ali Azhar, Havldr., "A" Amroha column, Royal Horse arty., to be jemdr., in Remount Training depôt, Bangalore, to complete estabt.	544	Amir Khan, Sepoy, Northern Waziristan Militia, I. D. S. medal awarded to	302
Ali Juma, Havldr., 106th Hazara Pioneers, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	609	Amir Khan, Subdr., 55th Coke's Rifles (Frontr. Force) awarded to 2nd class with title of <i>Bahadur</i>	521
Ali Sher Khan, Jemdr., 20th Deccan Horse, to be resdr.	457	Amir Khan, Colour-havldr., 82nd Punjabis, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	544
Alington, Mr. H. G., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	253	Amir Muhammad Khan, Risldr., 20th Deccan Horse, to be risldr.-maj.	253
Allah Bakhsh, Kot-dafadar, 33rd Queen Victoria's Own Light Cavy., to be jemdr.	424	Amor, Capt. W., Bom. Voltr. Arty., to be maj., to fill an existing vacancy	510
Allah Dad, Havldr.-maj., 130th King George's Own Baluchis (Jacob's Rifles), to be jemdr.	383	Amresar Singh, Havldr., 16th Rajputs (Lucknow regt.), to be jemdr.	544
Allah Dad Khan, Colour-havldr., 67th Punjabis, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	457	Anar Gul, Havldr., 55th Coke's Rifles (Frontr. Force), to be jemdr.	67
Allah Din, Colour-havldr., 21st Punjabis, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	333	Anar Khan, Colour-havldr., 31st Punjabis, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	585
Allan, 2nd-Lt. H. L., Rangoon Voltr. Rifles, to be capt.	299	Anderson, Lt.-col. A. R. S., m.n., I.M.S., Eastern Ben. Voltr. Rifles, to be medl. offr.	592
Allanson, Capt. G. J. L., I.A., 6th Gurkha Rifles, to be maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	349	Anderson, Lt.-col. A. V., retired list, re-employed to I. medl. service	559
Allanson, Mr. G. H., apptd. to I.A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	295	Anderson, Capt. B. E., I.A., 59th Scinde Rifles (Frontr. Force), to be bt.-maj.	313
	321	Anderson, Lt. F. J., m.n., I.M.S., to be capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	400
		Anderson, Gentleman cadet H. F. C., from Royal mily. coll. with a view to his apptt. to I.A., to be 2nd-lt., 85; 102nd King Edward's	

G. G. O. Nos.		G. G. O. Nos.
	Own Grenadiers, admttd. to I. A., subject to H. M.'s appl.	598
	Andrew, Maj. F. A., I.A., 121st Pioneers, to be lt.-col., subject to H. M.'s appl.	295
	Andrew, Mr. G. P., apptd. to I. A. reserve of ofrs., to be lt., infy. branch, subject to H. M.'s appl.	244
	Angell, 2nd-Lt. G., 8th Gurkha Rifles, from unattd. list, admttd. to I. A., subject to H. M.'s appl.	
	Angelo, Mr. M. O., apptd. to I. A. reserve of ofrs. Infy. branch, to be 2nd-Lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	560
	Angelo, Mr. N. L., apptd. to I. A. reserve of ofrs., to be 2nd-Lt., Infy. branch, subject to H. M.'s appl.	160
	Angus, Mr. J., apptd. to Assam Valley Light Horse, to be 2nd-Lt., to fill an existing vacancy	388
	Angus, Mr. M. A., apptd. to Mussoorie Voltr. Rifles, to be 2nd-Lt., to fill an existing vacancy	369
	Annesley, 2nd-Lt. I. D. C., Moulineau Voltr. Rifles, to be lt., to fill an existing vacancy	127
	Anokh Singh, Kot-dafadar, 2nd Lancers (Gardner's Horse), to be jemdr., to complete estabtd.	67
	Ansell, 2nd-Lt. J. W., 8th Rajputs, from unattd. list, admttd. to I. A., subject to H. M.'s appl.	107
	Antbir Gurung, Jemdr., 1st battn., 1st King George's Own Gurkha Rifles (Malvan regt.), to be subdr., to complete estabtd.	507
	Antia, Pirozsha Merwanjee, M.B., I.M.S., to be tempy. lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	576
	Arup Singh, Jemdr., 12th Pioneers (Kilali Ghilzi regt.) to be subdr.	299
	Afa Bagwo, Lance-nuk, 110th Mahratta Light Infy., I. D. S. medal awarded to	285
	Apear, Mr. T. S., apptd. to I. A. reserve of ofrs., cavy. branch, to be 2nd-Lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	599
	Aplin, S. L. (Lt.-Col., I. A.) apptd. to Upper Burma Voltr. Rifles, to be lt.-col.	572
	Arbuthnot, Mr. P. B., tempy. apptd. to I.A., to be maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	467
	Arbuthnot, 2nd-Lt. H. H., 67th Punjabis, from the unattd. list, admttd. to I.A., subject to H. M.'s appl.	80
	Archdale, Mr. F. A., apptd. to I.A. reserve of ofrs., to be 2nd-Lt., Infy. branch, subject to H. M.'s appl.	220
	Arjan, Havldr., 31st Punjabis, to be jemdr., to complete estabtd.	544
	Arjan Singh, apptd. as tempy. jemdr. for the period of war	363
	Arjan Singh, Havldr., 84th Punjabis, to be jemdr., to complete estabtd.	597
	Arjan Singh, Havldr.-maj., 35th Sikhs, to be jemdr., to complete estabtd.	585
	Arjun Rana, Jemdr., 2nd battn., 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (Sirmoor Rifles), to be subdr.	19
	Arjun Singh, 3rd class sub-asst. surgn., I.S.M.D., Ben. estabtd., completed 5 years' service in that class, passed depl. exmn., to be 2nd class sub-asst. surgn.	607
	Arjun Thapa, Havldr., 2nd battn., 3rd Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha Rifles, to be jemdr., to complete estabtd., 232; to be subdr., to complete estabtd.	544
	Armitage, Mr. C. C., apptd. to I. A. reserve of ofrs., to be 2nd-Lt., Infy. branch, subject to H. M.'s appl.	44
	Arnold, Mr. G. F., apptd. to Burma ry. Voltr. Corps, to be lt.	56
	Arslan Khan, Subdr., I.O.M., 57th Wilde's Rifles (Front. Force), promn. to 2nd class, with title of <i>Bahadur</i> , Order of British I., apptd. to be supy. to ordy. estabtd.	111
	Arthur, 2nd-Lt. C. G., Calcutta Light Horse, to be lt., to fill an existing vacancy	146
	Arthur, Asst. Comsy. and Hony. Lt. J. R., S. and T. Corps (late) Bom. list, to be depy. comsy. with hony. rank of capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	250
	Asa Singh, Subdr.-Maj., <i>Bahadur</i> , 24th Punjabis, promtd. to 1st class, with title of <i>Sardar Bahadur</i> , Order of British I. 3; hony. rank of capt. on retirement, confd. on	586
	Asa Singh, Sepoy, 35th Sikhs (attd. 47th Sikhs), awarded I. D. S. medal	473
	Asbahadur Gurung, Colour-havldr., 2nd battn., 6th Gurkha Rifles, to be jemdr., to complete estabtd.	544
	Ashak Ali Khan, Jemdr. (Woordie Maj.), 12th cavy., to be resdr.	19
	Ashanna Poshati, Colour-havldr., 3rd S. and M., to be jemdr., to complete estabtd.	253
	Ashcroft, Mr. J. M., apptd. to I.A. reserve of ofrs., cavy. branch, to be 2nd-Lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	395
	Ashmore, 2nd-Lt. E. J. C., I.A., 10th Gurkha Rifles, to be lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	382
	Ashton, Mr. E. M., apptd. to I.A. reserve of ofrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-Lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	355
	Ashton, Mr. G. R., apptd. to I.A. reserve of ofrs., to be 2nd-Lt., Infy. branch, subject to H. M.'s appl.	13
	Ashton, Maj. H. S., supy. list, Cossipore Arty. Voltrs., resigns his commsn., and permtd. on retirement, to retain his rank and wear uniform of corps	27
	Aslam Thapa, Colour havldr., 2nd battn., 3rd Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha Rifles, to be jemdr., to complete estabtd.	90
	Ata Muhammad, Resdr., 15th Lancers (Cureton's Multani), to be risldr.	364
	Atar Singh, Havldr., 35th Punjabis, to be jemdr., to complete estabtd.	299
	Atar Singh Chatwal, I. mily. pupl. M.D., Ben. estabtd., passed his final exmn., and entered into service as 3rd class sub-asst. surgn.	469
	Atkins, 2nd-Lt. H. E. F., 1st battn., R.F. Voltr. Rifles, resigns his commsn.	517
	Atkins, Lt. R. E., 67th Punjabis, to be capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	1
	Atma Singh, Jemdr., 25th Punjabis, to be subdr.	232
	Audsley, Mr. A. E. MacA., apptd. to I.A. reserve of ofrs., to be 2nd-Lt., Cavy. branch, subject to H. M.'s appl.	44
	August, Mr. F. R., apptd. to N.W. ry. Voltr. Rifles, to be 2nd-Lt., to fill an existing vacancy	444
	Aydon, Sub-condr. W. W., ord. dept., Northern Army, to be condr., on genl. list., 402; to be condr.	478
	Ayling, Lt. J. C., Mad. Arty. Voltrs. — "Duke's Own", to be capt.	412
	Aylmer, Mr. H. C., O. and R. ry. Voltr. Rifles, to be 2nd-Lt., to fill an existing vacancy	556
	Azad Gul, Jemdr., 129th Duke of Connaught's Own Baluchis, to be subdr.	207
	Azam Khan, Jemdr., 129th Duke of Connaught's Own Baluchis, to be subdr.	207
	Azam Khan, Sepoy, 58th Vaughan's Rifles (Front. Force), awarded I. D. S. medal	426
	Azim Khan, Jemdr., 20th Duke of Connaught's Own Infy. (Brownlow's Punjabis), to be subdr., to complete estabtd.	299

	G. G. O. Nos.		G. G. O. Nos.
Azizullah, Colour-havldr., 19th Punjabis, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	482	Bak Khan, Havldr.-maj., 10th Punjabis, to be jemdr.	280
B			
BABINGTON, Mr. T. Z. D., apptd. to I.A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-Lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	321	Baker, Mr. D. M., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., to be 2nd-Lt., Infy. branch, subject to H. M.'s appl.	180
Baburao Ghorpade, Havldr.-maj., 116th Maharrattas, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	609	Baker, Lt.-col. J., I.M.S., retired, apptd. to medl. serv. as offr. comdg. I. Field Ambulance Corps	111
Badan Singh, Risldr., 29th Lancers (Deccan Horse), to be risldr.	232	Baker, Compy. Sergt.-maj. T., Royal Horse and Royal Field Artv., to be 2nd-Lt., subject to H. M.'s appl., 78	449
Badan Singh, Risldr., 34th Prince Albert Victor's Own Poona Horse, to be risldr., to complete estabt.	482	Bakhsh Singh, Havldr., 120th Rajputana Infy., to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	253
Baddeloy, Sergt.-maj. H., 21st (Empress of India's) Lancers, to be 2nd-Lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	41	Bakhshi Ram, l. mily. pupil, I.S.M.D., Ben. estabt., passed his final exmn., admtd. into service as 3rd class sub-asst. surgn.	469
Badlu Singh, Kot-dafadar, 11th Murray's Jat Lancers, to be jemdr.	117	Bakht Bahadur Adhikari, Jemdr., 1st battn., 9th Gurkha Rifles, to be subdr., to complete estabt.	232
Badlu Singh, Havldr., 6th Jat Light Infy., to be jemdr., to complete estabt., 299	364	Bakhtwar Singh Bisht, Subdr., Burma and Assam mily. police, apptd. to I. A., to be tempy. subdr. in 2nd battn., 39th Garhwal Rifles	384
Bagbir Gharti, Havldr., 2nd battn., 3rd Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha Rifles, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	232	Bakshish Singh, Dafadar, 31st Duke of Connaught's Own Lancers, to be jemdr.	67
Bagbir Thapa, Jemdr., 1st battn., 8th Gurkha Rifles, to be subdr., to complete estabt.	585	Bal Singh, Colour-havldr., 10th Punjabis, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	207
Bagoor Shah, granted tempy. rank of Lt. in I. M. S., appvd.	46	Bal Singh, Subdr., 30th Punjabis, to be subdr.-maj., to complete estabt.	457
Bagga Singh, Risldr., 36th Jacob's Horse, to be risldr., to complete estabt.	566	Balajirao Ghag, Havldr.-maj., 116th Maharrattas, to be jemdr.	169
Bagh Shah, Jemdr., 93rd Burma Infy., to be subdr., to complete estabt., 189	317	Balbahadur Khattri, Subdr., 1st battn., 9th Gurkha Rifles, promn. to 2nd class, with title of Bahadur, Order of British L., apptd. to be supy. to ordy. estabt.	111
Bagh Singh, Havldr., 123rd Outram's Rifles, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	280	Baldrey, Maj. F. H. S., F.R.C.V.S., l. Civil Vety. dept., retirement appvd.	563
Bagh Singh, Havldr., 43rd Erinpura regt., to be jemdr.	566	Baldwin, Mr. A. C. J., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-Lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	471
Bagley, Mr. A. H., from Royal Mily. Coll. with a view to his apptt. to I. A., to be 2nd-Lt., 61st 8th Rajputs, from the unattd. list and to I. A., subject to H. M.'s appl.	534	Bale Pun, Jemdr., 2nd battn., 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (Sirmoor Rifles), to be subdr., to complete estabt.	232
Bagram, 2nd-Lt. C. E., 2nd (C. E.) battn., Calcutta Voltr. Rifles, to fill an existing vacancy	623	Baljit Pun, Havldr., 2nd battn., 8th Gurkha Rifles, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	232
Bahadur Ghale, Havldr., 2nd battn., 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (Sirmoor Rifles), to be jemdr., to complete estabt., to be	232	Balmukund, Jemdr., 67th Punjabis, to be subdr., to complete estabt.	383
Bahadur Singh, Jemdr., Queen Victoria's Own Guides (Front. Force) (Lunsden's Coy.), to be subdr.	299	Balwant Singh, Jemdr., 31st Duke of Connaught's Own Lancers, to be risldr.	67
Bahadur Khan, Sepoy, 57th Wildes Rifles (Front. Force), awarded I. D. S. medal	473	Balwant Singh, Jemdr., 34th Prince Albert Victor's Own Poona Horse, to be risldr.	90
Bahadur Singh Negi, Colour-havldr., 1st battn., 39th Garhwal Rifles, to be jemdr., to complete estabt., 232; to be subdr., to complete estabt.	585	Balwant Singh, l. mily. pupil, I.S.M.D., Ben. estabt., passed his final exmn., admtd. into service as 3rd class sub-asst. surgn.	469
Bahadur Singh Gurung, Colour-havldr., 2nd battn., 1st King George's Own Gurkha Rifle (Malaun regt.), to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	383	Balwant Singh, Risldr., 7th Haryana Lancers, to be risldr.	566
Baines, 2nd-Lt. G. D., I.A., 33rd Queen Victoria's Own Light Cavy., to be Lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	382	Bamboot, Noshewan Hormusji, granted tempy. rank of Lt. in l. medl. service	276
Bainster, Mr. F., apptd. to 1st battn., Calcutta Voltr. Rifles, to be 2nd-Lt., to fill an existing vacancy	152	Bamfield, Lt. G. C., I.A., King's (Liverpool regt.), 13th battn., to be tempy. capt.	64
Baird, Capt. H. B. D., I.A., 12th Cavy., to be maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	86	Bampton, Mr. R. E. Fitz-S., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., to be 2nd-Lt., Infy. branch, subject to H. M.'s appl.	180
Baird, Mr. R. V., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., to be 2nd-Lt., Infy. branch, subject to H. M.'s appl.	13	Banerjee, Probodhechandra, apptd. to I. M. S., to be tempy. Lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	79
Bajiram Pun, Colour-havldr., 1st battn., 3rd Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha Rifles, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	333	Banerjee, Upendra Nath, apptd. to l. medl. service, to be tempy. Lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	576
		Banker, S. S., apptd. to I. M. S., to be tempy. Lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	79
		Bannatyne, Capt. N. C., 128th Pioneers, I.A., apptd. to administrative staff, as depy. asst. adjt. and gr.-mr.-genl.	64
		Bannerman, Maj. W. P., I.A., 31st Duke of Connaught's Own Lancers, to be lt.-col., subject to H. M.'s appl.	399

	G. G. O. Nos.		G. G. O. Nos.
Bansraj Gurung, Subdr., 2nd battn., 4th Gurkha Rifles, promoted to 2nd class, with title of <i>Bahadur</i> , Order of British I.	3	Bawa Sant Singh, 2nd class Sub-asst. Surgn., I.S.M.D., Ben. establt., completed 5 years' service in that class, passed deptl. exmn., to be 1st class sub-asst. surgn.	431
Barboza, 4th class Asst. Surgn. A. H. V., I.S.M.D., completed 7 years' service in that class, to be 3rd class asst. surgn.	279	Baxter, Mr. F. O., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., to be 2nd-Lt., Infy. branch, subject to H. M.'s appl.	180
Barker, 2nd-Lt. C. M. C., 12th Sikhistan Infy., from unattd. list, admitted to I. A., subject to H. M.'s appl.	80	Baxter, Mr. R. H. N., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-Lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	292
Barker, Mr. H. E. R., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., to be 2nd-Lt., Infy. branch, subject to H. M.'s appl.	180	Bayldon, Mr. R. C., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Cavy. branch, to be 2nd-Lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	292
Barlow, C. B., unattd. list, from Royal Mily. Coll., with a view to his apptt. to I. A., to be 2nd-Lt.	583	Bayly, 2nd-Lt. F. S. G., apptd. to Nilgiri Voltr. Rifles, to be Lt.	621
Barne, Capt. G. D., Simla Voltr. Rifles, to be maj.	72	Bayly, Mr. P. F. H., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., to be 2nd-Lt., Infy. branch, subject to H. M.'s appl.	180
Barne Thapa, Havldr., 2nd battn., 8th Gurkha Rifles, to be jemdr., to complete establt.	232	Baynes, D. D., late capt., I. A., Highland Light Infy., 13th battn., to be <i>tempy.</i> maj.	64
Barnes, Mr. W. C., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-Lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	395	Beale, 1st class Asst. Surgn. A. I.S.M.D., Bom. establt., to be senr. asst. surgn., with hony. rank of Lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	403
Barnett, Mr. W. M. C., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., to be 2nd-Lt., Infy. branch, subject to H. M.'s appl.	13	Beauland, 2nd-Lt. D., 22nd Punjabis, from unattd. list, admtd. to I. A., subject to H. M.'s appl., 80; to be Lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	382
Barneck, Mr. J. C., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-Lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	450	Bear, Mr. R. M., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., to be 2nd Lt., Infy. branch, subject to H. M.'s appl.	180
Barrett, 2nd-Lt. C. L. R., 1st battn., Calcutta Voltr. Rifles, resigns his commn.	442	Beattie, Lt. J. O., 16th Rajputs (Lucknow regt.), to be capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	114
Barrow, Lt.-Col. (<i>tempy.</i> Col.) G. de S., 35th Seinde Horse, I.A., to be <i>tempy.</i> brigdr.-genl., 64; from brigdr.-genl., genl. staff, apptd. bde.-comdr., and to retain his <i>tempy.</i> rank	248	Becker, Mr. G. D. C., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., to be 2nd-Lt., Infy. branch, subject to H. M.'s appl.	180
Barrow, Lt-Col. and Hony. Col. W. F. (late Simla Voltr. Rifles), <i>tempy.</i> apptt. to genl. list, to be maj.	64	Becher, Maj. G. A., I. A., 8th Cavy., to be Lt.-col., subject to H. M.'s appl.	399
Barry, Mr. E. J., apptd. to Bangalore Rifle Voltrs., to be 2nd-Lt., to fill an existing vacancy, 54; resigns his commn.	237	Beckette, Mr. R. S. B., from Royal Mily. Coll. view to his apptt. to I. A., to be 2nd-Lt., 64; Russell's Infy. from unattd. list admtd. to I. A., subject to H. M.'s appl.	534
Barstow, 2nd-Lt. E. L. J., 35th Sikhs, from unattd. list, admtd. to I. A., subject to H. M.'s appl.	107	Beddy, Capt. J. A., 51st Sikhs (Frontr. Force), to be maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	86
Barstow, Mr. N. R., apptd. to Bom. Voltr. Rifles, to be 2nd-Lt., to fill an existing vacancy	174	Bedell, Senr. Asst. Surgn. and Hony. Lt. E. C., I.S.M.D., Ben. establt., to be senr. asst. surgn., with hony. rdt. capt., and to remain <i>seconded</i> , subject to H. M.'s appl.	226
Baryam Singh, Havldr., 3rd S. and M., to be Jemdr., to complete establt.	253	Behramji Pestonji Sahawala, F.R.C.S., to be I. M. S., to be <i>tempy.</i> Lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	79
Basant Singh, Havldr.-maj., 32nd Mountain Batty., to be jemdr., to complete establt.	317	Belcher, Mr. C. W., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-Lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	180
Basant Singh, 3rd class sub-asst. surgn., I.S.M.D., Ben. establt., completed 5 years' service in that class, passed deptl. exmn., to be 2nd class sub-asst. surgn.	543	Beli Ram, Jemdr., 31st Punjabis, to be subdr.	544
Basawa Singh, Havldr., 29th Punjabis, to be jemdr., to complete establt.	117	Beli Singh, Subdr., 38th Dogras, to be subdr.-maj., 299; awarded to 2nd class with title of <i>Bahadur</i>	521
Batho, G. W. H., late Capt., Calcutta Port Defence Voltr. Arty., apptd. to Royal Garrison Arty., to be <i>tempy.</i> capt.	46	Bell, Lt. E. N., Upper Burma Voltr. Rifles, to be capt.	572
Battine, Maj. R. St. C., 21st Prince Albert Victor's Own Cavy. (Frontr. Force) (Daly's Horse), I. A., spl. apptd. (graded for purposes of pay as a genl. staff offr., 3rd grade)	64	Bell, Mr. H., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., to be 2nd-Lt., Infy. branch, subject to H. M.'s appl.	160
Batty, Mr. A., mily. pupil, I.S.M.D., passed his final exmn., to be 4th class asst. surgn.	311	Bell, Lt.-Col. H. P., I. A., apptd. Leicestershire regt., 8th battn.	206
Batty, Qr.-Mr. and Hony. Lt. R., 1st battn., Calcutta Voltr. Rifles, granted hony. rank of capt.	513	Bell, Mr. J. G., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-Lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	133
Battye, Lt.-Col. A. H. (I.A.), 14th battn., Royal Scots (Lothian regt.), apptt. to Service Battn., New army	46	Bell, 3rd class Asst. Surgn. P., I.S.M.D., Ben. establt., completed 5 years' service in that class, passed deptl. exmn., to be 2nd class asst. surgn.	327
Battye, Capt. H. M., I. A., 5th Gurkha Rifles (Frontr. Force), to be maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	86	Bell, Lt. W., Mussoorie Voltr. Rifles, to be capt., to fill an existing vacancy	620

G. G. O. I Nos.	G. G. O. Nos.
Bellera, 2nd-Lt. E. V. R., 1st King George's Own Gurkha Rifles (Malaun regt.), from unattd. list, admt'd. to I. A., subject to H. M.'s appl.	
Bennett, Mr. H. B., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., to be 2nd-Lt., Infy. branch, subject to H. M.'s appl.	
Bennett, 3rd class Asst. Surgn. W. B., I.S.M.D., Mad. estabt., to be 2nd class asst. surgn.	
Bensley, Maj. C. H., I.M.S., to be Lt.-col., subject to H. M.'s appl.	
Bensley, Lt.-Col. C. N., retired list, re-employed to I. medl. service	
Beresford, Lt. G. de la P., 10th Duke of Cambridge's Own Lancers (Hodson's Horse), to be capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	
Beresford, Maj. J. H. B., de la P., retired pay, I.A., spl. apptt. to comds. and staff (graded for purposes of pay as staff Lt., 1st class)	
Berkeley, Mr. A. M., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., to be capt., Infy. branch, subject to H. M.'s appl.	
Berkeley, Gentleman Cadet E. L. F., from Royal Mily. Coll. with a view to his apptt. to I. A., to be 2nd-Lt., 381; 25th Punjabis, from unattd. list, admt'd. to I. A., subject to H. M.'s appl.	
Berkeley, Mr. H. F., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-Lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	
Berry, Mr. Prem Nath, M.B., C.R.B., tempy. rank of Lt. in I. M. S., apptd.	
Berryman, R. C. P., apptd. to I. M. S., to be tempy. Lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	
Best, Mr. J. S., apptd. to Assam Valley Light Horse, to be 2nd-Lt., to fill an existing vacancy	
Bevan, 2nd-Lt. J. D., Pun. Light Horse, Voltr. offrs. decoration confd. upon —	
Bevan-Petman, Mr. B. H., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Cavy. branch, to be 2nd-Lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	
Bevis, Mr. F. G., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-Lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	
Beynon, Col. W. G. L., p.s. I.A., comdg. Nowshera Bde., granted tempy. rank of brigdr.-genl., whilst holding tempy. apptt. in I.	
Bhadarbir, 2nd-Lt. G. S., colour-havldr., 1st battn., 1st King George's Own Gurkha Rifles (Malaun regt.), to be 2nd-Lt., to complete estabt.	
Bhag Singh, Havldr., 21st Punjabis, to be 2nd-Lt., to complete estabt.	
Bhag Singh, Jemdr., 58th Vaughan's Rifles (Frontr. Force), to be subdr., to complete estabt.	
Bhagat Bahadur Thapa, Havldr., 2nd battn., 3rd Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha Rifles, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	
Bhagatbir Gurung, Subdr., 1st battn., 1st King George's Own Gurkha Rifles (Malaun regt.), to be subdr.-maj., to complete estabt.	
Bhagi Singh, Pay-havldr., 11th Rajputs, to be jemdr.	
Bhagatbir Thapa, Havldr., 2nd battn., 4th Gurkha Rifles, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	
Bhagat Singh, Jemdr., 39th King George's Own C. I. Horse, to be risldr.	
Bhagwat Singh, Havldr., 13th Rajputs (Shekhawati regt.), to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	
Bhagirath Limbu, Colour-havldr., 2nd battn., 1st King George's Own Gurkha Rifles (Malaun regt.), to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	
Bhagwan-baksh Singh, Jemdr., 11th Rajputs, to be subdr., to complete estabt.	
Bhairab Sahi, Colour-havldr., 1st battn., 8th Gurkha Rifles, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	585
Bhairo Singh, Bahadur, Subdr.-maj., I.O.M., 119th Infy. (Mooltan regt.), awarded to 1st class with title of <i>Sardar Bahadur</i>	521
Bhakatman Gurung, Havldr., Burma and Assam mily. police, apptd. in I. A., to be tempy. jemdr. in 1st battn., 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (Sirmoor Rifles)	384
Bhandari, Madan Gopal, M.B., apptd. to I. M. S., to be tempy. Lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	79
Bharadwaja, Davendra, I.M.S., to be tempy. Lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	576
Bharucha, Lt. J. C., I.M.S., to be capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	401
Bharucha, Kaikhushru Byramji, granted tempy. rank of Lt. in I. medl. service	276
Bhaskar, Bhandari, Havldr., 1st battn., 9th Gurkha Rifles, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	232
Bhawani Singh, Havldr., 9th Bhopal Infy., to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	232
Bhikham Singh, Havldr.-maj., 54th Sikhs (Frontr. Force), to be jemdr., to complete estabt., 253; to be subdr.	482
Bhim Singh Thapa, Jemdr., 2nd battn., 8th Gurkha Rifles, to be subdr.	232
Bhola Singh, Kot-dafadar, 13th Duke of Connaught's Lancers (Watson's Horse), to be jemdr.	232
Bhola Singh, Jemdr., 12th Pioneers (Kilat-i-Ghilzai regt.), to be subdr.	200
Bhola Singh Kandari, Subdr.-maj., 1st battn., 10th Gurkha Rifles, awarded to 2nd class with title of <i>Bahadur</i>	521
Bhowa Singh Sahi, Havldr., 2nd battn., 3rd Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha Rifles, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	232
Bhowanand Thapa, Havldr., 2nd battn., 5th Gurkha Rifles (Frontr. Force), to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	457
Bhur Singh, Havldr., 13th Rajputs (Shekhawati regt.), to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	585
Bhura Singh, Havldr.-maj., 4th Prince Albert Victor's Rajputs, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	109
Biaz Gul, Lance-naik, 59th Scinde Rifles (Frontr. Force), admt'd. to 2nd class to mily. divn. of I. Order of Merit	111
Bichant Singh, Havldr., 124th Duchess of Connaught's Own Baluchistan Infy., to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	506
Bickmore, 2nd-Lt. D. F., 6th King Edward's Own Cavy., from unattd. list, admt'd. to I. A., with rank as Lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	80
Bidie, 2nd-Lt. A. G. C., 10th Duke of Cambridge's Own Lancers (Hodson's Horse), from unattd. list, admt'd. to I. A., subject to H. M.'s appl.	80
Bigg-Wither, Mr. H. S., apptd. to Bom. Volfr. Arty., to be 2nd-Lt., to fill an existing vacancy	20
Biggerstaff, Staff-sergt. T. J., S. and T. Corps, (late) Mad. list, amalgamated list, to be sub. cond.	187
Bignell, Lt. G. N., 20th Punjabis, to be capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	114
Bijai Singh, Subdr., 91st Punjabis (Light Infy.), promtd. to 2nd class, with title of <i>Bahadur</i> , Order of British I.	3
Bijai Bahadur Singh, Jemdr., 11th Rajputs, to be subdr.	207
Bijai Bahadur Singh, Havldr.-maj., 128th Pioneers, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	232

G. G. O. Nos.		G. G. O. Nos.	
Bijai Bahadur Singh, 97th Deccan Infy., to be jemdr., on probn., to fill an existing vacancy	436	Blacker, Mr. H. A. C., apptd. to 1st Punjab Voltr. Rifles, to be 2nd-Lt., to fill an existing vacancy	512
Billimoria, Mr. S. D., apptd. to I. medl. service, to be <i>tempy.</i> Lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	576	Blacker, Lt. L. V. S., Queen Victoria's Own Corps of Guides (Frontr. Force) (Lumsden's) I.A., <i>tempy.</i> apptd. flying offr.	85
Bindashwari Prasad, M.B., apptd. to I. M. S., to be <i>tempy.</i> Lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	79	Blackett, Lt. C. P., 6th Gurkha Rifles, to be capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	114
Binja Ram, Havldr., 113th Infy., to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	317	Blackmore, 2nd-Lt. J. C., I.A., army reserves, permtd. to resign his commsn., subject to H. M.'s appl.	438
Bir Singh, Havldr., 52nd Sikhs (Frontr. Force), to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	232	Blackwood, Mr. J. R., apptd. to Nilgiri Voltr. Rifles, to be 2nd-Lt., 240; to be Lt., to fill an existing vacancy	621
Bir Singh, Jemdr., 90th Punjabis, to be subdr., to complete estabt.	253	Blake, Mr. A. R., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-Lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	560
Bir Singh, Jemdr., 16th Ludhiana Sikhs, awarded Mily. Cross	313	Blaker, Mr. P. S., granted <i>tempy.</i> rank of Lt. in I. M. S., apptd.	46
Bir Singh, Naik, 34th Sikh Pioneers, apptd. to 2nd class of I. Order of Merit, apptd.	313	Blackstone, Mr. B. M., apptd. to Rangoon Voltr. Rifles, to be 2nd-Lt., to fill an existing vacancy	349
Bir Singh, Jemdr., 9th Bhopal Infy., to be subdr., to complete estabt.	404	Blandy, Mr. R. D., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-Lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	376
Birch, Mr. A. R., apptd. to Madl. Arty. Voltr., "Duke's Own", to be 2nd-Lt., to fill an existing vacancy	489	Blofeld, Staff-sergt. G. S., Ord. Dept., Southern army, to be sub-condr., on genl. list	435
Bird, Capt. A. J. G., Royal Eng. (No. 1 Comp., 1st King George's Own S. and M., I. A.) to be companion of distinguished Service Order	426	Blofeld, Mr. V. A. G., mily. pupil, I.S.M.D., passed his final exmn., to be 4th class asst. surgn.	311
Bird, 2nd-Lt. E. K., I.A., 29th Punjabis, to be Lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	382	Blofeld, Staff sergt. G. S., Ord. dept., Northern Army, to be sub-condr., on genl. list	480
Birdwood, Maj-genl. W. R., C.B., K.C.S.I., C.I.E., D.S.O., I.A., to be <i>tempy.</i> Lt.-genl.	426	Blunt, Capt. W. F., appt. to D. S. order, to be companion	313
Birkha, Havldr., 6th Jat Light Infy., to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	299	Boal, Regtl. Sergt.-maj. R., n.e., to be 2nd-Lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	106
Birkhsing Thapa, Colour-havldr., 2nd battn., 1st King George's Own Gurkha Rifles (Malaun regt.), to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	457	Bolster, Mr. R. C., apptd. to Pun. Light Horse, to be 2nd-Lt., to fill an existing vacancy	27
Birkmyre, Mr. A., apptd. to Calcutta Light Horse, to be 2nd-Lt., to fill an existing vacancy	287	Bombahadur, Mr. R. G., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., 2nd-Lt., Infy. branch, subject to H. M.'s appl.	180
Birnarin Singh, Kot-dafadar, 31st Duke of Connaught's Own Lancers, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	67	Bombahadur, Mr. R. G., Havldr., 2nd battn., 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (Sirmoor Rifles), to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	585
Birt, Mr. A. G., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-Lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	395	Bone, Capt. A. F., I.A., 76th P. Coy., transfd. to <i>tempy.</i> half pay list, subject to H. M.'s appl.	408
Biscoe, Lt. W. I., N.-W. ry. Voltr. Rifles, to be <i>tempy.</i> Lt.	473	Bonsfield, Mr. H. T. W., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., to be 2nd Lt., Infy. branch, subject to H. M.'s appl.	44
Bishan Singh, Havldr.-maj., No. 2 Ammunition column, Royal Field Arty., to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	482	Bookey, Mr. J. T. B., from Royal Mily. Col., with a view to his apptd. to I.A., to be 2nd-Lt., 182; 52nd Sikhs (Frontr. Force), from unattd. list, admtd. to I. A., subject to H. M.'s appl.	598
Bishan Singh, Dafadar, 36th Jacob's Horse, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	507	Borlase, Mr. J., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., to be 2nd-Lt., Infy. branch, subject to H. M.'s appl.	180
Bishan Singh, 2nd class Sub-asst. Surgn., I.S.M.D., Ben. estabt., completed 5 years' service in that class, passed deptl. exmn., to be 1st class sub-asst. surgn.	542	Borton, Capt. C. E., 129th Duke of Connaught's Own Baluchis, I.A., apptd. to comd. and staff, to be <i>tempy.</i> maj.	64
Bishop, Gentleman Cadet, unattd. list, from Royal Mily. Coll., with a view to his apptd. to I. A., to be 2nd-Lt.	499	Bose, Ambujnath, M.B., apptd. to I.M.S., to be <i>tempy.</i> Lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	79
Bishop, Mr. H. C. W., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-Lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	133	Bose, L. N., <i>Rai Sahib</i> , supdt., 2nd grade, army dept., permtd. to retire from service	546
Bishanbir Thapa, Colour-havldr., 2nd battn., 6th Gurkha Rifles, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	544	Boswell, Lt. (<i>tempy.</i> Capt.) W. R., I.A., apptd. staff capt.	222
Bishan Singh Rawat, Jemdr., 1st battn., 39th Garhwal Rifles, to be subdr., to complete estabt.	585	Boucho, 4th class Asst. Surgn. B. J., I.S.M.D., completed 7 years' service in that class, to be 3rd class asst. surgn.	279
Bishop, Surgn.-Lt. T. H., E. B. S. ry. Voltr. Rifles, to be surgn. capt.	73	Bould, Mr. R. P., apptd. to G. I. P. ry. Voltr. Rifles, to be 2nd-Lt.	153
Bishop, T. H., apptd. to I. M. S., to be <i>tempy.</i> Lt., subject to H. M.'s appl., 79; to be <i>tempy.</i> capt.	563	Bourne, Maj. W. K., 2nd Lancers (Gardner's Horse), I.A., to be <i>tempy.</i> Lt.-col.	426
Bisambar Singh, Havldr.-maj., 99th Deccan Infy., to be jemdr.	189	Bowers, Mr. P. L., apptd. to Bom. Voltr. Arty., to be capt.	510
Blawas, Sarat Chandra, B.A., <i>Rai Sahib</i> , supdt., 3rd grade, sub. <i>pro. tempore</i> , granted an extn. of priv. leave, 176; confirmed in that grade.	574		

G. G. O. Nos.		G. G. O. Nos.
	Bowles, Mr. R. F., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-Lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	
	Boyd, Mr. H. S., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Cavy. branch, to be 2nd-Lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	
	Boyce, Lt. P., 5th Light Infy., to be capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	
	Boyes, Mr. W. R., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., to be 2nd-Lt., Infy. branch, subject to H. M.'s appl.	
	Bradfield, Capt. E. W. C., M.B., F.R.C.S.E., to be maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	
	Bradley, Mr. L., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., to be 2nd-Lt., Infy. branch, subject to H. M.'s appl.	
	Bradshaw, Mr. J. R. L., from Royal Mily. Coll. with a view to his apptt. to I. A., to be 2nd-Lt., 64; 14th Murray's Jat Lancers, from unattd. list, admtd. to I. A., subject to H. M.'s appl.	
	Braganza, 3rd class asst. surgn. F. B. A., medl. service, awarded Mily. Cross	
	Braj Bhusan Kapila, M.B., I. medl. service, to be <i>tempy.</i> Lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	
	Brander, 2nd-Lt. W. B., Moulinein Voltr. Rifles, to be Lt.	
	Bray, Condr. (supy. Asst. Comsy. and Hony. Lt.) E. M., S. and T. Corps (late) Bom. list, to be absorbed in rank of asst. comsy. with hony. rank of Lt.	
	Bremner, Lt.-col. H. J. (retired pay, I.A.), 9th Battn., Royal Scots Fusars., apptd. to service battn., New Army	
	Bromner, Lt. H. N. K., 114th Mahrattas, to be capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	
	Brennan, C. G. O., unattd. list, from Royal Mily. Coll., with a view to his apptt. to I. A., to be 2nd-Lt.	
	Brennan, Sub-Condr. M., Ord. dept., No. 1, Army, transfd. to Pension establt.	
	Brett, 2nd-Lt. M. E., I.A., apptd. to reserves, permtd. to resign his comm. Subject to H. M.'s appl.	
	Bright, Mr. C., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., to be 2nd-Lt., Infy. branch, subject to H. M.'s appl.	
	Bright, Mr. C., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., to be 2nd-Lt., Infy. branch, subject to H. M.'s appl.	
	Bhagwan Singh, Subdr., 7th Duke of Connaught's Own Rajputs, I. D. S. medal awarded to —	
	Brining, Sub-Condr. A. F., ednl. dept., U. P., mily. works services and p. w. d., I., transfd. to pension establt.	
	Bristow, Mr. C. H., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-Lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	
	Broadfoot, 2nd-Lt. W. A., 3rd Skinner's Horse, from unattd. list, admtd. to I. A., subject to H. M.'s appl.	
	Broadway, 2nd-Lt. N. H., 2nd Lancers (Gardner's Horse), from unattd. list, admtd. to I. A., subject to H. M.'s appl.	
	Brook, Lt. (<i>tempy.</i> Capt.) H. Le M., Royal Warwickshire regt., flight comdr., Mily. Wing, apptd. instr.	
	Brodribble, Capt. C. H., M.B., to be maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	
	Brooking, Col. H. T., c.n., I.A., Comdg. Poona Bde., granted <i>tempy.</i> rank of brigdr.-genl., whilst holding <i>tempy.</i> apptt. in I.	
	Brown, Capt. A. M., I.A., 47th Sikhs, awarded Mily. Cross	
	Brown, Mr. H. L., apptd. to Nagpur Voltr. Rifles, to be 2nd-Lt., to fill an existing vacancy	150
81	Brown, Mr. J. A., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., to be 2nd-Lt., Cavy. branch, subject to H. M.'s appl.	301
321	Brown, Lt. J. A., Calcutta Scottish Voltrs., to be capt.	419
114	Brown, Mr. L. N., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., branch, to be 2nd-Lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	376
220	Brown, Lt. W. K., 5th Gurkha Rifles (Frontier Force), to be capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	114
360	Brown, Mr. C. E. M., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., to be 2nd-Lt., Infy. branch, subject to H. M.'s appl.	160
44	Browne, Mr. H., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., to be 2nd-Lt., Infy. branch, subject to H. M.'s appl.	160
534	Browne, Capt. H. F. M., I.A., civil employ, to be maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	86
313	Browne, Maj. H. J. P., 5th Gurkha Rifles (Frontier Force), granted <i>tempy.</i> rank as Lt.-col.	536
576	Browning, 2nd-Lt. B. W., I.A., 9th Bhopal Infy., to be Lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	382
554	Browning, Lt.-col. H. A., I.A., apptd. to comds. and staff (graded for purposes of pay as staff lts.), 64; permtd. to retire from service, subject to H. M.'s appl.	336
250	Browning, Maj. T. C., Cantt. Magte.'s dept., having been absent from mily. duty, transfd. to supy. list	612
46	Brownlie, Mr. T. A. M., apptd. to 1st Pun. Voltr. Rifles, to be Lt., to fill an existing vacancy	401
114	Bruce, 2nd-Lt. R. M., 5th Gurkha Rifles (Frontier Force), from unattd. list, admtd. to I. A., with rank as Lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	80
33	Bruce, Capt. W. L., Malabar Voltr. Rifles, Voltr. offr.'s decoration confd. upon —	493
119	Brunless, 2nd-Lt. L. H., 4th Gurkha Rifles, from unattd. list, admtd. to I. A., subject to H. M.'s appl.	80
335	Brunskill, Lt. G. S., I.A., 47th Sikhs, awarded Mily. Cross	313
180	Brunton, Mr. J. E. C., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., to be Lt., Infy. branch, subject to H. M.'s appl.	160
220	Buchanan, Batty. Sergt.-Maj. A., Royal Garrison Arty., to be 2nd-Lt., subject to H. M.'s appl., 78	449
285	Buchanan, Mr. D. S., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., to be 2nd-Lt., Infy. branch, subject to H. M.'s appl.	180
210	Buck, Mr. C. M., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., to be 2nd-Lt., Cavy. branch, subject to H. M.'s appl.	62
376	Buckland, Capt. G. C. B., 2nd battn., 8th Gurkha Rifles, apptd. apptt. of — to be companion of distinguished service order, in recogn. of his service with <i>expdury.</i> force	111
80	Budha Singh, Colour-havldr., 32nd Sikh Pioneers, to be jemdr., to complete establt.	217
80	Budha Singh, Havldr.-maj., 19th Punjabis, to be jemdr., to complete establt.	482
248	Budhi Negi, Colour-havldr., 1st battn., 39th Garhwal Rifles, to be jemdr., to complete establt.	585
360	Budhimal Thapa, Havldr., 2nd battn., 4th Gurkha Rifles, to be jemdr., to complete establt.	507
111	Budhilal Gurung, Subdr., Burma and Assam mily. police, apptd. in I. A., to be <i>tempy.</i> subdr., in 1st battn., 4th Gurkha Rifles	364
313	Budhiman Gurung, Colour-havldr., 1st battn., 1st King George's Own Gurkha Rifles (Malaun regt.), to be jemdr., to complete establt.	299

G. G. O. Nos.		G. G. O. Nos.	
Bull, Capt. G. S., I. A., to be <i>tempy.</i> maj., apptd. to East Lancashire regt. — 6th battn.	64	Busby, Sub-condr. ■ , asst. barrack mr., mily. works services, barrack dept., Pun.-Ben., to be condr.	87
Bull, Capt. G. S., 58th Vaughan's Rifles, confd. Mily. Cross upon —	111	Bushell, Lt. C. L., East Coast Voltr. Rifles, to be capt.	353
Buller, Lt. F. E. (R.E.), I. A., S. and M., awarded Mily. Cross	313	Busher, Lt. R. C., I. A. reserve of offrs., permtl. to resign his commn., subject to H. M.'s appl.	145
Bulwant Singh, Kot-dafadar, 27th Light Cavy., to be jemdr.	142	Bussell, Mr. E. W., mily. pupil, I.S.M.D., passed his final exmn., to be 4th class asst. surgn.	311
Bumford, 1st class Asst. Surgn. W., I.S.M.D., Ben. establt., to be senr. asst. surgn. with hon. rank of lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	539	Buswell, Mr. G., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	133
Bunbury, 2nd-Lt. G. H. St. P., 15th Ludhiana Sikhs, from unattd. list, admtl. to I. A., subject to H. M.'s appl.	107	Buta Singh, Sepoy, 89th Punjabis, I.D.S. medal awarded to —	208
Bunoe, Sub-condr. A., <i>seconded</i> , Ord. dept., Northern Army, to be condr., <i>seconded</i>	480	Buta Singh, Sowar, 33rd Queen Victoria's Own Light Cavy., I. D. S. medal awarded to —	285
Bunting, Mr. S. A. S., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	395	Buta Singh, Havldr., 45th Rattray's Sikhs, to be jemdr., to complete establt.	585
Burbidge, Lt. A., E. I. ry. Voltr. Rifles, to be capt.	491	Butler, Capt. H. M., I.A., 104th Wellesley's Rifles, to be maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	86
Bur Singh, Sepoy, 89th Punjabis, awarded I. D. S. medal	208	Byers, Maj. C. B., I. A., S. and T. Corps, to be lt.-col., subject to H. M.'s appl.	475
Bur Singh, Havldr. (now Jemdr.), 57th Wilde's Rifles (Frontr. Force), awarded I. D. S. medal	473	C	
Burgess, Mr. L. G., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	471	CADELL, Col. A., I. A., granted <i>tempy.</i> rank as brigdr.-genl.	536
Burgess, Batty. Qr.-mr.-sergt., R.A., Royal Horse and Royal Field Arty., to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl., 78	440	Cadell, Lt. A. P. H., 109th Infy., to be capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	114
Burchall, Mr. C. J. D., mily. pupil, I.S.M.D., passed his final exmn., to be 4th class asst. surgn.	311	Cadell, Capt. J. G., 45th Rattray's Sikhs, I.A., to be <i>tempy.</i> maj.	135
Burhan Ali, Dafadar, 13th Duke of Connaught's Lancers (Watson's Horse), to be jemdr., to complete establt.	544	Cahusac, Lt. C. F., 36th Jacob's Horse, to be capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	114
Burhan Khan, Jemdr., 124th Duke of Connaught's Own Baluchistan Infy., to be subdr., to complete establt.	383	Cahusac, Col. W. F., retired pay, I.A., <i>tempy.</i> apptd. to inspr. of administrative services (graded for purposes of pay as depy. asst. qr.-mr.-genl.)	182
Burke, Capt. R. J. C., Bom. poll. dept., apptd. an asst. secy. to govt. of I. army dept., sub- <i>pro. tem.</i>	392	Cameron, 2nd-Lt. V., I. A., 36th Lancers (Gordon's Horse), to be lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	382
Burkitt, Mr. F. H., apptd. to 1st Punjab Voltr. Rifles, to be 2nd-lt., to fill an existing vacancy	512	Cameron, 2nd-Lt., from unattd. list, I.A., apptd. to Royal Horse and Royal Field Arty., to be 2nd-lt.	381
Burn, Lt.-col. A. G., retired pay, I.A., <i>tempy.</i> apptd., depy. asst. adjt. and qr. mr.-genl.	222	Cameron, Mr. J. H., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	376
Burn, Mr. A. M. S., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	376	Camerson, Mr. G. S., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	321
Burne, Mr. L. E. L. (Capt. I.A.), apptd. to Upper Burma Voltr. Rifles, to be capt.	265	Campbell, Col. A. A. E., I.A., Comdr. 1st Quetta Infy. Bde., granted <i>tempy.</i> rank of brigdr.-genl., whilst holding <i>tempy.</i> apptd. in I.	111
Burns, Staff-sergt. O. H., supvr., 2nd grade, mily. works services, to be sub-condr.	227	Campbell, Mr. A. F., apptd. to S. I. ry. Voltr. Rifles, to be 2nd-lt., to fill an existing vacancy	463
Burridge, Lt. T. F. S., 35th Sikhs, to be capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	114	Campbell, Mr. A. H. S., apptd. to Malabar Voltr. Rifles, to be capt., to fill an existing vacancy	464
Burroughs, Lt. G. H. G., 1st battn., Calcutta Voltr. Rifles, to be capt., to fill an existing vacancy	152	Campbell, Mr. D., apptd. to I.A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., infy. branch, subject to H. M.'s appl.	183
Burroughs, Mr. G. H. G., apptd. to I.A. reserve of offrs., to be lt., infy. branch, subject to H. M.'s appl.	180	Campbell, Maj.-Genl. F., C.B., D.S.O., I.A., to be divl. comdr.	500
Burton, Mr. E. R., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., to be 2nd-lt., cavy. branch, subject to H. M.'s appl.	160	Campbell, Capt. H., M.V.O., I.A., Queen Victoria's Own Corps of Guides (Frontr. Force), (Lumsden's), to be maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	86
Burton, Mr. H. A., apptd. to I.A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	81	Campbell, Mr. L. S., apptd. to Simla Voltr. Rifles, to be capt., to fill an existing vacancy	72
Burton, Mr. R. C., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	321	Campbell, Mr. P. G., apptd. to I.A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	81
Burton, Maj. R. W., I.A., cantt. magte.'s dept., to be lt.-col., subject to H. M.'s appl.	295	Campbell, 2nd-Lt. W. F., 52nd Sikhs (Frontr. Force), from unattd. list, admtl. to I.A., subject to H. M.'s appl.	80

G. G. O. Nos.		G. G. O. Nos.
	Campbell-Shaw, Mr. H. H., apptd. to I.A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	
	Cancels:—Army dept. notfn. No. 882, dated 2nd Oct. 1914, 14; notfn. No. 1055, dated 27th Nov. 1914, 45; apptt. of A. J. Peake as 2nd-Lt. in infy. branch of I.A. reserve of offrs., notfd. in army dept. notfn. No. 81, dated 22nd Jan. 1915, 109; notfn. No. 63, dated 15th Jan. 1915, 110; notfn. No. 1074, dated 13th Nov. 1914, notfng. retirement of Maj.-genl. Sir J. A. Bell, K.C.V.O., 123; notfn. No. 1028, dated 13th Nov. 1914, apptt. as 2nd-lt. of C. G. W. Cardon, 1st battn., M. and S. M. ry. Rifles, 128; notfn. No. 12, dated the 1st Jan. 1915, 132; notfn. No. 1074, dated 27th Nov. 1914, apptt. as 2nd-lt. of J. E. Jackson, 1st Battn., B. B. and C. I. ry. Voltr. Rifles, 154; notfn. No. 1126, dated 18th Dec. 1914, apptt. of E. M. Hughman as a 2nd-lt., in infy. branch of I.A. reserve of offrs., 164; notfn. No. 1055, dated 27th Nov. 1914, 181; notfn. Nov. 177, dated 19th Feb. 1915, 200; notfn. No. 160, dated 12th Feb. 1915, so far as it relates to apptt. of P. H. Lane-Ryan as 2nd-lt. in I. A. reserve of offrs., 204; notfn. No. 1152, dated 18th Dec. 1914, 216; notfn. No. 1105, dated 11th Dec. 1914, which relates to W. S. Halliley, to be lt., 221; notfn. No. 931, dated 16th Oct. 1914, 229; notfn. No. 108, dated 29th Jan. 1915, so far as it relates to apptt. of P. H. Mangin as 2nd-lt. in I. A. reserve of offrs., 275; notfn. of exchange between Capt. C. D. Roe, I.A., and Capt. H. W. Festing, Durham Light Infy., which appeared in Gazette of 24th Nov. 1914, 276; notfn. No. 215, dated 26th Feb. 1915, 370; notfn. No. 321, dated 9th April 1915, as far as it relates to apptt. of G. Penn-Simkins as 2nd-lt. in I. A. reserve of offrs., 380; notfn. No. 265, dated 12th Jan. 1915, so far as it relates to the apptt. of Capt. L. E. L. Burne, I.A., Upper Burma Voltr. Rifles, as capt. in Upper Burma Voltr. Rifles, 390; notfn. No. 78, dated 22nd Jan. 1915, 449; notfn. No. 328, dated 9th April 1915, so far as it relates to class asst. surgn. C. H. [illegible] and S.E., and L.F.P.S. [illegible], Mad. estabt., 454; notfn. [illegible] dated 30th April 1915, 478; notfn. [illegible] dated 7th May 1915, 491; notfn. No. [illegible] dated 19th Feb. 1915, so far as it relates to this offr., 496; notfn. in <i>London Gazette</i> of 16th April 1915, regdg. transfer to <i>tempy.</i> half pay list from 8th April 1915 of Capt. E. H. Ovans, I. A. (deceased 23rd March 1915), 563; notfn. No. 169, dated 12th Feb. 1915; so far as it relates to 34th Prince Albert Victor's Own Poona Horse, 585; notfn. No. 565, dated 11th June 1915, promn. of late Maj. F. Copeland, I.A., 60th Punjabis, to rank of lt.-col.	
	Candy, Lt. R. H., M.B., I.M.S., to be capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	
	Cantile, Mr. K., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	
	Caplen, 2nd-Lt. T., East Coast Voltr. Rifles, to be lt.	
	Carey, Capt. W. R., half-pay, I. A.; apptd. to Duke of Cambridge's Own Middlesex regt., 16th battn. (public schools), to be adjt., 135; to be <i>tempy.</i> maj.	
	Carleton, Maj. H. A., I. A., 70th Punjabis, to be lt.-col., subject to H. M.'s appl.	
133	Carleton, K. O. (University candidate), unatttd. list, with a view to his apptt. to I. A., to be 2nd-lt.	499
	Carmichael, H. E. the Right Hon'ble B. of Skirling, O.C.I.E., E.C.M.G., govt. of Ben., Calcutta Scottish Voltrs., to be hony. col. of corps	
	Carnegy, Lt.-col. C. G., M.V.O. (I.A.), 11th battn., East Surrey regt., apptd. to service battn., New Army	46
	Carnochan, Batt. Qr.-mar.-sergt. D. S., Royal Horse and Royal Field Arty., to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl., 78	449
	Carpenter, Mr. P. H., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Cavy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	395
	Carr, Qr.-mr.-sergt. C., Royal Garrison Arty., to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl., 78	449
	Carroll, Staff-sergt. T., Barrack sergt., milly. works services, to be sub.-condr.	89
	Carruthers, Col. H. St. C., retired list, re-employed to I. medl. service	559
	Carr-White, 2nd-Lt. G., 23rd cavy. (Front. Force), from unatttd. list, admtd. to I. A., subject to H. M.'s appl.	107
	Carter, Mr. A. J., apptd. to Calcutta Port Defence Voltr. Corps, to be sub.-lt.	340
	Carter, Mr. F. G., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	81
	Carter, Capt. H. A., V.C., I.A., 101st Grenadiers, to be maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	475
	Carter, Capt. J. F. C., I.A., <i>tempy.</i> apptd. at war office, genl. staff, offr., 3rd grade (except for purposes of pay)	208
	Carter, Mr. W. H., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	450
	Cartwright, Col. C. M., I.A., <i>tempy.</i> apptt., asst. adjt.-genl., 208; apptd. asst. adjt. and qr.-mr.-genl.	222
	Carwithin, Maj. E. T., I.A., cantt. magte.'s dept., granted increased staff pay at rate of Rs. 400 per mensem	166
	Casling, 4th class Asst. Surgn. P. V., I.S.M.D., completed 7 years' service in that class, to be 3rd class asst. surgn.	279
	Cassels, Maj. G. R., I.A., 35th Sikhs, to be lt.-col., subject to H. M.'s appl., 309; granted <i>tempy.</i> rank as lt.-col.	536
	Casson, Capt. W. F. S., 27th Light Cavy., I.A., apptd. depy. asst. qr.-mr.-genl.	248
	Caster, Lt.-col. R. H., I.M.S., Moulmein Voltr. Rifles, to be medl. offr.	264
	Cates, Lt. K. G. H., 45th Battray's Sikhs, to be capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	114
	Cattel, Mr. A. S., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	599
602	Cattel, Maj. G. L., I.A., services of — placed at displ. of govt. of Pun., for employment as a cantt. magte.	420
401	Caulfield, Bt.-col. G. N., D.S.O. (retired pay, I. A.), 17th battn., Durham Light Infy., apptd. to service battn., New Army	46
424	Cavell, Mr. R. G., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	81
353	Chagatta, Colour-havldr., I.O.M., 1st King George's Own S. and M., to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	544
206	Chainsukh Ram, Havldr.-maj., 113th Infy., to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	317
399		

G. G. O. Nos.		G. G. O. Nos.
	Chakand, Havldr., 20th Duke of Cambridge's Own Infy. (Brownlow's Punjabis), to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	317
	Chalam, Balajipetah Sesha, I. medl. service, to be <i>tempy.</i> lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	576
	Chalmers, 2nd-Lt. D. F., Rangoon Voltr. Rifles, to be lt., to fill an existing vacancy	349
	Chambers, Lt. G. H., I.A., 9th battn., Sherwood Foresters (Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire regt.), to be <i>tempy.</i> capt.	15
	Chanda Singh, Jemdr., 1st King George's Own S. and M., to be subdr.	50
	Chanda Singh, Havldr., 66th Punjabis, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	207
	Chandar Singh, Havldr., 122nd Rajputana Infy., to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	600
	Chandgi, Jemdr., 6th Jat Light Infy., to be subdr., to complete estabt.	299
	Chandra Ram, Colour-havldr., 123rd Outram's Rifles, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	67
	Chapman, Maj. (Hony. Lt.-col.) A. C., v.d., Mussoorie Voltr. Rifles, resigns his command and permtl. to retain his rank on retirement and wear uniform of corps	415
	Chapman, Lt. C. M. S., apptd. to D. S. Order, to receive D. S. cross (late conspicuous service cross).	313
	Charlton, 2nd-Lt. H. J., N. W. ry. Voltr. Rifles, to be lt.	444
	Charrial, Mr. P., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., to be 2nd-lt., Cavy. branch, subject to H. M.'s appl.	133
	Charters, Mr. C. B., apptd. to Calcutta Port Defence Voltr. Corps (Arty. comps), to be 2nd-lt., to fill an existing vacancy	262
	Chattar Singh, Dafadar, 11th King Edward's Own Lancers (Probyn's Horse), to be jemdr.	50
	Chatterjee, Nilratan, I. medl. service, to be <i>tempy.</i> lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	576
	Chaudhuri, Sakria Nath, apptd. to I.M.S., to be <i>tempy.</i> lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	79
	Chedu Beg, Driver, 11th Mule Corps, awarded I. D. S. medal	426
	Cheminais, Mr. F. J., apptd. to Bom. Voltr. arty., to be 2nd-lt.	615
	Chesney, Lt. D. P., 23rd Sikh Pioneers, to be Capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	114
	Chester, Mr. A. J. B., apptd. to I.A. reserve of offrs., to be 2nd-lt., Infy. branch, subject to H. M.'s appl.	180
	Chet Ram, Jemdr., 7th Haryana Lancers, to be readr.	566
	Chet Singh, Havldr., 92nd Punjabis, to be jemdr.	333
	Chhajja Singh, Havldr., 30th Punjabis, to be jemdr.	50
	Chhote Singh, Havldr., 4th Prince Albert Victor's Rajputs, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	67
	Child, Mr. R. H., apptd. to Calcutta Port Defence Voltr. Corps, Naval divns., to be sub.-lt.	261
	Chiria Thapa, Colour-havldr., 2nd battn., 5th Gurkha Rifles (Front. Force), to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	457
	Chit Singh, Havldr., 1st battn., 39th Garhwal Rifles, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	585
	Chisholme, Condr. A. C., Ord. dept., Northern Army, seconded, to be asst. comsy., seconded, and to have hony. rank of lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	504
	Chisholm, 2nd-Lt. A. W., Mussoorie Voltr. Rifles, to be lt., to fill an existing vacancy	620
	Chisholm, Mr. B. H., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., to be 2nd-lt., Infy. branch, subject to H. M.'s appl.	160
	Chittahang Limbu, Subdr.-maj., 2nd battn., 10th Gurkha Rifles, awarded to 2nd class with title of <i>Bahadur</i>	521
	Chittar, Jemdr., 122nd Rajputana Infy., to be subdr.	333
	Choksy, J. Nasarvanji Hormasji, M.B., apptd. to I. medl. service, to be <i>tempy.</i> lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	576
	Christian, 2nd-Lt. H. N., 120th Rajputana Infy., from unattd. list, admtl. to I. A., subject to H. M.'s appl.	80
	Christie, Mr. G. F. S., apptd. to Moulmein Voltr. Rifles, to be maj.	264
	Christie, Lt.-col. J. H. (late I.A.), apptd. to genl. list, to be maj.	64
	Christie, Lt. R. C., 102nd King Edward's Own Grenadiers, to be capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	114
	Christie, Mr. W. A. K., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Cavy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	268
	Chuble, Mr. W., apptd. to I. A., reserve of offrs., to be 2nd-lt., Cavy. branch, subject to H. M.'s appl.	44
	Chunni Lal, Havldr., Queen Victoria's Own Corps of Guides (Front. Force) (Lumsden's), to be jemdr.	482
	Churcher, Lt.-col. D. W., Princess Victoria's (Royal Irish Fusers.), apptd. genl. staff offr., 2nd grade	135
	Clark, Hony. Lt. and Qr.-mr. J., 1st battn., N. W. ry. Voltr. Rifles, Voltr. offrs.' decoration confd. upon —	60
	Clarke, Mr. A. M. apptd. to I.A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	133
	Clarke, Sergt.-maj. C., Royal Horse and Royal Field Arty., to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	449
	Clarke, Gentl. Cadet C. P., from Royal mil. coll. with hon. to his apptd. to I. A., to be 2nd-lt., 85 Punjabis, admtl. to I. A., subject to H. M.'s appl.	598
	Clarke, 2nd-Lt. G. R., 72nd Punjabis, from unattd. list, admtl. to I. A., subject to H. M.'s appl.	107
	Clarke, Mr. G. R., apptd. to Simla Voltr. Rifles, to be 2nd-lt., to fill an existing vacancy	305
	Clarke, 2nd-Lt. J., I.A., army reserves, to be subject to H. M.'s appl.	176
	Clarke, Batty, Sergt.-Maj. J. T., Royal Horse and Royal Field Arty., to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	178
	Clarke, Mr. W. D. M., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., to be 2nd-lt., Infy. branch, subject to H. M.'s appl.	180
	Clay, Asst. Comsy. and Hony. Lt. F. J., Barrack mr., mil. works services, to be depy. comsy. and to have hony. rank of capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	89
	Clayton-Cowell, Mr. H. C. F., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., to be 2nd-lt., Infy. branch, subject to H. M.'s appl.	180
	Clayton-Jones, Mr. R., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	376
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JANUARY TO JUNE 1915.

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- No. 9.—In pursuance of the provisions of Regulation XI (1) of the Regulations for the nomination and election of Additional Members of the Legislative Council of the Governor-General, to call upon the non-official members of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab to elect in accordance with the said Regulations a person for the purpose of filling the vacancy having occurred by the reason of the resignation of the Hon'ble Sardar Daljit Singh, C.S.I., of Jullundur, on or before the 30th day of April 1915 430

- No. 16.—Republishes certain extract from the *London Gazette* of Friday, 5th February 1915. 498
- No. 18.—In pursuance of the provisions of Regulation XI (1) of the Regulations for the nomination and election of Additional Members of the Legislative Council of the Governor-General of India, calls upon the Bengal Chamber of Commerce to elect, in accordance with the said Regulations, by the 15th day of June 1915, a person to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Ruthven Grey Monteath 600
- No. 20.—In pursuance of the provisions of Regulation XI (1) of the Regulations for the nomination and election of Additional Members of the Legislative Council of the Governor-General of India, calls upon the Bombay Chamber of Commerce to elect, in accordance with the said Regulations, by the 1st day of June 1915, a person to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Marshall Frederick Reid, C.I.E. 600
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- No. 327.—Directs that the exemption from the operation of the prohibitions and directions contained in sections 13, 14, 15 and 16 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), thereby made in favour of European or East Indian subjects of His Majesty the King-Emperor shall cease to extend to T. Paulini of the Pyapon district, J. Walsh and R. Simmons of the Hanthawaddy district and R. N. Gregory and S. H. Ripps of Rangoon 583

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No. 504-I. B.—Declares that the provisions of section 29 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (V of 1908), shall apply to the Courts specified in a schedule; also declares that the service of the said Courts of any summons issued by a Court in British India under the said Code shall be deemed to be valid service	606	No. 939-I. B.—Publishes corrigendum in the first line of the schedule annexed to the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department, No. 621 I. B., dated the 20th April 1915, the words "or" shall be substituted for the word "of" before the words "metallic oxides"	751
No. 621-I. B.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 17 of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884 (IV of 1884), as applied to the Administered Areas in the Hyderabad State by the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 582-I. B., dated the 22nd March 1913, as subsequently amended, and in supersession of clauses (1) and (2) of the first paragraph of the like notification No. 1236-I. B., dated the 22nd March 1901, so far as it relates to the Cantonment of Secunderabad, declares certain information regarding the Picric Acid	628	No. 963-I. B.—Directs that certain amendment shall be made in the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 582-I. B., dated the 22nd March 1913, which applied certain enactments to the Administered Areas in the Hyderabad State	751
No. 622-I. B.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 17 and 6 of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884 (IV of 1884), as applied to the Administered Areas in the Hyderabad State by the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 582-I. B., dated the 22nd March 1913, as subsequently amended and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 720-49, dated the 30th January 1915, declares certain information regarding Acetylene	629		
No. 623-I. B.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 17 and 6 of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884 (IV of 1884), as applied to Berar by the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 3510-I. B., dated the 3rd November 1913, and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 720-39, dated the 30th January 1915, declares certain information regarding Acetylene	630		

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No. 964-I. B.—Makes certain amendments in the Indian Electricity Rules, 1911, as applied to the Cantonment of Secunderabad by the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 1577-I. B., dated the 1st July 1913		the property of any person subject to military law either under the Army Act (44 and 45 Vict. c. 58) or under the Indian Army Act, 1911 (V III of 1911), who is killed, or dies of wounds inflicted, accident occurring or disease contracted within 12 months before death, while on active service in the present war. Remits in the said areas the fees chargeable under Article 1 (a) and (b) of the second schedule of the said Act, on applications for mutation of names in respect of the property of any such person	
No. 1047-I. B.—Directs under the Defence of India (Criminal Law Amendment) Act, 1915 (IV of 1915), that the rules issued under the notification of the Government of India in the Home Department, No. 1196-Political, dated the 2nd April 1915, shall apply to Berar, subject to certain modifications	751	No. 1022-G.—Appoints Lieutenant-Colonel R. L. Kennion, His Britannic Majesty's Consul for Arabistan, and Assistant to the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, to be a Magistrate of the First Class within the limits of the Province of Arabistan; and is also directs that within these limits he shall exercise all the additional powers specified in schedule IV of the aforesaid Code with which a Magistrate of the First Class can be invested	768
No. 1050-I. B.—Directs that certain amendment shall be made in the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 517-I. B., dated the 17th March 1913, as subsequently amended, applying enactments to certain railway lands in Native States in the Punjab	768	No. 1023-G.—Appoints Lieutenant-Colonel R. L. Kennion, His Britannic Majesty's Consul for Arabistan, and Assistant to the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, to be a Subordinate Judge of the First Class, within the limits of the Province of Arabistan; and to invest him within the said limits with the jurisdiction of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognisable by such Courts up to the amount of five hundred rupees	808
No. 1055-I. B.—Applies to the Administered Areas and the railway lands in Central India specified in the notifications of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 2365-I. B., dated the 14th November 1912, and No. 262-I. B., dated the 10th February 1913, respectively, the enactments specified in a schedule, in so far as the same may be applicable thereto and subject to any amendments to which the enactments are for the time being subject in British India	769		
No. 1056-I. B.—Appoints the Central India Agency Jail at Indore to be a place to which persons sentenced to transportation may be sent	770	DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.	
No. 905-G.—Directs that certain addition shall be made to clause (ii) of schedule VI of the Indian Arms Rules, 1909; and cancels the notification by the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 1182-G., dated the 19th June 1913		Agriculture.	
No. 1077-I. B.—Directs that certain addition shall be made under the head "Rewa Kantha" to the list of Courts published with the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 2877-I.A., dated the 13th July 1906, the decrees of which may be executed by Courts in British India	770	No. 302-C.—Publishes certain Colonial Office Circular despatch communicating the decision of the Secretary of State for the Colonies to authorise the Imperial Institute to undertake in future for an appropriate fee researches, investigations, analysis, etc., required by private individuals and firms	262
No. 1078-I. B.—Directs that certain additions shall be made, under the head "Rewa Kantha" to the list annexed to the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department No. 2053-I. B., dated the 22nd September 1911, of Courts in Native States by which the decrees passed by Civil Courts in British India may be executed		DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.	
No. 1099-I. C.—Publishes corrigendum in the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department, No. 985-(A)-I. C., dated the 3rd June 1915, announcing the award of the Kaisar-i-Hind Medal of the second class for Public Service in India to certain persons, for the entry "Bai Sundrabai, wife of Mr. V. R. Sirur, Vakil of the High Court of Judicature, Bombay," substitute "Bai Sundrabai, wife of Mr. Dattatraya Narayan Sirur of Messrs. N. Sirur and Company, Bombay"	770	Commerce and Trade.	
No. 1178-I. B.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 35 of the Court Fees Act, 1870 (VII of 1870), as applied to or as in force in the areas specified in the schedule, makes in the said areas the remissions hereinafter set forth in the fees leviable under Articles 11, 12 and 12-A of the first schedule of the said Act, so as applied or as in force, on	771	No. 2192-W.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), as amended by Act XII of 1914, the Governor General in Council is pleased to restrict the taking by sea of wheat and wheat flour of British India in certain manner	
		No. 3195-W.—Prohibits on and from 1st April 1915, up to and including the 31st of March 1916, the taking by sea or wheat out of British India	479
		No. 3196-W.—Directs that on and from the 1st April 1915, up to and including the 31st of March 1916, no wheat flour shall be taken out of British India unless a permit in this behalf signed by the Chief Customs Officer is produced to the Customs Collector at the port of export in respect of such wheat flour and such wheat flour is shipped in accordance with the terms of such permit	479

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No. 708-W.—In supersession of the notification in this department, No. 1185-W., dated the 28th November 1914, a Royal Proclamation is published for general information, revising the List of Articles to be treated as Contraband of War	190	No. 1919-W.—Directs that the words "and exports of Cinchona Bark and Senna to the United Kingdom" shall be added to the entry in column 11 of exceptions to the prohibition on the export of "Medical and Surgical stores and equipment of every description, other than Nux Vomica, Castor seed and Mustard seed," in the Schedule appended to the Notification in this department No. 25-W.-Customs, dated the 17th October 1914, as amended by Notification No. 1717-W., dated the 12th December 1914	322
No. 1631-W.—Whereas by paragraph 4, clause 1 of the Hostile Foreigners Trading Order, dated the 14th November 1914, hostile foreigners are prohibited from carrying on or engaging in any trade or business in British India except under a general or special license issued by or under the authority of the Governor General in Council, and it is desirable that a general license under paragraph 4 of the said order should be granted to a class of persons who fall within the definition of "hostile foreigner" in the said order. Now, therefore, authorises the carrying on of trade or business in British India by Asiatic subjects of the Ottoman Empire	280	No. 2051-20.—Prohibits the bringing, by sea or by land, into British India of any copy of the pamphlet entitled "The New Era, New ideals of the New Era," by L. Har Dyal, published in Urdu and Gurmukhi by the Ghadr Press, San Francisco	349
No. 2263-W.—Directs that, the licenses specified in the schedules annexed to this notification shall remain in force for the certain periods, viz., in the case of the licenses specified in Schedule I, until the 4th August 1915, and in the case of the licenses specified in Schedule II, so long as the Trading Order aforesaid shall remain in force	405	No. 2089-79.—Exempts springs used for air-guns from the duty leviable thereon the importation into British India, under head 5 of the second Schedule to the Indian Tariff Act, 1894 (VIII of 1894), as amended by the Indian Tariff Act, 1894, Amendment Act, 1896 (III of 1896)	406
No. 2987-W.—Publishes Royal Proclamation relating to trading with the Enemy (occupied territory)	479	No. 2204-W.—Directs that certain amendment to be made in the Notification in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 1670-W., dated the 9th December 1914	407
No. 3734-W.—Publishing a Royal Proclamation adding certain articles to the list of articles to be treated as Contraband of War	562	No. 2221-W.—Directs that certain amendments to be made in the Notification in this Department, No. 1669-W., dated the 9th December 1914	407
No. 4676-W.—Publishes a Royal Proclamation in Council	612	No. 2528-W.—Directs that certain entry shall be inserted in the Schedule appended to the Notification in this Department No. 25-W., dated the 17th October 1914	434
No. 8414-W.—Notification announcing that the Admiralty have established a blockade on the Asia Minor Coast from noon of the 3rd June 1915	772	No. 2561-W.—Prohibits the export of the certain classes of goods to all ports in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than those of the United Kingdom, Russia (except the Baltic ports), Belgium, France, Spain and Portugal	434
No. 9847-W.—Publishes certain Royal Proclamation by the King	814	No. 2607-W.—Directs that certain entry shall be inserted in the Schedule appended to the Notification in this Department, No. 25-W., dated 17th October 1914	435
Companies.		No. 2645-W.—In supersession of Notification No. 1717-W., dated 12th December 1914, directs that the words "other than (1) Nux Vomica, (2) Castor seed, Mustard seed, Linseed and oils extracted therefrom," shall be added after the entry "Medical and surgical stores and equipment of every description," in column 1 of the Schedule appended to the Notification in this Department, No. 25-W. (Customs), dated the 17th October 1914	435
No. 2551-3.—Exempts the Baptist Missionary Society Corporation, Calcutta, from the requirements of sub-section (3) of the section 277	433	No. 2699-W.—Directs that proviso (d) in the Notification in this Department, No. 1669-W. (Customs), dated the 9th December 1914, shall be deleted	435
No. 5660-5.—Makes certain amendment in the Indian Companies Rules, 1914, published with the notification of the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 1271-23-C., dated the 28th March 1914	654	No. 2894-W.—Publishes Royal Proclamation, prohibiting under section 8 of "The Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879," and section one of "The Exportation of Arms Act, 1900," and section one of "The Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914," the exportation from the United Kingdom of warlike stores	453
Customs.		No. 3358-W.—Republishes certain Order in Council	496
No. 491-W.—Republishes certain Order in Council for general information	161	No. 3554-59.—Directs that for the item "Sugar, crystallised and soft, refined in China" of entry No. 8 in the Notification No. 11590-120, dated the 19th December 1914, shall be substituted	561
No. 492-W.—Republishes certain Order in Council	162		
No. 709-W.—Republishes certain Order in Council for general information	191		
No. 1210-W.—Republishes certain Order in Council	247		
No. 1336-W.—Directs that certain amendments shall be made in the notification in this department, No. 1669-W., dated the 9th December 1914	247		
No. 1799-W.—Republishes certain Order in Council	280		
No. 1486-16.—Directs that in entry No. 8 in the Schedule to the Notification of the Government of India in this department, No. 11590-120, dated the 19th December 1914, after the item "Sugar, crystallised, soft, refined in China," certain insertions shall be made	322		

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No. 3957-W.—Republishes certain Order in Council by the Lords of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council	589	Notification in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 25-W., dated the 17th October 1914	773
No. 4384-W.—Prohibits the export of guts and bladders to Scandinavian countries, Holland, Italy and Switzerland	610	No. 9149-W.—Publishes certain Order in Council for general information	790
No. 5453-W.—Prohibits the export of lacs of all kinds including shellac, gun lac, stick lac, but not lac dye to all foreign ports in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas other than those of France, Russia (except Baltic ports), Spain and Portugal	654	No. 9175-W.—Prohibits the bringing by sea or by land into British India of all goods, from Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, Switzerland and Italy, unless certificates of origin in the form prescribed in the annexed schedule are presented to Customs Collector at the port of import in respect of such goods, wares or Merchandise	791
No. 5863-W.—Prohibits the export of raw cotton to all foreign ports in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas other than those of France, Russia (except Baltic ports), Spain and Portugal	673	No. 9195-W.—Directs that the words " or the Black Seas " shall be deleted in the Notification in this Department, No. 7050-W., dated 22nd May 1915	792
No. 6101-W.—Prohibits the export of Rice to Egypt and all neutral ports on the Mediterranean and the Red Seas	674	No. 9911-W.—Directs that certain amendment shall be made in the Schedule appended to the Notification in this Department, No. 25-W., dated the 17th October 1914, as amended by Notification No. 8395-W., dated the 12th June 1915	815
No. 6314-W.—Republishes certain Order in Council by the Lords of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council	674		
No. 6405-W.—Directs that certain amendments shall be made in the Notification in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 1669-W., dated the 9th December 1914	674		
No. 6566-W.—Directs that certain amendment shall be made in the Notification of the Government of India in this Department, No. 1670-W., dated the 9th December 1914	675		
No. 6600-W.—Directs that certain amendments shall be made to the Schedule appended to the Notification in this Department, No. 25-W., dated the 17th October 1914	675		
No. 7050-W.—Directs that no goods shall be taken either by sea or by land out of British India to any foreign place in Europe or on the Mediterranean or the Black Seas, with the exception of the United Kingdom, Russia and France, unless declarations of ultimate destination, in the form prescribed in the Schedule and signed by the actual exporter or by some responsible representative of the actual exporter (or in the case of a limited Company by : Director, Secretary, Manager or other responsible officer) having a personal and first-hand knowledge of the enquiries, made and of the fact stated in the Declaration, are presented to the Customs Collector at the port of export in respect of such goods, wares or merchandise	691		
No. 7051-W.—Prohibits the export of lacs of all kinds including shellac, gum lac, stick lac, but not lac dye, to all ports in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas other than those of the United Kingdom, France, Russia (except Baltic Ports), Spain and Portugal	692		
No. 7052-W.—Prohibits the export of raw cotton to all ports in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas other than those of the United Kingdom, France, Russia (except Baltic Ports), Spain and Portugal	692		
No. 7073-W.—Publishes certain Order in Council by the Lords of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council	692		
No. 7113-W.—Prohibits the export of Rice to Denmark, Norway and Sweden	693		
No. 7616-W.—Publishes certain Order in Council by the Lords of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council	722		
No. 8256-W.—Publishes certain Order in Council by the Lords of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council	772		
No. 8395-W.—Directs that certain amendments shall be made in the Schedule appended to the			
		Emigration.	
		No. 452-157-C.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 81 of the Indian Emigration Act, 1908 (XVII of 1908), certain amendments shall be made in the rules published with Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, No. 94-E., dated the 18th March 1888	163
		No. 4315-4331-68.—Publishes a Resolution regarding the date of extension of the prohibition against the employment of unskilled labourers at Ports of entry in British Columbia	600
		No. 5109.—Appoints Major W. M. Kennedy to be the Chairman of the Assam Labour Board, and further approves the elections of certain gentlemen to be members of the Board as representatives of certain bodies	635
		No. 9086.—Directs that section 7 of the Assam Labour and Emigration (Amendment) Act, 1915 (No. VIII of 1915) shall come into force with effect from 1st July 1915	790
		Excise.	
		No. 911-71.—Directs that duty at the rate of Rs. 15 per seer shall be levied, with effect from the 1st April 1915, upon all opium imported into the North-West Frontier Province	248
		No. 2383-71.—Directs that duty at the rate of Rs. 15 per seer shall be levied, with effect from 1st April 1915, upon all opium imported into the Punjab	460
		No. 2384-71.—Directs that duty at the rate of Rs. 7 per seer shall be levied, with effect from 1st April 1915, upon all opium, except poppy-heads, produced in any State subject to the political control of the Punjab Government and imported into the Punjab	460
		Explosives.	
		No. 706-39.—Declares that acetylene, when liquid or when subject to a pressure above that of the atmosphere capable of supporting a column of water exceeding two hundred and fifty inches in height, and whether or not in admixture with other substances, or when in admixture with atmospheric air or with oxygen gas in whatever proportion and at whatever	

pressure, and whether or not in admixture with other substances, shall be deemed to be an explosive within the meaning of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884 (IV of 1884), subject to certain exception that if it be shown to the satisfaction of the Governor General in Council that acetylene declared to be an explosive by the Notification No. 390-39, when in admixture with any substance, or in any form or condition, is not possessed of explosive properties, the Governor-General in Council may, by order, exempt such acetylene from being deemed to be an explosive within the meaning of the said Act . . .

No. 729-39.—Declares that acetylene when liquid or when subject to a pressure above that of the atmosphere capable of supporting a column of water exceeding two hundred and fifty inches in height, and whether or not in admixture with other substances or when in admixture with atmospheric air or with oxygen gas in whatever proportion and at whatever pressure, and whether or not in admixture with other substances, shall be deemed to be an explosive within the meaning of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884 . . .

No. 736-39.—In modification of the Foreign Department Notification No. 1236-I. B., dated the 22nd March 1901, so far as it relates to acetylene in the Cantonment of Secunderabad and in supersession of this department Notification No. 1195 dated the 10th February 1912, and in exercise of the powers conferred by Sections 17 and 6 of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884 (IV of 1884), as applicable to the Cantonments of Sec.

bad by the Foreign Department Notification No. 582-I. B., dated the 22nd March 1913, declares that acetylene, when liquid or when subject to a pressure above that of the atmosphere capable of supporting a column of water exceeding two hundred and fifty inches in height, and whether or not in admixture with other substances or when in admixture with atmospheric air or with oxygen other substances, shall be deemed to be an explosive within the meaning of the said Act . . .

No. 2484-13.—Corrigendum in the Notification in this department, No. 729-39, dated the 30th January 1915, published at pages 211 and 212, Part I of the *Gazette of India* of the same date, for the words and figures "No. 4742-I., dated the 4th November 1887," in the fourth line of the preamble read "No. 3510-I.B., dated the 3rd November 1913" . . .

Geology and Minerals.

No. 2455-C.—For the purposes of rules 32 and 33 of the rules framed under section 20 of the Indian Mines Act, 1901 (VIII of 1901), and published with Notification No. 2968-82-Geology and Minerals, dated the 21st April 1906, the Governor General in Council has approved of the Columbia University in New York in respect of the degree of Engineer of Mines . . .

Industries.

No. 9393-W.—Directs that the words "Egypt and" shall be deleted in the Notification in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 6101-W., dated 15th May 1915 . . .

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Insurance.

No. 1326-132-C.—Exempts the Mutual Educational Association of Simla from all the provisions of the Indian Life Assurance Companies Act, 1912 (VI of 1912) . . .

No. 2298.—Makes certain amendments in the Indian Life Assurance Companies Rules, 1913, published with the Notification of this department, No. 5555-97, dated the 19th July 1913, and amended by Notification No. 2184-6, dated the 1st April 1914 . . .

No. 3886-8.—Declares that the Royal London Auxiliary Insurance Company, Limited, carries on life assurance business in the United Kingdom in accordance with the Assurance Companies Act, 1909 (9 Ed. VII, Cap. 49) . . .

Merchant Shipping.

No. 2841-W.—Publishes certain notice to Mariners, No. 137 of 1915, issued by the Admiralty . . .

No. 3346-W.—Publishes the Admiralty request that Port officers may be directed to acquaint British shipping of certain arrangements regarding light vessels in English Channel off Folkestone which have effect from about 1st April . . .

No. 5851-20.—Publishes a Resolution, with reference to the Resolution of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 156-67, dated the 9th January 1914 . . .

Patent and Designs.

No. 149.—By paragraph 5 (1) of Trading with the Enemy Proclamation No. 11 of 9th September 1914, as amended and extended by Proclamation, dated the 5th of November 1914, payment of any sum of money to or for the benefit of persons or a body of persons resident in the territories of the German Empire or in the Dual Monarchy of Austria-Hungary or in the respective colonies and dependencies thereof or in the territories of the Sultan of Turkey other than any territory in the occupation of the British Government or its colonies, in this license and in the said Proclamations referred to as "enemy country" is prohibited; by paragraph 8 of the said Proclamation it is provided that nothing in the Proclamation shall be taken to prohibit anything which shall be expressly permitted by license whether such license be granted to individuals or to be announced as applying to person; by paragraph 3 of Proclamation, dated 8th October 1914, power to grant such licenses on behalf of the Crown may be exercised in India by the Governor General . . .

Now therefore Viceroy and Governor General authorises all persons residing, being or carrying on business in British India to pay any fees necessary for obtaining the grant, or for obtaining the renewal of patents, or for obtaining the registration of trade marks or designs or the renewal of such registration in an "enemy country" and also to pay on behalf of an "enemy" any fees payable in British India on application for, or renewal of, the grant of a patent, or on application for the registration of designs or the renewal of such registration . . .

No. 5073-9.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 3 and 4 of the Indian Patents and

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Designs (Temporary Rules) Act, 1915, makes certain rules	634	of the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department, No. 3207, dated the 29th June 1889	612
Post Office.		No. 4635.—Directs that the words "at the rate in force on the date of removal" shall be added after the word "thereon" at the end of rule 16 of the rules published with the Notification of the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department, No. 1908-S. R., dated the 10th April 1901	612
No. 36-3.—Certain days will be observed as Post Office holidays in the several postal circles during the year 1915, in addition to the holidays on Sundays, New Year's Day, Good Friday, the King-Emperor's Birthday and Christmas Day	40	No. 9222.—Prohibits the taking of Manurial mixtures containing saltpetre by sea or by land out of British India	792
No. 773-14.—Directs that certain shall be omitted from the list of places specified in clause (1) of the Note to Rule 1 of the rules published with this Department Notification No. 2883-45, dated the 26th April 1913	213	Telegrams.	
No. 5095.—Directs that certain revised rule shall be substituted for rule 152 of the rules published with the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 2883-45, dated the 26th April 1913	635	No. 6265-62.—Directs that certain amendments shall be made in the rules published with the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 6975-137, dated the 16th September 1909, as subsequently amended	675
No. 5517-72.—Declares that Samoa, New Guinea (except Dutch New Guinea), the Bismark Archipelago (comprising New Britain, New Ireland, New Hanover, Admiralty Islands, etc.), the island of Nauru in the Marshall Islands, the islands of Bongainville and Buka in the Solomon Islands, and the Districts of Lomeland, Misahöhe, Kette-Krachi as well as the part of the Mangu-Yendi District forming the Dagomba Country in Togo shall be added to the list of British Possessions for which the latter rate of postage from India is one anna per ounce, which was published under rule 3 of the rules published with the Notification in this Department, No. 2883-45, dated the 26th April 1913, and which was subsequently amended by the Notification in this Department No. 9107-115, dated the 12th September 1914	654	FINANCE DEPARTMENT.	
No. 9016-90.—Directs that certain amendments shall be made in the rules published with the notification of the Government of India in this Department, No. 2883-45, dated 26th April 1913	780	No. 120-F.—Makes in the whole of British India the remissions hereinafter set forth in the fees leviable under Articles 11, 12 and 12-A of the first schedule of the Court Fees Act, 1870 (VII of 1870), on the property of any person subject to military law either under the Army Act (44 and 45 Vict., C. 58), or under the Indian Army Act, 1911 (VIII of 1911), who is killed or dies of wounds inflicted, accident occurring or disease contracted within twelve months before death, while on active service in the present war	160
No. 9536-105.—Directs that certain amendments shall be made in the rules issued with the Notification of the Government of India in this Department, No. 2883-45, dated the 26th April 1913	813	No. 371-F.—Remits, in the whole of British India, the fees chargeable under Articles (a) and (b) of Schedule II of Court Fees Act, 1870 (VII of 1870), on applications for mutation of names in respect of the property of any person subject to military law either under the Army Act (44 and 45 Vict., C. 58), or under the Indian Army Act, 1911 (VIII of 1911), who is killed or dies of wounds inflicted, accident occurring or disease contracted within twelve months before death, while on active service in the present war	350
Salt.		Accounts and Finance.	
No. 4631.—Directs that certain amendments shall be made in the rules published with the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department Notification No. 1892, dated the 27th June 1884, as subsequently amended	610	No. 84-A.—Prescribes the stock or debentures of or shares in Sialkot-Narowal Railway company as those upon the security of which the Presidency Banks are authorised to advance and lend money and open cash credits under section 36 (a) of the Act	209
No. 4632.—Directs that certain amendments shall be made in the rules published with the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department Notification No. 547-Excise, dated the 25th January 1905	611	No. 133-A.—In pursuance of Rule 22 of the Rules made by the Government of India under section 14 of the Indian Securities Act, XIII of 1886, certain list is hereby advertised of Securities lost or destroyed, in respect of which an order has been made for payment of interest pending the issue of a duplicate security, or for the issue of such duplicate security. All persons, other than the respective claimants named below, who have any claim upon these securities should communicate immediately with the Comptroller of Currency, the Treasury, Calcutta	264
No. 4633.—Directs that in the Notification of the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department, No. 549-Exc., dated the 25th January 1905, the words "or any subsequent Notification" shall be inserted after the words and figures "Notification No. 541-Exc. of this date"	611	No. 280-A.—Prescribes the stock or debentures of, or shares in, Pachora-Jamner Railway Company as those upon the security of which the Presidency Banks are authorised to advance and lend money and open cash credits	
No. 4634.—Directs that the words "at the rate in force on the date of removal" shall be added after the word "thereon" at the end of rule 16 of the rules published with the Notification			

under section 36 (a) of the Presidency Banks Act (XI of 1876)	Page 477
No. 442-A.—Prescribes the stock or debentures of, or shares in, the Mymensingh-Bhairab Bazar Railways Company, Limited, as those upon the security of which the Presidency Banks are authorised to advance and lend money and open cash credits under section 36(a) of the Presidency Banks Act (XI of 1876)	690
No. 1115-F.—Publishes certain notice of the terms of issue of the new War Loan	811

Leave and Appointments.

No. 257-F. E.—In this Department Notification No. 212-F. E., dated the 16th February 1915, relating to Mr. W. J. Davids, for the words 'has been appointed as Chief Superintendent' substitute the words 'has been appointed to officiate as a Chief Superintendent'	350
No. 664-F. E.—Notifies that the designation of the Accountant General, Post Office and Telegraphs, has been altered to Accountant General, Posts and Telegraphs, and those of his Deputy and Assistant Accountants General to Deputy and Assistant Accountants General, Posts and Telegraphs	752

Pay, Allowances and Finance Officers.

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Ajmer; notifies that Pandit Bhava Dutta, head pandit of the govt. high school, Ajmer, who was apptd. to act as 6th profr. of the govt. coll., Ajmer, in notfn. No. 41-131, dated 9th Jan. 1913, is hereby made sub. <i>pro tem.</i> 6th profr. for certain period, and apptd. to offc. as 6th profr., 566; appts. Mr. J. A. DeSouza, confidential clerk, to be genl. mgr., court of wards, Ajmer; and invests him with the ordy. powers of a magte. of the 1st class to be exercised in the dist. of —; and also appts. him to be a sub-judge of the 1st class in the dist. of —; in supersession of all previous orders on the subject, imposes a duty of Rs. 10 a seer on ganja imported for consumption in — with effect from the 1st April 1915, 666; declares that the period from the 1st April to the 31st August in each year shall be a close time throughout the dist. of — for all the wild birds and animals specified in the sch. attd. to the Wild Birds and Animals Protection Act (VIII of 1912), except certain birds and animals, in regard to which the close time shall be as stated against them; notifies that at the bye-election held on the 20th March 1915 Babu Gawa Charan Singh was elected a member of the Ajmer munpl. comtee. for the city sub-ward No. 1 to fill the casual vacancy caused by the death of Seth Guman Mal Lodha, having accepted the resignation tendered by Rao Bahadur Raja Kandrap Sen, istimardar of Pisangan, of his apptt. of hony. magte. Pisangan, the powers confd. on him under notfn. No. 1135, dated 10th Oct. 1894, and notfn. No. 20-94-209, dated 20th Oct. 1894, are hereby withdrawn; appts. Kanwar Ranchor Dass to be an hony. magte. for a period of 3 years, and invests him with the ordy. powers of a magte. of the 3rd class to be exercised within the limits of the Pisangan estate, also appts. him to be a munsiff within the limits of the Pisangan estate for a period of 3 years, 743; invests Mr. Mangi Lal Dosi, tahsldr. of Deoli, with the ordy. powers of a magte. of the 2nd class, to be exercised within the limits of the Deoli cantt., 811; appts. Mr. Mangi Lal Dosi, to be a sub-judge of the 2nd class within the limits of the Deoli cantt., also invests him with powers of a judge of the court of small causes, to be exercised within the limits of the said cantt.; publishes addendum adding certain drug to the list published with notfn. No. 186-C., dated 28th Jan. 1914, at page 275 of the <i>Gazette of I.</i> , part II, dated 7th Feb. 1914, 812; publishes catalogue of books printed and published in — and regtd. under Act XXV of 1867, during the quarter which ended on the 31st Dec. 1914, 852; publishes decln. of land required for public purpose, 957; cancels notfn. No. 1439-866, dated 20th Dec. 1912, exempting ginning and pressing factories in — from the operation of sec. 22 (1) of the Indian Factories Act, XII of 1911; remits the fee chargeable under rule 9 of the rules published under notfn. No. 802-562-III, dated 16th July 1895, in respect of mutation of names in cases relating to the property of any person subject to mily. law either under the Army Act (44 and 45 Vic., c. 58) or under the Indian Army Act, 1911 (VIII of 1911), who, while on active service in the present war, is killed or suffers wounds, accident, or disease resulting in his death within a period of 12 months, 1011; makes certain rules in order to carry out the		purposes of the Insurance Societies Act, V of 1912, in —, 1061; makes certain amendments in the rules for the grant of certifs. entitling the holders thereof to work as audtrs. of companies, published with nitfn. No. 1422-1292-A., dated 8th Sept. 1914, 1067; declares that the 3rd June 1915 to be a public holiday on acct. of the birthday of H. I. M. the King-Emperor of I., 1118; makes certain amendment in the rules for the grant of certifs. entitling the holders thereof to work as audtrs. of companies, published in notfn. No. 1422-1292-A., dated 8th Sept. 1914, makes certain amendments in part IV of the rules relating to Patwaris, Girdawars, and Registrar Girdawars published under notfn. No. 319-1232, dated 10th March 1913, and republished under notfn. No. 724-695, dated 13th May 1914, 1263; publishes catalogue of books printed and published in — and regtd. under Act XXV of 1867, during the qr. which ended on the 31st of March 1915, 1419; publishes a draft of a notfn. which it is proposed to issue in exercise of the powers confd. by sec. 9 of the Indian Petroleum Act, 1899 (VIII of 1899), 1425; makes certain amendments in the — Petroleum Rules issued in notfn. No. 1530-1093, dated 14th Oct. 1909; cancels notfn. No. 2060-C.—1147, dated 6th Feb. 1915, 1426; publishes for criticism certain draft of a notfn. which it is proposed to issue in exercise of the powers confd. by sec. — of the Indian Petroleum Act, 1899 (VIII of 1899)	1482
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Baluchistan :—The Hon ^{ble} the A. G.-G. and C. C. in — approves of the renewal of the certif. of appl. granted to Khan Bahadur B. D. Patel, C.I.E., of Quetta, for the grant of licenses to prospect for minerals and of mining leases throughout — for the year 1915 ; approves of Sirdar Bahawal Khan Satikzai as a fit and proper person for the grant of licenses to prospect for minerals and for mining leases in — for the year 1915 ; approves of the renewal of the certif. of appl. granted to the — Mining Syndicate, Ltd., and Messrs. Clements for the grant of licenses to prospect for minerals and for mining leases throughout — for the year 1915, 25 ; publishes list of holidays to be observed in the public offices in — agency territories and British — during the year 1915, 63 ; sanctions the retention in govt. service up to the 1st May 1915 of R. S. L. Bhag Mal, extra asst. comr. of the 4th grade and persnl. Indian asst. to A. G.-G. in —, who attains the age of 55 years on the 17th Jan. 1915 ; cancels notfn. No. 3707-R., dated 29th Oct. 1914 ; sanctions the retention in govt. service up to the 4th Feb. 1916 of K. S. Gulzar Khan, extra asst. comr. of 5th grade and extra asst. comr., Duki, who attains the age of 55 years on the 4th Feb. 1915 ; nominates certain persons to be members of the Quetta Munpl. Comtee. during the year 1915, 64 ; appts. the asst. poll. agent, Quetta, to be vice-chairman of the Quetta Munpl. Comtee. during the year 1915, 65 ; approves of the renewal of the certif. of appl. granted to Messrs. Sorabjee and Co. of Quetta for the grant of licenses to prospect for minerals and for mining leases throughout — for the year 1915, 109 ; appts. Maj. C. E. Bruce, I.A., asst. poll. agent, Kohlu, Nasirabad, and ry. dist., to be an asst. sessions judge, in the Kohlu, Nasirabad and ry. sessions divn., 110 ; publishes certain addn. to clause (ii) of the prohibited areas published in notfn. No. 597, dated 11th Feb. 1914, 158 ; approves of the renewal of the certif. of appl. granted to Mian Mohamed Ismail for the grant of licenses to prospect for minerals and for mining leases throughout — for the year 1915, 189 ; appts. Maj. R. J. T. Stewart, I.A., asst. comt. magte. of Quetta, to be a magte. of 1st class within the limits of the Quetta cantt. and empowers him to try in a summary way all or any of the offences mentioned in sec. 260 of the Code of Criml. Pro-	

cedure, 1898 (V of 1898), 245 ; publishes erratum in the sch. showing list of holidays in — during 1915 published under notfn. No. 26-S., dated the 26th Dec. 1914, for the word "Sept." in column 2 against Dusehra read "Oct.", 327 ; appts. M. Aziz-ud-din, an extra asst. comr. and reve. asst. to the reve. comr. in —, to be a magte. of the 1st class within the limits of the Quetta dist., and under sec. 260 of the Code of Criml. Procedure empowers him to try, in a summary way, all or any of the offences in the latter sec., and appts. him to be an addl. dist. magte. within the limits of the Quetta dist., invests the court of the asst. poll. agent in Kohlu, Nasirabad and ry. dist. within jurisdn. to try an original suit filed by Bostan Khan and Ithar Khan Khosas of Nasirabad against H. M.'s Secy. of State for I. for the possession of 574 acres 19 ghantas of land situated in Deh Nurpur and Manjuti of the Nasirabad Tahsil, the value of which exceeds Rs. 10,000, 382 ; publishes declrn. of land required for public purpose, 503 ; directs that in notfn. No. 4826, dated 16th Oct. 1903, certain subdivns. shall be substituted opposite the entry "(2) The Zhob dist.", and cancels notfn. No. 137-S., dated 30th Jan. 1908 ; directs that certain amendments shall be made in the table annexed to notfn. No. 4827, dated 16th Oct. 1903, as subsequently amended ; directs that entry No. 4 in notfn. No. 4828, dated 16th Oct. 1903, be cancelled ; directs that certain amendments shall be made in notfn. No. 4831, dated 16th Oct. 1903, as subsequently amended, 564 ; directs that opposite entry No. 20 in the table annexed to notfn. No. 4832, dated 16th Oct. 1903, for the words "The Court of the Second Naib-Tahsldr. of Fort Sandeman and Lower Zhob Sub-Divn." the words "The Court of the Second Naib-Tahsldr. of Fort Sandeman" and against entry No. 20 (a) for the words "The Office of the Naib-Tahsldr. of Kakar Khurasan" and "The Court of the Naib-Tahsldr. of Kakar Khurasan" the words "The Office of the 3rd Naib-Tahsldr. of Fort Sandeman" and "The Court of the 3rd Naib-Tahsldr. of Fort Sandeman" shall be substituted ; directs that in order No. 3 of notfn. No. 4836, dated 16th Oct. 1903, opposite entry "(5) Zhob" for the words "The Fort Sandeman Tahsil and the Lower Zhob Sub-Divn." in the third column, the words "The Lower Zhob Sub-Divn." shall be substituted ; cancels notfn. No. 136-S., dated 30th Jan. 1908 ; sanctions the retirement from the public service on m. c. of Kazi Abdulla Jan, a provsl. extra asst. comr. of the 4th grade, 565 ; licenses the Revd. George Eldridge, minister, Methodist Episcopal Church, Quetta, to grant certifs. of marriage between native Christians within the territories administered by him as such agent, 618 ; sanctions the imposition of a tax at the rate of Rs. 5 per annum on every dog of the age of three months or over kept within the limits of the ry. area at Quetta as specified in the for. and poll. dept. notfn. No. 879-D., dated 21st Dec. 1914 ; prescribes certain rules for the collection of the tax imposed on dogs kept within the limits of the ry. area at Quetta as specified in the for. and pol. dept. notfn. No. 879-D., dated 21st Dec. 1914, 619 ; sanctions for a period not exceeding 4 months, with effect from the 24th March 1915, the creation of a

tempy. apptt. of an addl. extra asst. comr. on Rs. 300 p. m. and appts. M. Izazuddin Ahmad Khan, an extra asst. comr. of 6th grade, to the apptt. in question; he will work under the orders of the poll. agent and depy. comr., Quetta-Pishin; sanctions the retention in govt. service for a further period of two months, with effect from the 1st May 1915, of *Rai Sahib* Lala Bhagmal, extra asst. comr. of 4th grade and persnl. I. asst., 664; confers upon the secy., Quetta munpl. comtee., the powers of a suptd. of a salt reve. (who is supr. in rank to an inspr. of salt reve.) to be exercised by him within the limit of the Quetta munplty., and upon certain offrs. the powers of a salt reve. offr. specified in secs. 16 and 17 of the I. Salt Act, 1882 (XII of 1882), to be exercised by them within certain areas, also cancels notfn. Nos. 1246-Z., dated 12th Aug. 1907, and 192-R., dated 14th July 1911, 665; appts. Mirza Izazuddin Ahmad Khan, an extra asst. comr. of the 6th grade and *tempy.* addl. extra asst. comr. at Quetta, to be a magte. of the 1st class within the limits of the Quetta dist., and under sec. 260 of the Code of Criml. Procedure empowers him to try in a summary way all or any of the offences mentioned in the latter sec. directs that for entry No. 1 in the table annexed to notfn. No. 4832, dated 16th Oct. 1903, as amended subsequently, the certain entry shall be substituted; directs Mirza Izazuddin Khan, senr. munsif of Quetta, shall exercise jurisdiction in original suits of value not exceeding Rs. 1,000, 666; confers upon Mirza Izazuddin Ahmad Khan, *tempy.* extra asst. comr. at Quetta, the jurisdn. of a judge of a court of small causes in respect of suits not exceeding Rs. 500 in value to be exercised by him within the local limits of the dist. and tahsil of Quetta, 667; directs that certain amendments shall be made to the table annexed to para. 6 of notfn. No. 4836, dated the 16th Oct. 1903; publishes declm. of land required for public purpose, 810; appts. Mirza Izazuddin Ahmad Khan, an extra asst. comr. of the 6th grade and *tempy.* addl. extra asst. comr., Quetta, to be a spl. magte. of the 1st class in regard to cases genlly. within the limits of the Quetta cantt. for such time as he holds the *tempy.* apptt. and under sec. 260 of the Code of Criml. Procedure, 1898, empowers him to try in a summary way all or any of the offences mentioned in the latter sec., 867; remits the fees prescribed in not n. No. 318-S., dated 11th Feb. 1910, issued under sec. 38 of the Pun. Land Reve. Act, 1887 (XVII of 1887), as applied to the tahsil of Quetta, on mutation of names in respect of the property of any person subject to mily. law either under the Army Act (44 and 45 Vict., c. 58) or under the I. Army Act, 1911 (VIII of 1911), who is killed or dies of wounds inflicted, accident occurring or disease contracted within 12 months before death, while on active service in the present war, 918; appts. Mirza Izazuddin Ahmad Khan, *tempy.* addl. extra asst. comr., Quetta, to be an addl. judge of the court of small causes in the cantt. of Quetta, with the power to exercise jurisdn. in suits of which the value does not exceed Rs. 50, 960; appts. certain offrs., in virtue of their offices, to be offrs. of the excise dept. of various classes in certain local areas, 1069; orders that certain offrs. shall exercise, in virtue of their

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offices, the power of excise offrs. of various classes in certain local areas, 1070; declares that Thursday, the 3rd June 1915, shall be observed as a public holiday in honour of the birthday of H. M. the King-Emperor; notifies that Mr. A. Howard, M.A., C.I.E., impl. economic botanist, Agril. Research Institute, Pusa, and Mrs. Howard, M.A., 2nd impl. economic botanist of the same Institute, took over chge. of their duties under the — administration . . . 1113

Baluchistan (British):—The C. C. of — appts. Maj. C. E. Bruce, I.A., asst. comr., Sibi, to be an asst. sessions judge in the Sibi sessions divn., 110; extends the Local Authorities Loan Act, 1914 (IX of 1914) to the —, 424; licenses the Revd. George Eldridge, minister, Methodist Episcopal Church, Quetta, to grant certifs. of marriage between Native Christians within the territories under his administration, 618; appts. the Revd. George Eldridge, minister, Methodist Episcopal Church, Quetta, to be a registrar of births and deaths in — in respect of that class or classes of the community for which he is in the habit of *offg.* at baptisms and burials; directs that the Excise Regn., 1915 (I of 1915), shall come into force on the 1st day of April 1915, declares, with respect to the whole of —, that for the purposes of the Excise Regn., 1915 (I of 1915), the maximum limit of a retail sale of the excisable arts. which are published in a sch., 664; prescribes the age of 16 years as the limit of age below which employment of children on ~~any premises~~ shall be unlawful; ~~prescribes~~ the age of 15 years as the age under which it shall be unlawful for any licensed vendor or any person in his employ and *actg.* on his behalf to sell or give any excisable art. to any child; directs that no person shall have in his possession any excisable art. in excess of such quantity as may be declared from time to time under sec. 5 of the Excise Regn. to be the limit of retail sale of such art.; invests certain offrs. with certain powers to be exercised in virtue of their offices and within the limits of their respective chges.; cancels notfn. No. 1247-Z., dated 12th Aug. 1907, 665; directs that in notfn. No. 4370-R., dated 15th Dec. 1913, as subsequently amended, the entry "6-A. Barsh" relating to the exemption of the Indian medicinal preparation known as "Barsh" from the operation of the opium rules shall be inserted, 811; appts. the person for the time being holding the office of the reve. and jndl. comr. in — to be excise comr. under the Excise Regn., 1915 (I of 1915), 960; appts. certain offrs. to be, in virtue of their offices, offrs. of the excise dept. of certain classes in certain local areas; orders that certain offrs., in virtue of their offices, shall exercise the powers of excise offrs. of certain classes within the limits of their respective chges.; prescribes the powers of the various classes of excise offrs., 961; cancels notfn. No. 465-S., dated 21st Feb. 1908, Nos. 4581-R. and 4582-R., dated 19th Sept. 1912, appts. certain offrs., in virtue of their offices, to be offrs. of the excise dept. of certain classes in certain local areas; orders that certain offrs. shall exercise, in virtue of their offices, the powers of excise offrs. of certain classes, in certain local areas, 962; publishes declm. of land required for public purpose, 963; appts. the person for the time being

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	holding the office of the revs. and judl. comr. in — to be excise comr. under the Excise Regn., 1915 (I of 1915); appoints certain offrs. to be, in virtue of their offices, offrs. of the excise dept. of certain classes in certain areas, 1067; orders that certain offrs., in virtue of their offices, shall exercise the powers of excise offrs. of certain classes within the limits of their respective chges.; prescribes the powers of the various classes of excise offrs., 1068; cancels the notfn. No. 465-S., dated 21st Feb. 1908, and Nos. 4581-R. and 4582-R., dated 19th Sept. 1912; publishes decln. of land required for public purpose, 1069; in exercise of the powers confd. by sec. 3 of the Excise Regn., 1915 (I of 1915), declares that certain arts. shall be deemed to be ganja, bhang and charas	
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Aug. 1914; adds certain note to the form of restricted certifi. appended to the rule published with notfn. No. 2622-C. & I., dated 18th April 1914, 745; publishes catalogue of books regtd. in the province of — under Act XXV of 1867 and Act X of 1890 during the quarter ending 31st Dec. 1914, 781; publishes retns. of wholesale and retail prices current of food-grains, etc., in the mact — at the hd.-qrs. of — province during the fortnight ending 1st March 1915, 801; publishes retns. of births and deaths at certain munpl. towns in the province of — for week ending 3rd April 1915; publishes retn. of deaths regtd. in the — province during the half month ending 1st March 1915; publishes declm. of land required for public purpose, 802; invests Lala Jashta Ram, registrar of the small causes court, —, with the powers of a Munsif of the 2nd class with respect to cases genlly. within the limits of the — munplty. and of the — Notified Area, and directs that he shall be deemed for the purposes of the Pun. Courts Act, 1914, to be a munsif; also appts. him and confers upon him, within the local limits of the jurisdn. of the said court, the powers of a judge of a court of small causes for the trial of suits of which the value does not exceed Rs. 20; defines the local limits of the jurisdn. of the court of small causes specified in column 1 of the published sch., to be those detailed in column 2 of the sch., and further directs that the jurisdn., so far as it is hereby declared to extend to the — munpl. and Notified Area limits of this court, shall vary with such changes in the limits of the — munplty. and Notified Area concerned as may from time to time be notified in the *Gazette of I.*, 803; makes certain rules, under sec. 11 of Act VIII of 1914, regdg. the grant of certifs. of regtn. and of driving licenses and for the regn. of the use of motor vehicles in the province of —, and cancels notfn. Nos. 1647 and 7096-Home, dated 16th Nov. 1912 and 25th Sept. 1913, 804; appts. Shafa-ul-mulk Hakim Razi-ud-din Ahmed Khan, to be sub-registrar of the — dist. for a period of 3 years, and cancels notfn. No. 7929-Home, dated 7th Nov. 1914, 808; makes certain rules under the provs. of the Ingress into I. Ordinance 1911, read with secs. 3 and 7 of the Foreigners Ordinance of 1914; declares that certain monuments are protected monuments within the meaning of the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act, VII of 1914, 862; publishes retn. of births and deaths at certain munpl. towns in the — province for the month of March 1915, 863; publishes retn. of births and deaths at certain munpl. towns in the province of — for week ending 10th April 1915, 867; publishes catalogue of books regtd. in the province of — under Act XXV of 1867 and Act X of 1890 during the quarter ending 31st March 1915, 909; declares that certain kind of liquor shall, for the purposes of secs. 18, 24, 26, 27, 30 and 64 of the Pun. Excise Act, 1914 (I of 1914), be deemed to be "country liquor" and "for liquor," respectively, 918; publishes retns. of wholesale and retail prices current of food-grains, etc., at the hd.-qrs. of the — province during the fortnight ending 15th April 1915, 919; publishes retn. of births and deaths at certain munpl. towns in the province of — for week ending 17th April 1915; publishes retn. of deaths regtd. in the province of — during half-month ending 15th

April 1915; publishes certain revised by-laws made under the provs. of secs. 188(1) (i) and 199(1) of Munpl. Act, III of 1911, for the regn. and colln. of house-tax within the munpl. limits of —, and are appvd. by C. C., 920; declares that certain area entered in column 4 of the sch. annexed to notfn. No. 8693, dated 7th Dec. 1914, makes certain addns. owing to further acquisition in certain villages; makes certain addns. to the schs. annexed to notfns. Nos. 8693 and 8695, dated 7th Dec. 1914, 957; publishes retn. of births and deaths at certain munpl. towns in the province of — for week ending 24th April 1915; cancels notfn. No. 2468-Home, dated 15th April 1915; publishes classified list of dist. jails in the — province for the year 1915-16, 958; publishes retn. of deaths regtd. in the province of — during the half-month ending 30th April 1915; publishes retn. of births and deaths at certain munpl. towns in the province of — for the week ending 1st May 1915, 1006; declares forfeited to H. M. all copies of the lithographed leaflet in Urdu headed "Jahidu fi sabil-il-lah" (Do Jihad in the path of God), the contents of which appear to the C. C. to be of the nature described in sec. 4, sub-sec. (1), of the Indian Press Act, I of 1910, inasmuch as they have a tendency to bring into hatred and contempt the govt. established by law in British I.; declares the portion of the reve. estate published in a sch., to be an estate within the meaning of the definition of sec. 3 of the Act XVII of 1887; and directs, under sec. 32 of the said Act, that a record of rights be made for the above area; and also directs, under sec. 32(2) of the said Act, that the record of rights of certain estates shall be spilly. revised, 1007; publishes certain revised by-laws made under the provs. of secs. 188(1) (i) (ii) (iii) (iv) (v) and 199 of Act III of 1911 (The Pun. Munpl. Act), regdg. the regn. of lodging houses within the munpl. limits of —, 1008; publishes retns. of wholesale and retail prices current of food grains, etc., at the hd.-qrs. of the — province at the close of the half month ending 30th April 1915, 1009; appts. Lala Balu Parshad, a magte. of the 1st class, and confers upon him the powers of a magte. of the 1st class in regard to cases genlly. to be exercised within the limits of the — munplty.; appts. Lala Ram Chand "Lohiya," a magte. of the 2nd class, and confers upon him the powers of a magte. of the 2nd class in regard to cases genlly. to be exercised within the limits of the — munplty., and also directs that the aforesaid magte. shall sit with and exercise the powers as a member of the bench of hony. magtes. constituted for the — munplty. by notfn. No. 34, dated 1st Oct. 1912; publishes erratum in lines 1 and 2 of notfn. No. 2372-Home, dated the 10th of April 1915, for "27th of March 1915" read "27th of Feb. 1915," 1010; confirms notfn. No. 1995-Edn., dated 26th March 1915, which declared that certain monuments to be protected monuments; declares the area within the boundaries described in a sch. to be a cantt. for the purpose of the Cantts. Act, 1910 (XV of 1910) and of all other enactments for the time being in force, 1045; publishes a sch. defining the boundaries of the "New Cantt., —," 1046; appts. Capt. H. W. F. Paterson, cantt. magte., to be a magte. of 1st class within the limits of the new cantt., —; and invests him with powers under sec. 565 of the

Code of Criml. Procedure, 1898, within the limits of the said cantt.; and to try summarily in the said cantt. the offences specified in sec. 260 of the said Code; also appts. him to be a justice of the peace within and for the province of —; and invests him with all the powers of a collr. under the said Act, except those specified in secs. 9(2), 12, 18(1) (b), 31 and 36, 1057; publishes retn. of births and deaths at certain munpl. towns in the province of — for week ending 8th May 1915; declares that H. M. the King-Emperor's birthday will be celebrated on Thursday, the 3rd June 1915, and will be observed as a public holiday in the province of —; publishes retns. of births and deaths at certain munpl. towns in the province of — for the month of April 1915, 1058; publishes retns. of wholesale and retail prices current of food-grains, etc., at the hd.-qrs. of the — province at the close of the half month ending 15th May 1915, 1115; notifies that Chaudhri N. Ahmad, tahskdr., assumed chge. of his duties as extra asst. comr., —; and apptd. a magte. of 1st class in the — dist.; also appts. him to perform the functions of a collr. within the limits of the — dist.; and to hear and determine the suits mentioned in the first group in sub-sec. (3) of sec. 77 of the Pun. Tenancy Act, XVI of 1887, and also invests him with the powers of a collr. under the Act II of 1886 except those specified in secs. 9(2), 12, 18(1) (b), 31 and 36, 1116; makes certain addn. to rule 5 of the rules published with notfn. No. 2622-C, & L., dated 18th April 1914; publishes retn. of deaths regstd. in the province of — during the half-month ending the 15th May 1915; publishes retn. of births and deaths at certain munpl. towns in the province of — for week ending 15th May 1915, 1117; directs that referees. to the authorities mentioned in the notfn. of the Govt. of the U. P., Nos. 1026-IX-160 and 1028-IX-160, dated 21st Dec. 1912, shall be construed, 1118; publishes erratum in line 2 of the sch. published with notfn. No. 3188-Mily., dated 13th May 1915, for "Bom., Baroda and C. I. metre gauge ry. line" substitute "B., B. and C. I. metre gauge ry. line"; appts. Mr. R. H. Page to perform all the duties of a dist. supdt. of police under the Act V of 1861 (The Police Act) in the — dist.; appts. the electrical engr., — province, to be the authority to hear appeals under sec. 12 of the Pun. Steam-Boilers and Prime-Movers Act, 1902, II of 1902, in lieu of the depy. comr. of —; publishes retn. of births and deaths at certain munpl. towns in the province of — for week ending 25th May 1915; publishes certain by-laws has been made to regulate the constn. of bldgns. under sec. 189(3) and 190 of Act III of 1911, within the limits of the — munplty., 1162; confirms notfn. No. 2541, dated 17th April 1915, which declared that certain monuments to be protected monuments, 1167; publishes a draft amendment for criticism which it is proposed to make in the rules made under sec. 9 of the Indian Petroleum Act, 1899, which were published in Pun. Govt. notfn. No. 90, dated 15th Feb. 1909, 1265; makes certain amendments in the rules for the importation, possession and transport of petroleum in the province of —, published with Pun. Govt. notfn. No. 90, dated 15th Feb. 1909; declares that Mr. P. L. Orde offd. as senr. supdt. of police, —, for the period from the 17th Aug. to the

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13th Sept. 1914; publishes retn. of deaths regstd. in the province of — during half-month ending the 31st May 1915, 1266; publishes retn. of births and deaths at certain munpl. towns in the province of — for week ending 20th May 1915, 1267; publishes erratum in the sch. to notfn. No. 3188-Mily., dated 13th May 1915, against —

*Bom. Pillars 5-6	for 41° 51' read 41° 51'
" " 66-67	" 1533 " 1535
" " 85-86	" 339 " 393
" " 105-106	" 101 " 106
" " 138-139	" 36° 33' " 36° 53'

1420; declares that the clerk of the court of the dist. judge's court, —, shall cease to hold the apptt. of notary public under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881 (XXVI of 1881) and that the clerk of the court of the addl. dist. judge's court, —, be apptd. a notary public under the said Act and exercise his function as such as within the — dist.; removes certain persons from the office of notary public apptd. under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881 (XXVI of 1881); appts. certain persons to be notaries public and to exercise their functions as such within the — dist.; publishes retns. of wholesale and retail prices current of food-grains, etc., at the hd.-qrs. of the — province at the close of the half month ending 31st May 1915, 1427; publishes retns. of births and deaths at certain munpl. towns in the province of — for week ending 5th June 1915, 1428; publishes certain revised rules made by the Govt. of the U. P., C. as required by sec. 5 of the Construction of Records Act III of 1871 in exercise of the powers confd. by sec. 4 of the said Act, 1429; publishes for criticism certain draft amendment which it is proposed to make in the rules made under sec. 9 of the Indian Petroleum Act, 1899, which were published in Pun. Govt. notfn. No. 90, dated 15th Feb. 1909; publishes retn. of births and deaths at certain munpl. towns in the province of — for week ending 12th June 1915; publishes a scheme for the management of the Sanwal Das Trust, 1479; publishes retns. of wholesale and retail prices current of food-grains, etc., at the hd.-qrs. of the — province at the close of the half month ending 15th June 1915

1480

Delhi Province, P. W. D. :- Cancels notfn. No. 2584-E., dated 22nd Dec. 1914, 110; publishes decltn. of land required for public purpose, 290, 556, 671; cancels p. w. d. notfn. No. 1303-W., dated 6th May 1914, declaring land mentioned thereof, is now not required and is released from the operations of the said notfn., 671; publishes erratum in notfn. No. 767-W., dated 5th March 1915, regdg. the acquisition of land at the Qutab for the words "for the extn. of the Metcalfe Estate at the Qutab" read "for the extn. of the grounds of the Qutab in the direction of the Metcalfe Estate," 708; publishes erratum in notfn. No. 625-E., dated 3rd Nov. 1913, regdg. the apptt. of Mr. C. G. Blomfield for "Architectural Draftsman" read "Asst. Architect"; cancels notfn. No. 715-E., dated 30th April 1914

1443

DeMollo, Mr. P. J., tel. mr., posts and tels., pay Rs. 220—250, apptd. to off. as depy. supdt., 2nd class

1023

Denham, Mr. G. C., addl. supdt. of police, Delhi, services of — replaced at displ. of Govt. of I.

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Dennehy, Mr. W. C. , supdt. of post offices, 4th grade, granted priv. leave		Earle, Mr. P. D. , supdt. of post offices, confirmed in 3rd grade	
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Desikachari, Mr. V. , supdt. of post offices, 4th grade, granted priv. leave, combined with leave on p. a.		Edie, Mr. G. R. , technical telegraphist, posts and tels., promptd. to depy. supdt., 2nd class, offg.	
Deyreux, F. A. C. :—Appln. for patent filed by —, 48, 363, 452, 691, 766		Edmundson, Mr. J. , depy. supdt., 2nd class, posts and tels., engng. branch, promptd. permittly. to 1st class	
Devan, Mr. Darashaw P. , supdt., R. M. S., granted priv. leave		Elder, Mr. J. B. , inspg. telegraphist, posts and tels., promptd. to depy. supdt., 2nd class, offg.	
Lavey, Mr. J. O. , 3rd class asst. surgn., granted priv. leave, combined with leave on m. c.		Elektro-Osmose Aktiengesellschaft (Graf Schwerin Gesellschaft) :—Appln. for patent filed by —	
Maula, Havldr. Maj. , Mewar Bhil Corps, promptd. to be jemdr.		Elliot, A. A. Lacey and E. C. :—Appln. for patent filed by —, 644, 832	
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Dickson, C. A. Dickson and A. A. C. :—Appln. for patent filed by —, 452, 644		Ellis, Capt. S. G. V. , asst. milty. acctt., 1st class, milty. acctt. dept., apptd. to draw, in addn. to pay of that grade, the difference between pay as asst. milty. acctt., 1st class, and pay and actg. allee. as asst. milty. acctt., 2nd class, and offg. milty. acctt., 4th class; ceased to draw the above difference, 874; apptd. to offic. as milty. acctt., 4th class	
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Dina, A. :—Appln. for patent filed by — 452, 691		Eufon Co., Ltd. :—Renewal fees paid —	
Ditmer, R. , Brunner Bros. Ltd. :—Specfn. of invn. filed by —		Evans, H. R. :—Appln. for patent filed by —, 724, 943, 1100, 1191, 1284	
Dixon, F. A. :—Appln. for patent filed by —		Ewen & anr. :—Renewal fees paid —	
D'Mello, Mr. A. T. B. , inspg. telegraphist, posts and tels., promptd. to depy. supdt., 2nd class, offg.		Ewing, Mr. E. W. , depy. exmr., 2nd grade milty. acctt. dept., granted leave on m. c.	
Donald, E. G. :—Appln. for patent filed by —		Expanded Metal Co., Ltd. :—Renewal fees paid —	
Donald, P. G. :—Appln. for patent filed by — 943, 1100		Explosives, Dept. of :—With refce. to notin. No. 4013-13, dated 6th June 1914, of the Govt. of I., dept. of com. and ind., publishing rules to regulate the manufacture, possession, sale, transport and importation of explosives, the list of "authorised explosives" referred to in rule 4(3) of the above rules is published for genl. information	
Dondoy and anr. :—Renewal fees paid —			
Doran, Mr. E. S. , supdt. of post offices, confirmed in 4th grade			
Douglas & Hodgson :—Appln. for patent filed by —			
D'Sa, Mr. L. F. B. , postmr., Jhansi, apptd. to be s. p. l. postmr., Jubbulpore			
D'Santos, Mr. A. S. , tel. mr. and offg. depy. supdt., 2nd class, apptd. promt. depy. supdt., 2nd class, on probn. for 1 year			
D'Santos, Mr. C. G. , depy. postmr., Mad., pay Rs. 300—400, granted priv. leave, combined with furlo., 130; granted an extn. of furlo.			
D'Silva, Mr. H. A. H. , I.S.M.D., 4th class asst. surgn., apptd. temply. as house surgn., Walker Hospl., Simla			
D'Souza, Mr. T. W. , offg. depy. supdt., 2nd class, posts and tels., reverted to tel. mr.			
Duckworth, Mr. E. V. , I.S.M.D., 1st class asst. surgn., services of — replaced at displ. of dir. medl. services in I.			
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Dutt, Babu Naresh Chandra , supdt. of post offices, 4th grade, granted priv. leave			
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Fernandes, Mr. B. C. , an extra asst. comr. of 4th grade and registrar of office of Hon'ble A. G.—C., Baluchistan, granted priv. leave		Ferrett (Mrs.), E. L. :—Appln. for patent filed by —, 1100	
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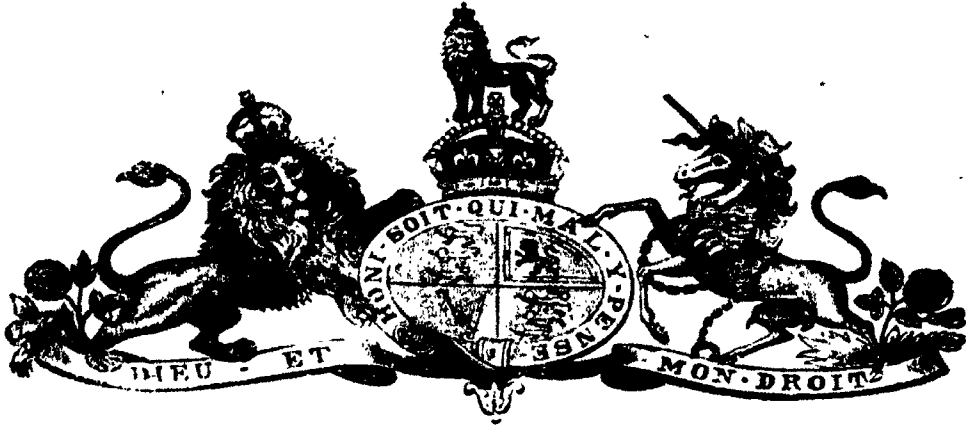
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DELHI, SATURDAY, JANUARY 1, 1916.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 1st January 1916.

His Majesty the KING, EMPEROR OF INDIA, has been pleased to grant a personal salute of 9 guns to Shri HAMIRSINHJI JASWATSINHJI Maharana of Danta.

J. B. WOOD,

Political Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

ORDER OF THE BATH.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 1st January 1916.

His Imperial Majesty the KING, EMPEROR OF INDIA, has been graciously pleased to give orders for the following promotion in, and appointments to, the Most Honourable Order of the Bath :—

To be an Ordinary Member of the Military Division of the 2nd Class or Knight-Commander of the said Most Honourable Order.

Major-General ARTHUR PHAYRE, C.B., Commanding Secunderabad Division.

To be Ordinary Members of the Military Division of the 3rd Class or Companions of the said Most Honourable Order.

Colonel (Temporary Brigadier-General) FRANCIS JOHN FOWLER, D.S.O.

Colonel (Temporary Brigadier-General) ALEXANDER HENRY EUSTACE, D.S.O.

Colonel (Temporary Brigadier-General) WYNDHAM CHARLES KNIGHT, D.S.O., A.-D.-C.

Colonel (Temporary Brigadier-General) FREDERICK HOPEWELL PETERSON, D.S.O.

Colonel FRANCIS HERBERT SULLIVAN THOMAS.

Colonel ARTHUR WILLIAM CRIPPS.

Colonel (Temporary Brigadier-General) CHARLES EDWARD HENDLEY.

Colonel (Temporary Brigadier-General) EDWARD HEARLE COLE.

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet-Colonel) WILLIAM WESTROPP WHITE, Indian Medical Service.

To be an Ordinary Member of the Civil Division of the 3rd Class or Companion of the said Most Honourable Order.

MONTAGU SHERARD DAWES BUTLER, Esquire, C.V.O., C.I.E., Indian Civil Service, lately Joint Secretary to the Royal Commission on Public Services in India.

J. B. WOOD,

Political Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

ORDER OF THE STAR OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 1st January 1916.

His Excellency the Grand Master of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India is pleased to announce that His Imperial Majesty the KING, EMPEROR OF INDIA, has been graciously pleased to make the following promotions in and appointments to, the said Order :—

To be a Knight Grand Commander.

His Excellency General Sir BEAUCHAMP DUFF, G.C.B., K.C.B.I., K.C.V.O., C.I.E., *A.D.C.*, Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty's Forces in India. .

To be Knights Commanders.

Sir STEYNING WILLIAM EDGERLEY, K.C.V.O., C.I.E., a Member of the Council of the Secretary of State for India.

The Honourable Mr. HARRINGTON VERNEY LOVETT, C.S.I., Indian Civil Service, Commissioner of the Lucknow Division, United Provinces and a Member of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor for making Laws and Regulations.

The Honourable Mr. ROBERT WOODBURN GILLAN, C.S.I., Indian Civil Service, President of the Railway Board, and an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations.

Maharaj Sri BHAIRON SINGH, Bahadur, C.S.I., Vice-President and Political Member of the State Council, Bikaner, Rajputana.

To be Companions.

The Honourable Mr. HENRY SHARP, C.I.E., Indian Educational Service, Educational Commissioner with the Government of India, and a Additional Member of the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations.

LUDOVIC CHARLES PORTER, Esquire, C.I.E., Indian Civil Service (on leave), lately Secretary to the Government of India in the Education Department.

ROBERT RUSSELL SCOTT, Esquire, lately Secretary to the Royal Commission on Public Services in India.

And for meritorious service in connection with the war :—

Lieutenant-Colonel JOHN WALTER EDWARD DOUGLAS-SCOTT-MONTAGU

By Order of the Grand Master

J. B. WOOD,

• Secretary to the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.

ORDER OF THE INDIAN EMPIRE.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 1st January 1916.

His Excellency the Grand Master of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire is pleased to announce that His Imperial Majesty the KING, EMPEROR OF INDIA, has been graciously pleased to make the following appointments to the said Order :—

To be a Knight Grand Commander.

His Highness FARZAND-I-DILBAND RASIKH-UL-ITIKAD DAULAT-I-INGLISHIA RAJA-I-RAJAGAN MAHARAJA SIR RANBIR SINGH BAHADUR, K.C.S.I., of Jind, Punjab.

To be a Knight Commander.

The Honourable Mr. EDWARD WERE LEVINGE, C.S.I., Indian Civil Service, an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bihar and Orissa.

To be Companions.

Major CECIL JOHN LYONS ALLANSON, Indian Army, lately Military Secretary to His Excellency the Governor of Madras.

Rao Bahadur CHUNILAL HARI LAL SETALVAD, Barrister-at-Law, Second Presidency Magistrate, Bombay.

Dr. JOHN ANDREW TURNER, M.D., C.M., D.P.H., Executive Health Officer, Bombay Municipality.

Dr. SURESH PROSAD SARBADHIKARY, M.D., Medical Practitioner, Calcutta.

JOHN NORMAN TAYLOR, Esquire, Public Works Department, Officiating Superintending Engineer, Irrigation Branch, Upper Jhelum Circle, Punjab.

Khan Bahadur SARDAR DIN MUHAMMAD KHAN, Laghari, late Acting Tumandar of the Laghari tribe in the Dera Ghazi Khan District, Punjab.

LIONEL LINTON TOMKINS, Esquire, Indian Police, Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department, Punjab.

The Honourable Mr. DOUGLAS MARSHALL STRAIGHT, Indian Police, Inspector-General of Police, United Provinces, and a Member of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor for making Laws and Regulations.

The Honourable Babu MOTI CHAND, Rais and Land-owner of Benares, and a Member of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces for making Laws and Regulations.

MATTHEW HUNTER, Esquire, M.A., F.C.S., Indian Educational Service, Principal, Government College, Rangoon.

THE GAZETTE OF INDIA EXTRAORDINARY, JANUARY 1, 1916.

JOHN TABLTON WHITTY, Esquire, Indian Civil Service, Magistrate and Collector of Gaya, Bihar and Orissa.

MOSES MORDECAI SIMEON GUBBAY, Esquire, Indian Civil Service, Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Finance Department, and lately Wheat Commissioner for India.

Lieutenant-Colonel CHARLES AUGUSTUS MUSPRATT-WILLIAMS, Royal Artillery, Chief Inspector of Explosives with the Government of India.

Raja BHAGWAT RAJ BAHADUR SINGH, of Sohawal, Central India.

Lieutenant-Colonel ROBERT CHARLES MACWATT, M.B., F.R.C.S., Indian Medical Service, Chief Medical Officer, Rajputana, and Civil Surgeon, Ajmer.

GEORGE PARIS DICK, Esquire, Barrister-at-Law, Government Advocate, Central Provinces.

HORATIO NORMAN BOLTON, Esquire, Indian Civil Service, Deputy Commissioner, Peshawar District, North-West Frontier Province.

Major WILLIAM JOHN KEEN, Indian Army, Political Agent, Dir, Swat and Chitral, North-West Frontier Province.

Major WILLIAM MAGILL KENNEDY, Indian Army, President of the Assam Labour Board.

Khan Bahadur SHEIKH MAQBUL HUSAIN, B.A., Barrister-at-Law, United Provinces, Provincial Service, Revenue Minister in the Kashmir State.

And for meritorious service in connection with the war :—

Colonel (temporary Brigadier-General) CYRIL HARCOURT ROE, Director of Movements and Quarterings, Quartermaster General's Branch, Army Headquarters.

Colonel (Brigadier-General) OFFLEY BOHUN STOVIN FAIRLESS SHORE, C.B., D.S.O., Director of Staff Duties and Military Training, Army Headquarters.

Lieutenant-Colonel GEORGE SIM OGG, Royal Artillery, Superintendent, Gun and Shell Factory, Cossipore.

Major CHARLES HUGH HODGES NUGENT, Royal Engineers, Inspector of Machinery, Military Works Services.

Commander MICHAEL WARREN FAREWELL, Royal Indian Marine, Port Officer and Marine Transport Officer, Karachi.

Major JOHN BERTRAM CUNLIFFE, Madras Artillery Volunteers.

EVELYN BERKELEY HOWELL, Esquire, Indian Civil Service, Censor of Indian Mails, Indian Expeditionary Force, France.

By Order of the Grand Master,

J. B. WOOD,

*Secretary to the Most Eminent Order
of the Indian Empire.*

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

KNIGHTHOOD.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 1st January 1916.

His Imperial Majesty the KING, EMPEROR OF INDIA, has been pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood on :—

The Honourable Mr. Justice HERBERT HOLMWOOD, Indian Civil Service, a Puisne Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal.

Rai DR. KAILASH CHANDRA BASU BAHADUR, C.I.E., Medical Practitioner, Calcutta, and a member of the Municipal Corporation of Calcutta.

MARSHALL FREDERICK REID, Esquire, C.I.E., Managing Director, Bombay Company, Limited, Bombay.

BABA GURBAKHSI SINGH, Bedi, C.I.E., of Kallar, Rawalpindi District, Honorary Extra Assistant Commissioner in the Punjab.

WILLIAM BARNES HUNTER, Esquire, Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Madras.

The Honourable Mr. Justice EDWARD MAYNARD DES CHAMPS CHAMIER, Barrister-at-Law, a Puisne Judge of the High Court of Judicature, North-Western Provinces.

HENRY JAMES WAKELY FRY, Esquire, C.I.E., lately Director-General of Stores, India Office.

J. B. WOOD,

Political Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

KAISAR-I-HIND MEDAL.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 1st January 1916.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to announce that His Majesty the KING, EMPEROR OF INDIA, has been graciously pleased to award the Kaisar-i-Hind Medal of the First Class for Public Service in India to :—

The RANI SAHIB SITA BAI of Wadhwan, Proprietrix of Nakkapalli, Munagapaka and Anakapalli Estates, Vizagapatam District, Madras Presidency.

The Honourable Mr. RAGHUNATH PURUSHOTTAM PARANJPYE, B.Sc., Principal of the Fergusson College, Poona, and an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor of Bombay for making Laws and Regulations.

The Reverend JOHN SHILLIDY, M.A., D.D., of the Irish Presbyterian Mission, Surat, Bombay Presidency.

Mrs. IDA MARGARET FERARD, wife of the Hon'ble Mr. H. C. Ferard, C.I.E., Indian Civil Service, Commissioner of Allahabad, United Provinces.

The Reverend Dr. CHARLES ALVORD NICHOLS, D.D., of the American Baptist Mission, in charge of the Sgaw-Karen Mission of Bassein and Myaungmya Districts, Burma.

THEODORE BENFEY COPELAND, Esquire, M.A., Indian Civil Service, Political Agent, Wana, North-West Frontier Province.

RANI ABHAYESWARI DEBI of Bijni, Goalpara District, Assam.

Her Highness The RANI SHIV KUNWAR SAHIBA of Narsingharh in Central India.

WALTER SAMUEL SHARPE, Esquire, Indian Telegraph Department, Superintendent of Telegraph Engineering, Bombay Division.

FREDRICK REGINALD VANDYKE, Esquire, Manager, Litho Office, Survey Department, Calcutta.

HENRY JAMES HEAMEY GLENN, Esquire, Executive Engineer, Project Division, No. 4, Delhi Province.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to award the Kaisar-i-Hind Medal of the Second Class for Public Service in India to :—

Mrs. MOTIRAM S. ADVANI, wife of Mr. Motiram S. Advani, District and Sessions Judge, Surat, Bombay Presidency.

The Reverend ALEXANDER MACRAE, M.A., M.D., Ch.B., D.T.M. & H Medical Missionary, Keith Falconer Mission, Sheikh Othman Aden.

Mr. LAKSHMAN KASHINATH KIRLOSKAR, head of the firm of Kirloskar Brothers, Kirloskarwadi, Aundh State, Bombay Presidency.

Miss EMILY CONSTANCE SWISS, Lady Superintendent of Nursing, Medical College Hospital, Calcutta.

HENRY FRANCIS HILL, Esquire, Senior Jailor, Presidency Jail Calcutta.

MOULVI MUHAMMAD IBRAHIM, Muktear, Bogra, Bengal.

Mr. MUKHTAR AHMAD, Barrister-at-Law, Honorary Manager of the Central Co-operative Bank, Gurdaspur, Punjab.

Miss KIROTH BOSE, of the Church Missionary Society, Asrapur, Amritsar District, Punjab.

Senior Assistant Surgeon LALA UDHAI BHAN, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, Officiating Civil Surgeon, Gujranwala, Punjab.

(Doctor) Miss ALICE LEARMOUTH MCKENZIE, M.D., Medical Officer in charge of the Lady Elgin Zanana Hospital, Gaya, Bihar and Orissa.

Khan Bahadur SHER JUNG, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, Survey of India, lately of the Turco-Persian Frontier Boundary Commission.

Mrs. MABEL FOX THOMAS, wife of the Reverend S. S. Thomas, Baptist Mission, Delhi.

EDWARD PHILIP REUBEN GILMAN, Esquire, J.P., V.D., Tea-planter, Kamrup District, Vice-Chairman of the Gauhati Local Board, Assam.

Mr. PESTONJI JAMSETJI GANDHY, Extra Assistant to the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf at Bushire.

Mrs. MARY DWANE, wife of Mr. E. H. Dwane, Chief Accountant, Auditor of His Highness the Nizam's Guaranteed State, Hyderabad, Deccan.

Mrs. HLA AUNG (MA MYA MAY) of Rangoon, Burma, widow of Mr. Hla Aung, late Comptroller of India Treasuries.

WILLIAM SHIRCORE, Esquire, Land-valuer and Agent, Rangoon, Burma.

Captain CYRIL EDMUND ALAN SPENCER ROCKE, Indian Army, Supply and Transport Corps.

HERBERT GEORGE CLARK, Esquire, District Superintendent, No. 3 District, St. John Ambulance Brigade, Overseas, Bombay.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to award the Bar to the Kaiser-i-Hind Medal of the Second Class for Public Service in India to :—

(Doctor) Miss LOUISA HART, M.D., of the American Mission Goshu Hospital, Madanapalle, Madras Presidency.

ROBERT STEWART KING, Esquire, Assistant Manager to the Hon'ble the Maharaja Bahadur Sir Rameshwara Singh, G.C.I.E., of Darbhanga.

J. B. WOOD,

Political Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 1st January 1916.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer upon **Sardar Ravisher Singh**, Chief of Kalsia, in the Punjab, the title of **Raja**, as a hereditary distinction.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer the title of **Raja**, as a personal distinction, upon—

Rai Bahadur Maniloll Singh Roy, of Chakdighi, Burdwan District, in Bengal.

Rai Bahadur Ragho Prasad Narayan Singh, of Baraon, Allahabad District, in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer the title of **Nawab**, as a personal distinction, upon—

Khan Bahadur Malik Ata Muhammad Khan, of Kalabagh, Mianwali District, in the Punjab.

n Bahadur Sahibzada Abdul Qayum, C.I.E., Assistant Political Agent, Khyber, in the North-West Frontier Province.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer the title of **Mahamahopadhyaya**, as a personal distinction, upon—

Brahmasri Pazhamarneri Vembaiyer Panchapagesa Sastrigal Avargal, Principal of the Raja's Sanskrit College at Tirupunithora, Cochin, in the Madras Presidency.

Pandit Ait Nath Navaratna, Nadia, in Bengal.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer the title of **Shams-ul-Ulama**, as a personal distinction, upon—

Moulvi Syed Shah Abdul Latif Sahib Kadiri, High Priest of the Hazarath Makhan, Vellore, in the Madras Presidency.

Maulvi Mir Muhammad, Professor, Hooghly Madraasa, in Bengal.

Moulana Saiyid Nasir Husain, of Lucknow, in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer the title of **Diwan Bahadur**, as a personal distinction, upon—

M. R. Ry. Rao Bahadur George Thomas Vurgese Avargal, Vice-President, District Board, Malabar, in the Madras Presidency.

Rai Bahadur Lala Moti Lal, Member of the State Council, Tonk, in Rajputana.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer the title of **Sardar Bahadur**, as a personal distinction, upon—

Bhai Arjan Singh, of Bagrian, Ludhiana District, in the Punjab.

Subedar-Major Mohan Lal, Malwa Bhil Corps, Central India.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer the title of Khan Bahadur, as a personal distinction, upon—

Ovinagathu Mammi Kunhi Haji, Chairman, Municipal Council, Cannanore, Malabar District, in the Madras Presidency.

Khaja Akbar Hussain Sahib Bahadur, Dewan of the Banganapalle State, Kurnool District, in the Madras Presidency.

Haji Badruddin Sahib, landlord and merchant of Vaniyambadi, North Arcot District, in the Madras Presidency.

Jamshedji Bomanji Vakil, President, Alibag Municipality, in the Bombay Presidency.

Mahomed Ibrahim Sheikh Ismail, Deputy Collector and Vazir of the Khairpur State, in the Bombay Presidency.

Temuras Navroji Sanjana, B.A., LL.B., late Judge, Small Causes Court, Surat, in the Bombay Presidency.

Hormaji Limjibhai Batlivala, Honorary Presidency Magistrate, in Bombay.

Haji Khundkar Fazl-ul-Haq, Deputy Magistrate, in Bengal.

Maulvi Muhammad Azhur, Mymensingh, retired Deputy Collector, in Bengal.

Munshi Muhammad Husain, Deputy Magistrate, Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

Dr. Masha Allah Khan, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., F.R.C.S. (Edin.), D.P.H. (Cantab.), Civil Surgeon, Unao, in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

Maulvi Bashir-ud-din, manager of the Islamia School, Etawah, in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

Saiyid Qasim Ali, Honorary Magistrate, Meerut, in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

Khan Sahib Bahram Khan, ex-Inspector of Police, in the Punjab.

Khan Sahib Paindeh Khan, of Darapur, Jhelum District, in the Punjab.

Khan Sahib Abdul Hamid Khan, Chief Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja of Kapurthala, in the Punjab.

Raja Muhammad Akbar Khan, of Jhelum, in the Punjab.

Sardar Murid Hussain Khan, Drishak of Asni, Dera Ghazi Khan District, in the Punjab.

Khan Sahib Munshi Imam-ud-din, Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, in the Punjab.

Mir Muhammad Khan, Pleader and Municipal Commissioner, Simla, in the Punjab.

Saiyid Abdul Majid, late Vice-Chairman of the Barh Municipality, in the Province of Bihar and Orissa.

Syed Azmat Hussain, Khatib of Ellichpur, in Berar.

Khan Sahib Muhammad Yar Khan, Extra Assistant Commissioner and Indian Assistant, Dir, in the North-West Frontier Province.

Khan Sahib Mir Alam Khan, Extra Assistant Commissioner, in the North-West Frontier Province.

Khan Sahib Arbab Abdul Khaliq Khan, of Gulbela, Peshawar District, in the North-West Frontier Province.

Khan Sahib Inayatullah Khan, Khan Khel of Thana, Swat, in the North-West Frontier Province.

Mr. Cassim Rahimtoola, contractor, Supply and Transport Corps, of Poona, in the Bombay Presidency.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer the title of Rai Bahadur, as a personal distinction, upon—

M. R. Ry. Doddi Venkoba Rao Pantulu Garu, B.A., B.L., 1st Grade Subordinate Judge and sub. *pro tem.* 4th Grade District and Sessions Judge, in the Madras Presidency.

M. R. Ry. Arni Raghunatha Rao Pantulu Garu, B.A., B.L., Subordinate Judge, in the Madras Presidency.

Babu Nistaran Banarji, late Small Cause Court Judge, Sealdah, in Bengal.

Babu Kamala Nath Das, late Small Cause Court Judge, Dacca and Munshiganj, in Bengal.

Babu Jogendra Kumar Ghosh, Deputy Collector, in Bengal.

Babu Ambica Prasad Sen, Deputy Collector, in Bengal.

Babu Soshi Bhusan Mozumdar, Executive Engineer, Calcutta, in Bengal.

Babu Lal Behari Ganguli, Assistant Surgeon, Campbell Medical School, Calcutta, in Bengal.

Rai Sahib Tarak Nath Sadhu, Pleader, Police Court, Calcutta, in Bengal.

Babu Sri Nath Ray, manager of the Estates of the Hon'ble Raja Shashi Kanta Acharji Chaudhuri Bahadur, Muktagacha. Mymensingh, in Bengal.

Lala Banke Bahari Lal, B.A., District and Sessions Judge, Meerut, in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

Bu Baleshwar Prasad, retired Deputy Collector, Allahabad, in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

Pandit Chakra Dhar Jayal, B.A., Deputy Superintendent of Police, in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

Chaudhri Param Singh, of Seohara, Bijnor, in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

Rai Sahib Behari Lal, contractor, Lucknow, in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

Babu Srish Chandra Chakrabatti, B.E., Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, in the Province of Bihar and Orissa.

Babu Radha Charan Das, Balasore, in the Province of Bihar and Orissa.

Babu Shyama Charan Ghosh, Chapra, in the Province of Bihar and Orissa.

The Hon'ble Babu Gopi Krishna, Member of the Legislative Council of the Province of Bihar and Orissa, Hazaribagh

Subadar-Major Hans Ram, Northern Shan States Battalion, Burma Military Police

Nrit Gopal Bose, Pleader, Narsinghpur, in the Central Provinces.

Srijut Kanak Lal Barua, Extra Assistant Commissioner, in the Province of Assam.

Srijut Surendra Narain Singh Chowdhuri, zamindar of Bagribari, Goalpara District, in the Province of Assam.

Srijut Chandra Kanta Sen, retired Extra Assistant Commissioner, in the Province of Assam.

Kanwar Chhagan Mal, Government Treasurer, Peshawar District, in the North-West Frontier Province.

Rai Sahib Pandit Raj Kishon Kaul, Diwan of the Sailana State, in Central India.

Rai Sahib Pandit Sham Behari Misra, Revenue Member of the Jodhpur State Council, in Rajputana.

Pandit Shri Ram Dikshit, Diwan of Banswara, in Rajputana.

Babū Abinash Chander Sen, Private Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja of Jaipur, in Rajputana.
Pandit Hari Shanker, Civil Assistant Surgeon, Delhi.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer the title of Rao Bahadur, as a personal distinction, upon—

- M. R. Ry. Periakottai Subbaraya Ayyar** Avargal, B.A., President of the Madura Taluk Board, in the Madras Presidency.
- M. R. Ry. Markada Covilagath Krishna Varma Raja** Avargal, Vice-President, Malappuram Taluk Board, Malabar District, in the Madras Presidency.
- M. R. Ry. Rebala Lakshminarasa Reddi** Garu, landholder and merchant, Nellore, in the Madras Presidency.
- M. R. Ry. Duggirala Ramalingaswami Pantulu** Garu, retired Inspector of Police and now non-official President of the Vizianagram Taluk Board, in the Madras Presidency.
- Goutam Motichand Shah**, High Court pleader and President of the Sholapur Municipality, in the Bombay Presidency.
- Ganesh Krishna Chitale**, B.A., LL.B., President of the Ahmednagar Municipality, in the Bombay Presidency.
- Sakarlal Nabhulal Desai**, retired Deputy Collector and Honorary Magistrate, Ahmedabad, in the Bombay Presidency.
- Shivram Kashinath Bhagwat**, Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, in the Bombay Presidency.
- Rao Sahib Ganesh Keshav Kelkar**, Assistant Professor of Agriculture, Agricultural College, Poona, in the Bombay Presidency.
- Ganesh Narayan Khare**, B.A., Acting Educational Inspector, Central Division, in the Bombay Presidency.
- Krishnaji Balavant Moghe** Karbhari of the Jamkhandi State, in the Bombay Presidency.
- Ganpat Mahadeo Kenjale**, contractor for the Public Works Department, in the Bombay Presidency.
- Rao Balbir Singh**, of Rewari, Gurgaon District, in the Punjab.
- Raghunath Balwant Sheore**, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Raipur, in the Central Provinces.
- Ramanujapuram Anandanpille Narasimbachar**, in charge of the Mysore Archaeological Department.
- Rao Sahib Babu Bhajanath Chatterjee**, Home Member of the State Council, Karauli, in Rajputana.
- Ramkrishna Hanumant Page**, Deputy Superintendent of Police, employed under the Director, Criminal Intelligence.
- Mr. Perumbulipakam Anantha Krishnama Charlu**, B.A., Superintendent of Post Offices and Officiating Assistant Director-General of the Post Office.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer the title of Khan Sahib, as a personal distinction, upon—

Valiya Jarathaigal Saiyid Muhammad Bin Mustafa Hydross Atta Koya Tangal, Union Chairman, Ponnani, Malabar District, in the Madras Presidency.

Khaja Khan Sahib Bahadur, B.A., Assistant Inspector of Schools, Trichinopoly District, in the Madras Presidency.

Ghulam Hussain Yusuf Ali Bohori, Municipal Commissioner, of Yeola, in the Bombay Presidency.

Mahbubmian Imambaksh Kadri, Subordinate Judge, Ahmedabad, in the Bombay Presidency.

Ali Jafar Abdul Rahim, head clerk and head interpreter of the Arabic Branch of the Aden Residency.

Wadero Sayad Khan walad Jaffar Khan Rind, landholder, in Upper Sind Frontier, in the Bombay Presidency.

Wadero Bahadur Khan walad Dil Murad Khan Khoso, landholder, in Upper Sind Frontier, in the Bombay Presidency.

Maulvi Muhammad Abdul Majid, Gaibandha, Rangpur, in Bengal.

Maulvi Abdul Aziz, Assistant Inspector of Schools, Chittagong, in Bengal.

Maulvi Abdul Khair Kabiruddin Ahmad, Deputy Collector, in Bengal.

Maulvi Qamar-ud-din Ahmad, Deputy Collector, in Bengal.

Munshi Fazl Rabb, Deputy Collector, Bahraich, in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

Saiyid Razi, Honorary Magistrate, Sitapur, in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

Munshi Faiz Bakhsh, Tahsildar, in the Punjab.

Malik Buland Khan, of Kufri, Khushab Tahsil, Shahpur District, in the Punjab.

Makhdum Shaikh Muhammad Hassan, of Sitapur, Muzaffargarh District, in the Punjab.

Khan Ahmad Khan, Inspector of Police, in the Punjab.

Maulvi Qazi Nazir Muhammad, Cuttack, in the Province of Bihar and Orissa.

Maulvi Sayidullah, Kanungo, North Bihar Settlement, in the Province of Bihar and Orissa.

Maulvi Muhammad Yasin, Professor of Persian, Patna College, in the Province of Bihar and Orissa.

Saiyid Muin-ud-din Ahmad, Honorary Magistrate and Municipal Commissioner, Patna City, in the Province of Bihar and Orissa.

Maung Po Mya alias Abdul Shakur, Municipal Commissioner and Honorary Magistrate, Bassein, in Burma.

Tafazzul Hussain, Inspector of Police, Criminal Investigation Department, Central Provinces.

Nadirshah Cursetjee, Deputy Superintendent of Manufactures, Central Jail, Jubbulpore, in the Central Provinces.

Subadar-Major Muqaddar Khan, Frontier Constabulary, Peshawar, in the North-West Frontier Province.

Wazirzada Ataullah Khan, Honorary Magistrate, Peshawar, in the North-West Frontier Province.

Haji Sohbat Khan, of Charsadda tahsil, Peshawar District, in the North-West Frontier Province.

Malik Khushal Khan, of Mardan, Peshawar District, in the North-West Frontier Province.

Bahram Khan, Khan Khel of Thana Swat, in the North-West Frontier Province.

Khudadad Khan, Deputy Superintendent of Police, in the North-West Frontier Province.

Muhammad Afzal Khan, of Tangi, Peshawar District, in the North-West Frontier Province.

Mahammad Akbar Khan, of Katlang, Peshawar District, in the North-West Frontier Province.

Ressaidar Shahzad Mir, Bahadur, 11th K E.O. Lancers, retired, of Pirpai, Peshawar District, in the North-West Frontier Province.

Mr. Ramiar Ardeshir Ichapuria, member of the Secunderabad Cantonment Committee, in the Hyderabad State.

Seth Ahmad Ala-ud-din Mauji, merchant, of Secunderabad, in the Hyderabad State.

Munshi Enayat Husain, Attaché to the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India.

Munshi Abdul Samad Khan, Honorary Magistrate, Ajmer.

Maulvi Abdul Ahad, late Municipal Commissioner and Honorary Magistrate, Delhi

Munshi Ghulam Mohammad, Jailor, District Jail, Delhi.

Mirza Muhammad bin Ahmad, head munshi of the British Residency, in the Persian Gulf.

Mirza Muhammad Rahim Dehdashti, head munshi of the British Vice-Consulate, Ahwaz, in the Persian Gulf.

Fazl Ilahi, 3rd grade Sub-Assistant Surgeon, I S M.D., lately in medical charge of the British Vice-Consulate, Ahwaz, in the Persian Gulf.

Munshi Tasaduq Hussain, Inspector of Police, Criminal Intelligence Department, United Provinces.

Muhammad Mir Din, Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, of Bhogiwal, Lahore District, in the Punjab.

Mian Nabbi Bux, Landing and Shipping Inspector, Kiamari, North-Western Railway.

Mr. Fateh Din, Officiating Superintendent, Department of Commerce and Industry of the Government of India

Saifoo, Sub-Inspector, 1st grade, Telegraph Engineering, Lahore Telegraph Division, Jhelum, in the Punjab.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer the title of Sardar Sahib, as a personal distinction, upon—

Senior Assistant Surgeon Bhai Dalip Singh, Officiating Civil Surgeon in the Punjab.

Sardar Harkishen Singh, Inspector of Police, Criminal Investigation Department, in the Punjab.

Sardar Jhanda Singh, Gyani, Pleader, Ambala, in the Punjab.

Chaudhri Bachittar Singh, of Shahabad, Karnal District, in the Punjab.

Bhai Chattar Singh, Deputy Collector, Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, in the Punjab.

Ishar Singh, Zaildar of Sainsia, Amritsar District, in the Punjab.

Bhai Hari Singh, M.A., of the Provincial Educational Service, in the Punjab.

Chaudhri Sundar Singh, Rais of Gujar Khan, Rawalpindi District, in the Punjab.

Subadar Niranjan Singh, Head Indian Passenger Superintendent, Eastern Bengal Railway.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer the title of Rai Sahib, as a personal distinction, upon—

M. R. Ry. Perla Ramamurti Chetti Garu, landholder and merchant, Vizagapatam District, in the Madras Presidency.

Lalla Atmaram Gopal, son of Lala Bhupchand, Nurmahal, Jullundur District, in the Punjab.

- Babu Sripati Charan Sarkar, Sub-Assistant Surgeon, in Bengal.
- Babu Harihar Mukharji, Inspector of Police, Calcutta, in Bengal.
- Babu Kumud Mohan Das Gupta, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Intelligence Branch, Criminal Investigation Department, in Bengal.
- Babu Promatha Nath Ghosh, Munshiganj, Dacca, in Bengal.
- Babu Surendra Nath Sinha, Subordinate Educational Service, in Bengal.
- Babu Benoy Krishna Basu, Howrah, in Bengal.
- Babu Peary Mohan Talukdar, Superintendent, Deputy Commissioner's Office, Darjeeling, in Bengal.
- Lala Banke Lal, late Munsarim, District Judge's Court, Bareilly, in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.
- Lala Parbhu Lal, Chairman, Jahangirabad Central Bank, Bulandshahr, in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.
- Munshi Jwala Prasad, Tahsildar, Budaun, in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.
- Pandit Mathura Datta Pande, B.A., LL.B., Naini Tal, in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.
- Babu Hari Das, Municipal Commissioner, Benares, in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.
- Babu Mahadeo Singh, Honorary Magistrate, Azamgarh, in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.
- Lala Panna Lal, Honorary Magistrate and mill owner of Ambala, in the Punjab.
- Nayan Khilanda Ram, Public Prosecutor, Multan, in the Punjab.
- Lala Khushal Rai, Inspector of Police, in the Punjab.
- Mr. Amar Nath Nanda, B.A., temporary Engineer, Personal Assistant to the Sanitary Engineer to the Government of the Punjab.
- Lala Ganga Ram, Vice-President of the Municipal Committee, Ambala, in the Punjab.
- Lala Diwan Chand, M.A., LL.B., Extra Judicial Assistant Commissioner, in the Punjab.
- Rana Upendra Chand, Rajput, of Hoshiarpur District, in the Punjab.
- Doctor Hira Lal, medical practitioner, Lahore, in the Punjab.
- Babu Girish Chandra Datta, special Excise Deputy Collector, Santal Parganas, in the Province of Bihar and Orissa.
- Babu Ashutosh Mukharji, B.L., Pleader of Madhepura, Bhagalpur, in the Province of Bihar and Orissa.
- Babu Kedar Nath Das Gupta, B.A., Headmaster of the Zilla School, Purulia, in the Province of Bihar and Orissa.
- Babu Kali Kumar Sinha, B.A., B.L., Vakil, Law Lecturer, Patna Law College, in the Province of Bihar and Orissa.
- Babu Ramji Prasad, District Sub-Registrar, Muzaffarpur, in the Province of Bihar and Orissa.
- Babu Bihari Singh, Sub-Inspector of Police, Police Training College, Hazaribagh, in the Province of Bihar and Orissa.
- Babu Jogendra Nath Sen, Government Pleader, Sambalpur, in the Province of Bihar and Orissa.
- Babu Jharkandu Lal, of Nawadah, District Gaya, in the Province of Bihar and Orissa.
- Dr. Santiram Chakrabatti, Medical Officer in charge of the Tata Iron and Steel Works at Sakchi, in the Province of Bihar and Orissa.
- Babu Monomohan Lahiri, Vice-Chairman, Tezpur Municipality, in the Province of Assam.

- Babu Raghupati Bhattachariya, Overseer, Public Works Department, in the Province of Assam.
- Srijut Bhabani Charan Sarma, Honorary Magistrate, in the Province of Assam.
- Lala Devi Das, Extra Assistant Commissioner and Land Acquisition Officer, Upper Swat River Canal, in the North-West Frontier Province.
- Lala Mohan Lal, retired Sub-Assistant Surgeon, of Quetta, in Baluchistan.
- Lala Har Prasad, head clerk, Gwalior Residency Office, in Central India.
- Lala Ram Swarup, manager, Edward Mills at Beawar, in Ajmer-Merwara.
- Lala Raj Narain, Bar-at-Law, Delhi.
- Souam Wangyal, Tibetan clerk in the office of the Political Officer in Sikkim.
- Lala Reejumal Hardasmal, late head clerk, Supply and Transport Corps, of Shikarpur, Sukkur District, Sind, in the Bombay Presidency.
- Babu Trailokya Nath Dey, Superintendent, Office of the Deputy Accountant-General, Posts and Telegraphs, Calcutta, in Bengal.
- Babu Srish Chandra Sinha, Superintendent, Military Accounts Department, Rawal Pindi, in the Punjab.
- Babu Hari Nath Das, B.A., Assistant, Grade I, in the Public Works Department of the Government of India.
- Babu Krishna Chandra Ghatak, clerk, Locomotive Superintendent's Office, Kanchrapara, Eastern Bengal Railway.
- Pandit Dwarkanath Mubayi, Chief Accountant, Chief Mechanical Engineer's Office, Khargpur, Bengal Nagpur Railway.
- Seth Ajodhiapershad, banker and railway contractor, of Lahore, in the Punjab.
- Mr. Mangal Sain, Postmaster, Srinagar, in Kashmir.
- Pandit Daya Ram Sahni, M.A., Assistant Superintendent, Archæological Survey, at present Superintendent of Archæology, Kashmir State.
- Babu Amal Chandra Pal, Superintendent of the Park, Barrackpore, in Bengal.
- Babu Mon Mohan Bose, senior Indian Assistant in the office of the Private Secretary to the Viceroy.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer the title of Rao Sahib, as a personal distinction, upon—

- M. R. Ry. Naraiana Swaminadha Ayyar Avargal, B.A., B. E. (M.C.E.), Executive Engineer of the Godavari Western Delta, in the Madras Presidency.
- M. R. Ry. Udiipi Rama Rao Avargal, private medical practitioner, Madras.
- M. R. Ry. Vedantam Ramanadham Pantulu Garu, special Tahsildar on palm duty, Kistna District, in the Madras Presidency.
- M. R. Ry. Seshagiri Raghavendra Rao Avargal, Inspector of Police, Criminal Investigation Department, in the Madras Presidency.
- M. R. Ry. Neelum Ramaswami Nayudu Garu, retired Senior Grade Sub-Assistant Surgeon, in the Madras Presidency.
- M. R. Ry. Manjakuppam Ganapathi Mudaliar Avargal, manager of Messrs. Parry & Co.'s Agency in Cuddalore, South Arcot District, in the Madras Presidency.
- Babajirao Narayanrao Rane, Sub-Inspector of Police, Belgaum District, in the Bombay Presidency.

Lakshman Vishnu Parulekar, President, Ratnagiri Municipality, in the Bombay Presidency.

Ganesh Balwant Jagade, B.A., Mamlatdar of Pandharpur, in the Bombay Presidency.

Shivlal Parbhudas Desai, Sub-Overseer, 1st grade, and Sub-divisional Officer, Hathmati Canal, in the Bombay Presidency.

Narayanprasad Ranchhodji Mehta, Native Assistant to the Collector of Salt Revenue, in Bombay.

Marutee Babaji Oorankar, retired Sub-Assistant Surgeon, in the Bombay Presidency.

Ramchandra Ganasham Sabnis, Educational Inspector, Savantvadi State, in the Bombay Presidency.

Munjunath Timappa Sirsikar, Sub-Assistant Surgeon, 1st grade, in the Bombay Presidency.

Krishnaji Vinayak Vaze, Sub-Engineer, 2nd grade, in the Bombay Presidency.

Ramchandra Raghunath Abhyankar, Divisional Local Fund Engineer, Nagpur, in the Central Provinces.

Ramchandra Vishnu Mahajani, Pleader, Akola, in Berar.

D. Lakshmanswami, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Nagpur, in the Central Provinces.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer the title of Kyet thaye zaung shwe Salwè ya Min, as a personal distinction, upon—

Hkun Num, *Saichwa* of Mōng Pan, Southern Shan States, in Burma.

Maung San Ko, T. D. M., Inspector of Police, in Burma.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer upon Maung Aung Gyaw, Deputy Superintendent of Police, in Burma, the title of Thuyè gaung ngwe Da ya Min, as a personal distinction.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer the title of Ahmudan gauug Tazeik ya Min, as a personal distinction, upon—

Hkam Hsañ, Myoók of Mōng Tan, Southern Shan States, in Burma.

Maung Ba Shin, Honorary Magistrate, Rangoon, in Burma.

Maung Pein, Extra Assistant Commissioner, in Burma.

Maung Po Saing, Supervisor, Public Works Department, in Burma.

Maung Po U, Superintendent of Land Records, in Burma.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer the title of Aggamahāpandita, as a personal distinction, upon—

U Wilatha, Ashe Kinmagan *Sayadaw*, Burma.

U Nyana, Atumashi Taik Ók *Sayadaw*, Burma.

U Pyin Nya, Pazundaung Kyaunggyi *Sayadaw*, Burma.

J. B. WOOD,

Political Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

KING'S POLICE MEDAL.

NOTIFICATION.

(POLICE.)

Delhi, the 1st January 1916.

No. 1-C.—His Majesty the KING, EMPEROR OF INDIA, has been pleased to confer the King's Police Medal on the following officers and men of the Indian Police establishments:—

MADRAS.

- | Name of officer and rank. | Statement of services for which in particular the decoration has been conferred. |
|---|--|
| 1. Richard Howard Hitchcock, Superintendent of Police. | A serious outbreak of crime began in the South Malabar District in December 1914, and culminated in a fanatical outbreak on the part of a gang of Mappillas. Mr. Hitchcock made careful and continuous enquiries, established signalling parties to disseminate information, and kept close watch on dangerous and suspected criminals. When the final outburst came he had his forces ready to meet it, and by his promptness and resource put a speedy end to it. Mr. Innes, the Collector of the District, was ambushed on the 27th February between Pandikad and Karuvarakundu; Mr. Hitchcock was on the spot at once, searched for the gang of fanatics, obtained information of their movements the next day, encircled them with his forces on the 1st March, planned the attack on the temple in which they had taken up their stand, and stormed it, killing three of the fanatics and wounding two. His measures stopped the outbreak and prevented any dangerous developments of the situation. This is believed to be the first outbreak of this nature which has been quelled by the police unaided by the military. |
| 2. Leslie Withinshaw, Officiating Superintendent of Police. | During the Mohurram of 1914 at Gudur in the Kurnool District, trouble being anticipated between the Muhammadans and the Katris, owing to long-standing enmity, Mr. Withinshaw was on the spot during the dangerous days of the festival. On the 30th November three Muhammadans approached him saying that the Katris were going to do <i>pūja</i> in their temple and there might be trouble. Mr. Withinshaw went to the spot, and finding some 70 Muhammadans round the temple, tried to induce them to disperse. They refused and when the bell in the Katri temple rang, began an attack upon the temple and endeavoured to beat the Katris in it. Mr. Withinshaw interposed himself between the parties, and while pulling two Muhammadans out of the temple, was assaulted from behind, receiving injuries on his head and shoulder. He seized a <i>lathi</i> from a Muhammadan and drove away the rioters to the end of the street. There they stopped and were re-inforced and began to hurl large stones and make rushes at Mr. Withinshaw, but recoiled on coming within striking distance of his <i>lathi</i> . Mr. Withinshaw thus kept the mob at bay till the arrival of a party of the Reserve which, after firing on the mob and wounding several of its members, forced it to disperse. That there was not serious injury to life and property was due entirely to Mr. Withinshaw interposing himself and keeping the mob at bay, despite the injuries he had received, until assistance arrived. |

MADRAS—*contd.*

Name of officer and rank.	Statement of services for which in particular the decoration has been conferred.
3. Lakshmana Rao, probationary sub-inspector of police.	During the riot at Gudur in the Kurnool District in 1914, when the Superintendent of Police was facing an infuriated mob alone, this sub-inspector, then a head constable, went to the assistance of his superior officer and supported him in keeping the mob at bay until the arrival of reinforcements. Despite showers of stones and the rushes of the mob the sub-inspector refused to take shelter until specifically ordered to do so by his Superintendent and though severely injured displayed great bravery.
4. Ellati Valiagatti Amu, sub-inspector of police.	During the recent fanatical outbreak amongst the Mappillas of the South Malabar District, sub-inspector Amu, himself a Mappilla, rendered valuable assistance to his Superintendent and displayed great bravery. He was the first person to obtain definite information of the movements of the gang of fanatics; he followed them up and actually got into conversation with them, and discovered the place where they intended making their stand. With the aid of a small party of constables he watched their stronghold during the night of the 28th February till reinforcements arrived the next day. He then approached the temple in which they had barricaded themselves and endeavoured to persuade the fanatics to surrender. He warned them that they would be shot, but the men who had taken possession of the upper room of the temple gate-house replied defiantly and invited Amu to send for his force. Amu then posted guards and sent an urgent message to the Superintendent of Police, who was in search of the fanatics. Amu was present throughout the action which resulted in the destruction of the fanatics. It was largely owing to the courage and presence of mind of the sub-inspector that the law-breakers were so quickly traced and the outbreak ended.
5. John Moore, Superintendent of Police.	On the outbreak of the war there was a movement among certain Christian "Gurus" and leading Naiks of the Koraput Agency to oust the British, the belief obtaining that Germany would win the war and that there was no need to obey the British Government any longer. Mr. Moore had early information of the movement and kept the Agent to the Governor fully informed about it. The first overt sign came with an attack on two constables and this was followed by an assault on a sub-inspector; but the effective steps taken by Mr. Moore to meet the outbreak and the promptitude with which he brought the state of affairs to notice prevented the affair from assuming serious proportions.
6. Jack Elliott, Assistant Superintendent of Police.	Mr. Elliott did excellent work during the recent Mappilla outbreak in the South Malabar District. On hearing of the outbreak he at once proceeded to the disturbed area alone. With a party of special police he took part in the search for the fanatics on the 27th and 28th February in the neighbourhood of Karuvarakundu, and on the 1st March, having received news of the movements of the gang, he marched to Alanallur where the gang was located and surrounded. On the morning of the 2nd March, Mr. Elliott moved out with a party of picked shots before daylight and in the rain took up a well-chosen position under cover on the north side of the temple in which the fanatics had decided to make their stand. Thence the fire of the party was brought to bear on the temple, and two of the gang who ventured outside the temple were killed by it. Mr. Elliott worked with great energy and the speedy termination of the outbreak was due in some part to his getting the men of the special police under him speedily to the scene of action.

MADRAS—*concl'd.***Name of officer and rank.****Statement of services for which in particular the decoration has been conferred.**

7. **Tharmapuram Venkatarama Ayyar Krishnaswami Ayyar**, inspector of police. This inspector has a record of consistently meritorious work and has shown marked ability in the conduct of special investigations and in the control of difficult police circles, in which he has exhibited high qualities of tact in dealing with the people.
8. **Abhiramapuram K. Rajah Ayyar, B.A.**, Deputy Superintendent of Police. In the Cuddapah District a gang of persons who were associated together for the purpose of committing murder for mercenary considerations sprang into existence about 11 years ago and came prominently to notice in 1909. Their services were utilized in faction fights and at first they enjoyed immunity as there were no grounds for suspecting them and the factions implicated members of hostile factions. As they grew bolder they raised the price of their services which varied according to the rank and position of the victim. Their crimes were carefully organized and skilfully carried out so that detection was most difficult. In the absence of evidence sufficient to secure convictions under the Penal Code, it was necessary to institute proceedings against the gang under the Criminal Procedure Code, and Deputy Superintendent M. R. Ry. A. K. Rajah Ayyar worked up and brought to a successful issue the security cases against the leaders and also rendered great assistance in the preparation of the case against them under the Criminal Tribes Act. Although his life was in danger he did his duty unflinchingly, and was largely instrumental in ridding the Cuddapah Districts of this menace to the lives and security of their inhabitants.
9. **Govindan Nayar**, head constable. Head constable Govindan Nayar joined the department in 1885 and is now the senior head constable in the Mallapuram Special Force. He has taken part in the suppression of six Mappilla outbreaks, and has received the thanks of Government in connection with three of them. During the outbreak of the present year he was in charge of the signallers and rendered valuable services both prior to the actual outbreak and during its continuance. During his long and valuable service in the police Govindan Nayar has maintained an unblemished record of good conduct.
10. **Edmond Harvey Sullivan**, Officiating Superintendent of Police. On receipt of news of the rebellion in the Daspalla State within the jurisdiction of the Government of Bihar and Orissa, Mr. Sullivan marched the Chatrapur Reserve from Berhampur to Daspalla. Great difficulties were encountered as regards transport and finally Mr. Sullivan decided to proceed, each man carrying his own supplies and ammunition. Though the capital of Daspalla was reached only after the outbreak had been crushed by other forces, the Chatrapur police deserved great credit for the promptness of the assistance rendered by them, which was largely due to Mr. Sullivan's initiative and energy. Subsequently, owing to his admirable arrangements, two of the leading rebels who absconded to British territory were arrested by the Ganjam Police. Mr. Sullivan has received the thanks of the Government of Bihar and Orissa for the services rendered by him in connection with this outbreak.

BOMBAY.

11. **Wilfrid Henry Luck**, Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind. Mr. Luck is a very sound and capable officer with 28 years' service who did exceptionally good work in suppressing serious and widespread crime and disorder by the Bhils in Khandesh and in effecting the capture on the 31st July 1901 of the notorious Rumalya and some of his followers. His work in Káthiáwar also, where he kept the Agency Police Force in a high state of efficiency, was exceptionally good and his personal services were invaluable.

BOMBAY—*contd.*

Name of officer and rank.	Statement of services for which in particular the decoration has been conferred.
12. F. C. Griffith, Deputy Commissioner of Police.	As Deputy Commissioner in charge of the Criminal Investigation Department in Bombay the bulk of the work in connection with enemy subjects and of the enquiries necessitated by war conditions has fallen on Mr. Griffith's shoulders, and the fact that the orders of Government have been carried out without a hitch is largely due to his care and control. At the same time he has in no way relaxed his personal supervision over the ordinary business of the Criminal Investigation Department and has kept the regular work of the Department running, while at the same time dealing with a mass of special work in novel circumstances and conditions.
13. Simon Favel, inspector of police.	Inspector Favel joined the Bombay City Police Force in 1894, and is now senior inspector of the Criminal Investigation Department in charge of the Foreign Branch. He has had no bad entry or punishment throughout his service, and has earned 17 special entries for good work. Since the outbreak of the war in August 1914 he has done hard and capable work in dealing with enemy subjects, meeting and boarding every ship that has entered the port, and carrying out all the detailed work in connection with the internment, surveillance, maintenance, etc., of foreign subjects for which he is specially fitted by his complete knowledge of the foreign European population. His services since the outbreak of war have been invaluable.
14. Abdul Wahab <i>walad</i> Shaik Fajee, head constable, G. I. P. Railway Police.	During a period of 19 years' service in which he has risen from constable to first grade head constable this officer has obtained no less than 106 certificates and rewards in connection with the detection of crime. In the majority of the above cases he had worked entirely on his own initiative although he is illiterate. With the exception of one warning of an insignificant nature this officer's record is without a punishment, censure or adverse remark.
15. Khán Sáheb Muhaunmad Faizullah, Muhammad Taki, inspector of police.	This officer holds the personal title of "Khán Sáheb" and the Medal of the Royal Victorian Order. Since the grant of the title in the year 1913, he has in addition to his ordinary duties in the Crime Branch of the Criminal Investigation Department worked very hard amongst the Muhammadan public, and has been largely instrumental in bringing about the excellent relations which now exist between the Mussalmans of Bombay and the Commissioner of Police. His work in the city and among the non-combatant subjects of Turkey has been of the greatest merit and value since the outbreak of war.
16. J. Acton, inspector of police, Ahmedabad.	On the 18th April 1913, a fire broke out at a house in Ahmedabad, and on receipt of information Mr. Acton at once proceeded to the scene. On arrival he learnt that all the inmates of the house had escaped except a young girl aged 12 years, who, he was informed, was in the top room. Mr. Acton at once obtained a ladder and mounted to a barred window outside the room pointed out to him. He had to wrench out the bars before he could enter the room, and on his first attempt to search for the girl was forced back by the dense volumes of smoke; but he resumed his efforts after drenching his clothes and covering his face with a wet cloth. He discovered the body of the girl and carried it out but unfortunately too late to save the girl's life. Mr. Acton ran considerable risk as the floor of the room collapsed a few minutes later.

BOMBAY—*concl.*

Name of officer and rank.

Statement of services for which in particular the decoration
has been conferred.

17. Dhondu Narayan, constable.

Early on the morning of July 12th, 1915, a burglary took place in Bombay and on the alarm being given Dhondu Narayan ran forward to arrest one of the burglars who was armed with a long knife and had already stabbed a coolie. Dhondu Narayan seized and wrestled with the burglar, who stabbed him so severely in the back that he had to loose his hold. The burglar then made off, but Dhondu Narayan, though badly wounded, followed him up and seized him again. Although stabbed again twice, he still clung to the man, and eventually let go only on receiving a fourth stab over the left eye. The burglar then made his escape, stabbing on the road two townsmen who were running up to the constable's assistance. The manner in which this young constable though unarmed and badly wounded, followed the man up and continued his attempt to arrest him evidences courage and a devotion to duty of a high order.
18. Oswald Allen Harker, Deputy Commissioner of Police.

As Deputy Commissioner of Police, Mr. Harker from the outbreak of the war was placed in charge of all the special police arrangements required by the Military authorities in connection with the movement to Bombay and embarkation of the expeditionary forces. He has been in direct control of the police arrangements in the Alexandra Dock, which have been carried out without any hitch and has also dealt direct with the Brigade Office in all matters concerning the presence of large bodies of troops in Bombay. He has also had extra work in connection with sudden demands for assistance from both the Military and Naval authorities. He has shown well-directed energy in these matters, while simultaneously carrying on his ordinary duties, which are by no means light, and his work merits special recognition.
19. John Joseph Stenson, inspector of police.

This officer joined the Bombay City Police Force in 1898, and has a perfectly clean record. He has earned twenty-seven special entries for excellent work in connection with various forms of crime, and for the last four years has been in charge of one of the new sub-divisions under the organization scheme, where, by his hard work, experience, and care, he has brought the administration of a troublesome area to a very high level. On the outbreak of war with Turkey he was charged with the extra task of making a complete register of all the Turkish subjects, most of whom live in his sub-division, and he carried out this duty with so much tact and expedition that practically no movement took place among the population of the "E" Division at a time when a panic and exodus might well have been expected. He has never been censured in any way by a court of law, but on the contrary has twice been specially complimented by the Magistracy.

BENGAL.

20. William Thomas Moore, Deputy Inspector-General of Police.

This officer, who joined the Bengal Police in 1886 and has held charge of several important and heavy districts, was promoted to the rank of Deputy Inspector-General in Eastern Bengal and Assam in April 1911 and placed in charge of the Eastern Range consisting of the districts of Assam and of the Chittagong Division. On the constitution of the province of Bengal he was appointed to the heaviest police range comprising the 11 districts of the Presidency and Burdwan Divisions. As a Superintendent of Police he was commended for careful and hard work, and as Deputy Inspector-General of Police in Eastern Bengal and Assam he did much to improve the discipline and working of the force. His work in the Presidency

BENGAL---contd.

Name of officer and rank.

Statement of services for which in particular the decoration has been conferred.

Range has been equally satisfactory. Although in charge of a very heavy range he has devoted himself to his work with zeal and the efficient management of the range is due largely to his supervision and control. He is entirely responsible for the initiation and organization in Western Bengal of the village defence scheme which promises to be popular and which has, in several instances, been instrumental in preventing crime. He is a most zealous and conscientious worker, and an officer of sound judgment who has rendered long and meritorious service.

21. Trevor Claude Simpson,
Superintendent of
Police.

This officer was commended several times for his successful administration of the police in the heavy criminal districts of Bakarganj and Monghyr. He is an enthusiastic and hardworking officer and a strong disciplinarian. He has done excellent work as Assistant to the Deputy-Inspector-General of Police, Crime and Railways, and as Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General of Police, in which capacity his work during the past two years has been of a very high order. The recent progress in the reform and reorganization of the Police Department is attributed in a great measure to his indefatigable industry and hard work combined with his experience and devotion to duty.

• 22. Lionel Hewitt Colson, Su-
perintendent of Police.

This officer was specially selected for executive work in the Intelligence Branch of the Criminal Intelligence Department, Bengal, on the reconstitution of the province in April 1912. He has fully justified his selection and has done remarkably good work. He is very careful and sound in his judgment and can be trusted to conduct the most intricate cases.

23. Keramat Husain, head
constable.

This officer displayed conspicuous gallantry and presence of mind on the occasion of a Sonthal disturbance in Dinajpur in March last. After Mr. Burton, the Superintendent of Police, had been wounded, Keramat Husain assumed charge and with great presence of mind and by an intelligent use of his men succeeded in keeping the refractory Sonthals within their houses and in arresting them on the arrival of reinforcements from headquarters. The head constable by his gallant example prevented any further breach of the peace.

UNITED PROVINCES.

24. Elliot Kaye, Superin-
tendent of Police.

The village of Bargadwa in the Basti District was the scene of a serious attempt at rioting on the occasion of the Muhammadan festival of the *Id* in October 1914. The Muhammadan inhabitants of the village had determined to sacrifice buffaloes in accordance with their time-honoured practice and the Hindus of the neighbouring villages were equally determined to prevent the sacrifices taking place. On the 31st October a determined effort was made by the Hindus to force their way into Bargadwa and rescue the sacrificial animals. Mr. Kaye, Superintendent of Police, accompanied by the Sub-Divisional Officer, the tahsildar, and a small force of police, was occupied the whole day in stopping the rushes of the crowds which had gathered in considerable numbers and which made repeated attacks to get into the village. First a crowd of 200 was dispersed, and this was followed by simultaneous attacks by two larger bodies, which were only dispersed with great difficulty and after they had actually broken

UNITED PROVINCES—*contd.*

- | Name of officer and rank. | Statement of services for which in particular the decoration has been conferred. |
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| | through the police cordon and started attacking the Muhammadans. The situation at this stage was critical as the police were outnumbered, and Mr. Kaye was finally forced to fire at the leaders and this resolute action on his part had the desired effect of driving off the crowd. Mr. Kaye's promptitude and masterly handling of the police undoubtedly saved the situation and prevented serious rioting and loss of life. |
| 25. Bashir Husain, sub-inspector of police. | Two notorious dacoits, named Barkau Singh and Gauri Shankar, had given the police of the Hardoi and Farrakhabad districts much anxiety by their criminal activity and immunity from arrest. On the 24th of September 1914 information was received that they were resting in a hut and sub-inspector Bashir Husain with other police at once left for the jungle where the hut was situated and gradually surrounded it. This sub-inspector with two constables crept up to the hut and saw Barkau Singh and Gauri Shankar asleep inside on the ground with loaded firearms beside them. The police crawled into the hut and secured Barkau Singh before he could use his revolver. Gauri Shankar, however, managed to snatch his gun and fire at the police before they could seize him. Sub-inspector Bashir Husain and the constables were all severely injured, but in spite of their wounds they held the two dacoits down till the rest of the police party arrived. |

PUNJAB.

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| 26. H. V. B. Scott, Superintendent of Police. | This officer, who entered the Police Department in 1894, has done excellent work wherever he has served. He held the important charge of the Delhi district from August 1907 to April 1912, and on him fell the organization of the preliminary arrangements for His Majesty the King-Emperor's Darbar in the winter of 1911. His services before and during the Darbar were of a most valuable nature. Mr. Scott's work in connection with sedition also entitles him to recognition. |
| 27. A. W. Mercer, Superintendent of Police. | Mr. Mercer rendered valuable services to Government as Assistant Political Officer and Commandant of the Waziristan Levies, from May 1896 to September 1898, during which period he also officiated for three months as Political Officer, Wano. He subsequently proceeded to Kohat, where his services in negotiations with the Adam Khel tribesmen for the construction of a good road through the Kohat Pass were acknowledged by the Government of India. In his capacity as Adjutant of the Samana Rifles he did excellent work in organizing and training this newly raised Military Police Corps. Since February 1911 Mr. Mercer has done splendid work as Principal, Police Training School, Phillaur, in which capacity he has trained both gazetted and non-gazetted officers on sound lines. On the outbreak of war it was realized that certain tracts in the Punjab were likely to get out of hand, and it was therefore decided to bring the Punjab police reserves together at Phillaur and train them to operate in separate bodies over large tracts of country and at the same time to keep in touch with each other and the movements of hostile gangs. All this training devolved upon Mr. Mercer and, in spite of many difficulties, excellent results were obtained, as was evidenced subsequently when reconnaissances in force were carried out under Mr. Mercer's command with valuable results in the Doaba tract. Excellent work was |

PUNJAB—*contd.*

Name of officer and rank.	Statement of the services for which in particular the decoration has been conferred.
	also done in other parts of the province by bodies of reserves which had been trained by Mr. Mercer, and it was largely due to the operations of these reserves that the situation was kept well in hand and disorder suppressed.
28. J. F. Coatman, Assistant Superintendent of Police.	When the recent trouble in the south-west portion of the Punjab was at its height Mr. Coatman was sent from Phillaur to Muzaffargarh to assist in the suppression of dacoities in that district. Immediately on arrival, Mr. Coatman proceeded with a small body of reserves to Jatoi, the storm centre, where he acted with great vigour, patrolling himself night and day and sending out well organized patrol parties in different directions. Several dacoities were prevented by the energy of Mr. Coatman who sent out patrols to villages likely to be attacked and himself drove off several gangs. In one of these cases he personally captured a dacoit red-handed, and, in another case, one of his patrol parties encountered and after a brief fight dispersed a gang of 500 dacoits. Mr. Coatman's firm, vigorous, and courageous action put an immediate stop to the trouble then prevailing in the Muzaffargarh District. His health subsequently broke down as a result of the strain and exposure entailed in carrying out his arduous duties.
Adul Aziz, inspector of police.	This officer entered the Police Department on the 1st June 1898 as a constable and has by steady application and honest work raised himself to his present position as inspector with the well deserved reputation of being one of the best detectives and investigating officers in the department. During his service of 16 years he has gained no less than 81 commendatory entries in his character roll for special service and, on many occasions, he has also been rewarded in other ways while, on the other hand, he has never incurred so much as a censure. He has figured with success in many difficult and well known investigations in which his work has been of the greatest value.
30. Sardar Liaqat Hayat Khan, Deputy Superintendent of Police.	Sardar Liaqat Hayat Khan has rendered most valuable service in the investigation of important cases in which he has displayed great coolness, courage, and promptitude.
31. Amir Ali, inspector of police.	Inspector Amir Ali has assisted in important investigations in which he has given valuable help and has shown great courage and coolness.
32. Sant Singh, sub-inspector.	Sub-inspector Sant Singh has rendered services of special value in obtaining information connected with the investigation of cases of exceptional importance.
33. Fazil Imam, sub-inspector of police.	This officer joined the Patiala State Police under Mr. J. P. Warburton, C.I.E., in May 1902, subsequently receiving an appointment as sub-inspector in the Punjab Police in August 1912. During his police service he has shown himself to be a detective of the first order and has a fine record of investigation work to his credit. He has shown great acumen and tact in several important cases.
34. Amar Singh, sub-inspector of police.	Amar Singh has rendered services of great value in important investigations and has shown great courage and disregard of danger in the performance of his duties.
35. Sher Muhammad, head constable, Dera Ghazi Khan District.	During the recent trouble in the Muzaffargarh District, head constable Sher Muhammad with a party of police constables was on duty with Mr. Coatman, Assistant Superintendent of Police, who was engaged in suppressing dacoities in the neighbourhood. On the 14th March last this

PUNJAB—*concl.*

Name of officer and rank.

Statement of services for which in particular the decoration
has been conferred.

head constable, with six foot constables, was despatched to the town of Khairpur Sadat, on which a raid by dacoits was expected. The head constable and his men reached Khairpur at 8 p.m. and began to patrol. Between 9 and 10 p.m. the sound of persons assembling in the date palms outside was heard, and, shortly afterwards, a large gang of dacoits approached the town uttering wild cries. The head constable doubled his men to the side of the town against which the attack was expected. The dacoits rushed on firing a gun as they advanced. The police fired a volley as a warning and the dacoits drew back for a space. Then, thinking that the resistance of the police was not of a serious nature, the whole raiding party again rushed to attack. The head constable, therefore, gave the order to fire a volley of buck-shot, and, under his directions, independent firing was continued until the dacoits broke and fled, leaving two of their number dead on the ground, another in a dying condition, and a fourth who was severely wounded. The strength of the gang has been variously estimated at from 500 to 1,000 men, but, whatever their actual number may have been, it is certain that the gang was a very large one and that, had it not been for the presence of the police and their cool and determined resistance inspired by the head constable, Khairpur would have been sacked and burnt.

36. Phuman Singh, foot constable.

Phuman Singh, though himself unarmed, chased and seized a desperate criminal armed with a dagger and, though wounded in several places, held on to his prisoner till help arrived.

BURMA.

37. Edward Cheke Smalley Shuttleworth, Superintendent of Police.

Mr. Shuttleworth joined the Police in February 1887, and served with success in various districts until 1905. In that year he was employed on special duty in connection with the reforms resulting from the report of the Indian Police Commission, and his work was of much assistance to the Local Government. He was then employed as Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General of Police until 1909, when he was appointed to be Assistant Commissioner of Police, Rangoon Town. He still holds this appointment, and has officiated as Commissioner of Police on several occasions. Since the outbreak of war Mr. Shuttleworth's services have been of special value. His career as a police-officer has been throughout exceptionally meritorious and he has shown special ability in administrative work and in organization.

38. Nawab Ali, head constable.

On the 19th February 1915 two Burmans, of whom one was armed with a revolver and clasp-knife and the other with a gun and dagger, committed a highway robbery on Mandalay Hill. They were chased by Nawab Ali, who was unarmed. He brought the robbers to bay and seized one of them single-handed. Although a crowd was collecting, Nawab Ali at this time received no help from the onlookers, and the second robber came to his companion's assistance and attempted to fire his revolver twice at Nawab Ali at very close range but twice the revolver missed fire. Nawab Ali then attempted to seize both the robbers. One of them broke loose and made a third attempt to shoot the head constable at point-blank range, but again the revolver missed fire. The crowd then rushed in, and the two robbers were secured. It was entirely due to Nawab Ali's bravery and endurance that the robbers were captured.

BURMA—*contd.*

- | Name of officer and rank. | Statement of services for which in particular the decoration has been conferred. |
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| 39. *Daim Khan, head constable. | On the 14th February 1915 three men, of whom one was armed with a revolver, committed a robbery in Mandalay Town. Two of them were traced to a certain house. Head constable Daim Khan, who was awarded the King's Police Medal in 1913 for conspicuous bravery, was ordered to go up on to the roof of the house and see if the men were hiding there. Daim Khan found two men crouching on the roof, and one of them fired a shot at him. Daim Khan there-upon though unarmed closed with this man and seized him by the hair. A struggle ensued, in the course of which both Daim Khan and his assailant fell to the ground, a distance of 20 feet. Although badly hurt by the fall and almost unconscious, Daim Khan held on to the robber until he was taken into custody. The other robber was subsequently secured. |
| 40. Maung Mo Zwe, head constable, and officiating sub-inspector of police. | On the evening of the 28th November 1914, at a pagoda festival in Thayetmyo, one Nga Shwe, who had been drinking, suddenly ran amok, armed with a dagger, and after fatally stabbing one man, ran stabbing right and left at everybody whom he met, including an Indian police constable, an old woman, a blind beggar and several others. He then met head constable Maung Mo Zwe and constable Maung San Baw, who were on duty armed with sticks. Maung Mo Zwe without hesitation attacked Nga Shwe but was stabbed in the hand and wrist and compelled to drop his stick. Maung San Baw went to his assistance and, finding his stick ineffective, dropped it and grappled with Nga Shwe seizing him round the waist and trying to get him down. While doing this he was severely stabbed in the back, but held on while Maung Mo Zwe, with the assistance of a bystander, beat Nga Shwe to the ground, where he lost his dagger and was secured. Nga Shwe killed one person and wounded eleven others, including two women, and there is no doubt that if it had not been for the prompt and gallant behaviour of head constable Maung Mo Zwe and constable Maung San Baw, he would have killed and injured many more, as the place was crowded and he was in a state of frenzy. |
| 41. Maung San Baw, constable. | Maung San Baw showed conspicuous bravery in assisting head constable Maung Mo Zwe in arresting Nga Shwe, who had run amok and stabbed several people as described in the previous recommendation (No. 40). |
| 42. Sukraj Limbu, subadar | Subadar Sukraj Limbu, of the Putao Battalion of the Burma Military Police, who is now serving in Europe with the 3rd (Q.A.O.) Gurkha Rifles, has served for 25 years in the Burma Military Police. He was Jemadar-Adjutant of his Battalion for eight years. He has been awarded the India Medal, 1854, with Burma Clasp, 1889-92, and 1892-93. He served in the operations on the North-East Frontier in connection with Hakmti Long in 1910-11, 1911-12, and 1912-13, and received a Sword of Honour from the Lieutenant-Governor in 1911. During the recent operations against the Kachins, Subadar Sukraj Limbu displayed conspicuous gallantry and leading, and was warmly praised by the British officers under whom he served. He has always been distinguished for keenness and efficiency, and by his conduct and example he has helped to keep his battalion of Military Police in good order. |

* Recommended for the addition of a Bar to the Medal conferred on him in 1913.

BURMA—*concl.*

Name of officer and rank.

Statement of services for which in particular the decoration has been conferred.

43. Maung Aung Ban, A.T.M.,
Deputy Superintendent
of Police.
- Maung Aung Ban joined the Police as a head constable, and has worked his way up to his present position of Deputy Superintendent, 1st grade, by consistent good work and ability. He served in the Yaméthin District as an inspector in the troublous days following the annexation of Upper Burma, and has served subsequently both in charge of important sub-divisions and as assistant at district headquarters. On two occasions he has officiated as District Superintendent of Police during short periods, and he has acquitted himself well in all the charges which he has held. He is now nearing retirement after long and loyal service for the British Government. Maung Aung Ban has always had the reputation of being a most valuable officer, thoroughly upright in all his dealings.

ASSAM.

44. Lieutenant-Colonel Albert
Edward Woods, C.S.I.,
Inspector-General of
Police.
- Lieutenant-Colonel Woods has been Inspector-General of Police since the reconstitution of the province in April 1912 and has rendered valuable service in reorganizing the Police Department. Having served with them on numerous trans-frontier expeditions he has a very intimate knowledge of the working of the Military Police. His special knowledge of this branch of the service has been of the greatest value to the Administration.
45. Hilarup Sahi, Jemadar,
Lushai Hills Military
Police Battalion.
- Hilarup Sahi is a most capable non-commissioned officer with 28 years' meritorious service, who rendered exceptionally good assistance in connection with the Dehong survey escort party, 1912-13.

NORTH WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

46. Muhammad Akbar, offici-
ating sub-inspector
of police.
- On the 27th February 1915, sub-inspector Muhammad Akbar left Police Station Shankargarh, accompanied by two constables, to investigate a dacoity case. As he approached Piari village he saw, and recognized, a man named Faizulla, who had been expelled from the district under the Frontier Crimes Regulation and was suspected of complicity in two cases of dacoity. Faizulla was armed with a .303 Martini-Metford carbine and was wearing a bandolier full of cartridges. On seeing the police he started off for the border. The police were unarmed and sub-inspector Muhammad Akbar sent the constables to the village to get assistance while he himself followed Faizulla. The latter threatened to shoot him unless he went away. The sub-inspector managed to get close to Faizulla, threw himself on him, and overpowered him. Faizulla fired his carbine but without effect and, on the arrival of the constables with assistance, he was secured.
47. Khan Sahib Boi Khan,
Subadar-Major, Frontier
Constabulary.
- On the 14th April 1915, a party of 38 rifles of the Frontier Constabulary returning from patrol under the command of Subadar-Major Boi Khan was crossing the river Gomai near the Manjhi post. On reaching an island half way across left by the flood, the river was found to be rapidly rising, and the party endeavoured to return to the Manjhi bank. Sepoy Aslam, with others, was attempting to cross the river, when he was carried away into deep water under a cliff, and disappeared from view. Subadar-Major Boi Khan was at the head of the island mentioned above, and deliberately put his horse into the main stream, in which he was carried down until he managed to reach the further bank. Owing to the force of the stream none of the men carrying rifles

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE--*contd.*

Name of officer and rank.

Statement of services for which in particular the decoration
has been conferred.

were able to follow him. On reaching the further bank the Subadar-Major galloped down stream about a thousand yards to a place where the bed of the river was dotted with boulders, and where the sepoy had last been seen. Dis-mounting at this point he entered the stream, and by bracing himself against boulders, reached the sepoy about six yards from the bank, where he was caught in some rocks. The sepoy was badly wounded in the head and succumbed to his injuries about four hours later.

HYDERABAD.

48. William Alfred Gayer,
Deputy Inspector-
General of Police, His
Highness the Nizam's
Government. •

Mr. W. A. Gayer joined the Indian Police Department in December 1887 and in 1894 was appointed Assistant to the General Superintendent of Thagi and Dakaiti. In 1896 he was transferred from Rajputana to Hyderabad as Thagi Assistant. When the Thagi and Dakaiti establishment in the Hyderabad State was made over to His Highness' Government in 1904, Mr. Gayer's services were transferred with it as Assistant to the Inspector General of His Highness the Nizam's District Police, and in 1910 his designation was altered to Deputy Inspector-General of Police. Mr. Gayer is a conscientious and hardworking officer. As head of the Criminal Investigation Department of the Hyderabad State he has displayed marked ability, whilst his untiring energy and single-hearted devotion to duty have been of the greatest value to Mr. Hankin in the task of improving the police administration of His Highness' Dominions. His skill in detective work has recently been utilized by the Nizam in the investigation of confidential cases of much importance for which he has been specially rewarded.

AJMER-MERWARA.

49. Subhan Khan, constable .

On the 28th March 1914, Subhan Khan showed great gallantry in defending a cart, containing treasure to the value of Rs20,000, which was attacked by 8 to 10 dacoits armed with guns, swords, and bludgeons. The party escorting the cart, numbering eight persons (only 2 of whom were constables), fled with the exception of this constable but, though unarmed except for a bludgeon, he resisted the dacoits and seized one of their number and it was not till he was felled to the ground after being wounded in the head and thigh with slugs fired from a gun that he released the dacoit. As a result of his resistance the dacoits dropped the one bag of Rs6,000 which they had seized and the object of their attack was entirely frustrated. It is doubtful whether the injury which Subhan Khan received will not be permanent.

BALUCHISTAN.

50. Abbas Raza Khan, sub-
inspector of police.

Previous to his enrolment in the Baluchistan Police, Abbas Raza Khan served as a Jemadar in the 106th Hazara Pioneers for 8 years and 9 months. On the 8th February 1915, sub-inspector Abbas Raza was at Killa Abdulla, near the Afghan frontier, in charge of a small force of 15 policemen. He got information that the place was going to be raided in a few hours by a powerful and well-armed gang from across the frontier. He made the best dispositions possible and induced the police to hold their fire till

BALUCHISTAN—*contd.*

Name of officer and rank.

Statement of services for which in particular the decoration
has been conferred.

the critical moment. The result was that the raiders did no damage while they lost four killed and two wounded. There is no doubt that others who got away were also wounded. This repulse had the most salutary effect on the border, and the sub-inspector's conduct showed disciplined courage of a high order.

51. Gulab Shah, mounted
head constable.

At Fort Sandeman on the 14th August 1914, *ex-head* constable Sher Singh after being dismissed from the police got possession of a Pathan's rifle and a number of rounds of ammunition and attempted to shoot sub-inspector Sundar Singh. He fired at the sub-inspector and missed and then ran to the bazaar where he wounded a local Pathan who died from the effects of the wound. The offender then ran and took cover in a sangar on the hill behind the police rifle butts, and opened fire on the police who were pursuing him. Gulab Shah and seven other policemen ran to cover within 70 yards of where Sher Singh was hiding. Gulab Shah was not content to lie down as soon as he reached cover, but with great gallantry crept up to within 28 yards of the murderer, then stood up, challenged him and took him prisoner. Had Sher Singh's rifle been loaded at the time he was challenged, Gulab Shah would certainly have lost his life. His brave act secured the surrender of Sher Singh without further bloodshed.

H. WHEELER,

Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.*Delhi, the 1st January 1916.***REWARDS.****ORDER OF BRITISH INDIA.**

No. 1.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the following promotion in, and admissions to, the Order of British India, with effect from the dates specified :—

To the 1st Class with the title of "Sardar Bahadur."

Subadar Suhel Singh, *Bahadur*, 56th Punjabi Rifles (Frontier Force), *vice* Pensioned Risaldar-Major and Honorary Captain Lehna Singh, *Sardar Bahadur*, 2nd Central India Horse, deceased. Dated 31st March 1915.

To the 2nd Class with the title of "Bahadur."

Risaldar-Major Ibrahim Ap Khan, 28th Light Cavalry, *vice* Subadar Suhel Singh, *Bahadur*, promoted. Dated 31st March 1915.

Subadar Bostan Khan, 53rd Sikhs (Frontier Force), *vice* Ex-Subadar Hayat Khan, late 130th King George's Own Baluchis (Jacob's Rifles), removed from the rolls of the Order. Dated 31st March 1915.

Subadar-Major Gulmir, 28th Punjabis, *vice* Subadar Jahandad Khan, *Bahadur*, 40th Pathans, deceased. Dated 26th April 1915.

Subadar-Major Nain Sing Gurung, 1st Battalion, 7th Gurkha Rifles, *vice* Pensioned Jemadar Gurdit Singh, *Bahadur*, Punjab Garrison Battery, deceased. Dated 10th July 1915.

Subadar-Major Gopi, 30th Punjabis, *vice* Pensioned Ressaidar Shaikh Shabrati, *Bahadur*, 1st Central India Horse, deceased. Dated 6th August 1915.

No. 2.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the following promotion in, and admissions to, the Order of British India, among Indian officers of the Military Police and Frontier Militia Corps :—

To the 1st Class with the title of "Sardar Bahadur."

Subadar-Major Saran Singh, *Bahadur*, Burma Military Police, *vice* Subadar Akbar Jan, *Sardar Bahadur*, Kurram Militia, deceased. Dated 14th November 1915.

To the 2nd Class with the title of "Bahadur."

Subadar-Major Pall Singh, *Rai Bahadur*, Burma Military Police, *vice* Subadar-Major Muhammad Sadiq Khan, *Khan Bahadur, Bahadur*, Frontier Constabulary, deceased. Dated 21st January 1915.

Subadar-Major Jamaluddin, Assam Military Police, *vice* Subadar-Major Saran Singh, *Bahadur*, Burma Military Police, promoted. Dated 14th November 1915.

B. HOLLOWAY, *Major-General*,

Secretary to the Government of India.

